



REPORT  
ON THE  
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
RAJPOOTANA STATES  
For 1873-74.

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No. 3635-825P., dated Camp Jadun, 21st September 1874.

From—Agent, Governor-General, in Rajpootana,

To—Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

I HAVE the honor of submitting the Annual Administration Reports for the year 1873-74, received from the several Political Agents subordinate to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, eighteen in number.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be my duty to review these reports and to submit a general report of my own.

But it will be in the recollection of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council that, shortly before the close of the year under report, *i.e.*, in the month of April last, His Excellency permitted me to proceed on privilege leave and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beynon, Political Agent, Jeypoor, to officiate for me during my absence.

On my return to office early in July I learned that my *locum tenens* had punctually prepared the usual Administration Report, and that it wanted little more than completion of some Returns to be ready for signature.

The preparation of these details was found to occupy a longer time than had been anticipated, and signature was proportionately delayed: but not the less did it seem to me fair that the credit of the report should be accorded to its author.

Accordingly, I beg to transmit the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Beynon, and I need do no more than

few remarks enumerating the principles and objects involved in the endeavours which have been made towards improving the administration of these Native protected States since my assumption of office on 21st June 1873.

1st.—The State of Kotah having become so utterly embarrassed and disorganized as to render the active interference of Government absolutely necessary, I had to elect between the radical measure of placing the State in the hands of an European officer and the experiment of appointing a Native gentleman to administer the State. I preferred the latter course as being more in accordance with Native prejudices and ideas, more likely to be continuous in growth, less liable to sudden retrogressions when the State should be restored to its hereditary Ruler, and less liable to misinterpretation by the public mind in general.

The experiment has as yet proved quite successful and is introducing beneficial reforms in every branch of the administration. The Political Agent, Harowtee, Captain Berkeley, and the Minister, Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, deserve much credit for their arrangements in Kotah.

2nd.—A minority in the State of Dholepoor had occurred, and Sir Dinkur Rao had volunteered the gratuitous aid of his wide experience and great administrative ability. But considerations of health compelled Sir Dinkur to request relief from the cares of State, and Major Dennehy, an experienced officer, was appointed guardian of the youthful Chief, and administrator, with a Council of State affairs. Solid and useful results have already followed on this arrangement. Under this *régime* the guardianship of the Prince and the chief administration of the State are combined in the person of one officer. Hence it may be expected that while the future Ruler is gradually trained to habits of business and administration, and while he is insensibly imbued with the manners and sentiments of an educated gentleman, the State itself will simultaneously find its finances retrieved, its general administration set in order, its judicial system improved, its land surveyed, and its revenue settled.

3rd.—The State of Ulwur, which had for some years been confided to a British officer to the removal of its hereditary Chief from power, still continues in this necessary but abnormal condition. Not the less, however, do I bear in mind that the present mode of administration was in its origin declared by Government to be of a non-permanent character, and my desire is that everything practicable should be done

so to reform the habits and character of the Chief as that he may safely be hereafter entrusted with certain if not with full powers. Meantime the administration has been energetically and usefully carried on by Captain Cadell, aided by a Council. Great and solid improvements have been introduced, while a satisfactory and inexpensive land survey and settlement have been nearly completed by Captain Powlett.

4th.—Without dwelling on the petty States of Lawa and Shahpoora there is yet another State in the affairs of which we have intervened to a degree greater than that which our policy ordinarily accepts. I allude to Bickaneer where, on the demise of the late Chief, dissension culminated almost in anarchy. The crisis was regulated by Captain Bradford and afterwards by Captain Burton, who has had a difficult position to maintain, and is still striving to adjust feudal differences. Last January, wearied with the complaints of the Thakoors, Zenana and Durbar, I accorded an interview at Jeypoor to the Thakoors and organized a Committee for the amicable adjustment of outstanding grievances. The Committee has worked well, and a few days hence the Maharaja and his feudatories will meet me on neutral ground at Sambhur Lake in view to amicable adjustment.

5th.—Among the more delicate questions to be dealt with was that of the relation of the great feudatories or Thakoors towards the heads of the several States, and their behaviour in regard to harbourage of bandits and border feud. The first instance that came prominently to my notice was that of a feudatory in Meywar who, falling into a boundary dispute, insulted the officer deputed by the paramount power to settle it. The Court of Oodeypoor pleaded inability to coerce their feudatory, but I insisted: the feudatory submitted to my demands and the example had a good effect.

Later in the season a powerful feudatory of the small Kishenghur State defied his Chief as he had done any time  
 . . . . . appeared that some thirty  
 . . . . . become so intolerable as to  
 . . . . . active interference. No  
 practical result however followed, and it seems that the Thakoor was induced to believe that a similar course of inaction would obtain on the present occasion. Six months' grace was accorded to him, and every opportunity was afforded him of submitting, but he remained obdurate. Artillery was called for from Agra and preparations made for coercing him, when at the very last hour, and after attempting every  
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punishment, all parties concerned will contribute towards preventing crime and saving themselves trouble

9th —Attention has been turned to improved modes of procedure in respect to the criminal or predatory classes and tribes such for instance as the Bowreecas, Meenas and others. The main question here is, shall the States expel these uncivilized tribes or shall they allot them lands and endeavour to settle them in industrial life under reasonable conditions of guarantee or surveillance? My own opinion has been strongly in favor of the latter course as being more humane, more practical, and more consonant with the obligations and aspirations of a paramount civilized power. It seems to me that the theory of expulsion of these criminal tribes means in practice immediate injury to a neighbouring territory and ultimate extermination of the tribes themselves.

10th —Shortly after joining office my attention was attracted to the confusion and irregularity in the appeals which were submitted by the International Courts to the Appellate Court of the Agent to the Governor-General. I drafted a few simple rules of procedure which were approved by Government and have, I trust, simplified the course of justice. A mode of procedure is now under consideration for the lower International Courts as well on the civil as on the criminal side.

11th —The question of the extradition of criminals has been under consideration and when disposed of will prove of considerable practical use to the States concerned.

12th —In like manner the reorganization of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department in Rajpootana has received my most earnest consideration, but I am by no means prepared to say that I am satisfied with the department itself or with any scheme which has as yet suggested itself to me in substitution of the present system.

13th —The Rajpootana State Railway has been energetically prosecuted, and it is now practicable to travel by rail without interruption from Jeypoor to Ulaur, Bhutpoor, Agra, and Delhi. The line will shortly be open to Ajmere, and I sincerely trust as well from commercial as from military and general considerations that the Government of India may be pleased at an early date to sanction the immediate completion of the line thus connecting Ajmere with Ahmedabad. And this earnest hope is not expressed from any feelings of mere provincialism but from a conviction dispassionately arrived at, that great and numerous as are the claims of other lines, the construction of those lines

provided, and a land settlement is being arranged; while the measures that have been organized by His Highness for the repression and better control of the criminal tribes of his State, and his personal share in carrying them out, is praiseworthy. Altogether the state of affairs in Marwar, though far from what it is to be hoped they may yet be, is promising.

A reconciliation has at last taken place between the Maharaja and his younger brother, Zorawur Sing, whose unlawful proceedings in connection with his pretension to the Guddee on the death of their father, Maharaja Tukht Sing, had caused his alienation to Ajmere under the orders of the Supreme Government; since the reconciliation Zorawur Sing has resided at Jodhpoor.

10. Major Cadell's administration of the affairs of the Ulwur State continues to bear fruit. The people are contented and prosperous; and the financial condition of the State, which prior to the interposition of our control was hopelessly ruinous, is now most promising.

Irrigation and other reproductive works receive a large share of attention; and the financial success of the administration may be judged from the fact that while under the Maharao Raja an excess of expenditure over receipts was the rule, the result of last year's operations exhibits a surplus of over (3) three lakhs of rupees.

The breeding of cattle is being attentively and successfully studied at Ulwur; and the breeding stud for horses and the cattle farms, conducted as they are on the most approved principles, are a most interesting sight.

11. One of the more recent reforms is the adoption of the British weights and measures, and the British copper coin throughout the territory. The introduction of these has been satisfactorily accomplished, and the change is reported to be popular with the masses.

12. During the year under report, owing to the retirement of Sir Dinker Rao from the management of the Dholepoor State, the political supervision of the territory was transferred from the Eastern States Agency at Bhurtpoor, and was formed into a separate political charge under Major Dennehy of the North-Western Provinces Railway Police, who has also been entrusted with the education and training of the young Chief during his minority.

The work of the administration progresses favorably against, however, no small share of opposition on the part of interested persons, by the Zenana faction more particularly.

The State debt is being gradually paid off. The imperfect system and procedure of the Law Courts as they obtained under the rule of the late Rana have been corrected: while the Police administration has been so reformed and improved that crime, more particularly dacoity and highway robbery, has almost entirely disappeared.

13. The education of the young Rana progresses satisfactorily, and the Political Agent writes most promisingly of the future of his youthful charge.

14. With the exception of Kotah, which will be noticed in another portion of this report, there is nothing that appears to call for special remark from me respecting the other States subordinate to this Agency.

15 The Bickaneer administration has not improved, and general discontent continues to prevail amongst the Thakoors and ryots of the State

The appointment, however, of the present Maharaja's father to the post of Minister of the State, and the decision to submit the subject of the Thakoor's grievances to a Committee of Enquiry, may, it is hoped, help in bringing about a more satisfactory state of affairs

16 The affairs of the State of Kotah, a Chiefship under the Harowtee Political Agency, had for years been drifting into a condition of hopeless embarrassment and anarchy such as induced the Government of India to take steps for placing the administration of the State in competent and trustworthy hands

This resulted in an application to the Maharaja of Jeypoor for the services of his late Prime Minister, Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, Bahadoor, C S I, and the final installation of that officer to administer the Kotah State

The Nawab entered on his duties in February 1874 and found everything in utter confusion, and there were no accounts worthy of the name. An application for claims showed however, that money had been borrowed from any one who was willing to lend quite regardless of cost, and on the most ruinous conditions, and that by a reckless course of extravagance the debts of the State had accumulated to as much as 90 lakhs of rupees while the net revenue was barely 20 lakhs

As the adjustment of the claims against the State promises to be an arduous and difficult task requiring time which the Nawab Faiz Ali might more profitably employ in his administration, it is proposed, as far as possible, to compose, as far as possible, the work of retrenchment has already begun

Establishments of an inefficient or dispensable character have been abolished, and others of a beneficial and profitable kind substituted. By these reductions it is estimated that an annual saving of upwards of eight lakhs of rupees will be effected

The authority of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, which the Maharao and his officials were at first inclined to disregard, if not indeed resent, has now become firmly established and the people have already begun to appreciate the change of Government, and I think that, with one of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan's experience, judgment, and administrative ability, there is nothing now required but time to bring about a sound, popular, and successful form of Government

17 *Bengal Famine*—The call for aid in behalf of the Bengal famine was, with scarcely a single exception, most liberally responded to by the Chiefs and people of Rajpootana

The Jeypoor State contributed Rupees 61,000, 25,000 of which was subscribed by the Maharaja personally. The Kotah State also came forward most handsomely as much as Rupees 20,000 having been remitted, Nawab Faiz Ali Khan's personal contribution being Rupees 5,000

The other contributing States were no less conspicuous in aiding as far as their means and circumstances permitted

18. In the Marwar territory and in the vicinity where it borders on Meywar the number of dacoitees was somewhat more numerous than in the preceding year. This is attributable in a great measure to (1) the increased desperation of one of the more notorious of the marauding gangs since the attack made on them in January last by the Marwar Police, in which they lost five of their number, and (2) from their being aware that they will now not receive quarter, and are being hunted down by the police.

In all the other States the reported instances of dacoitee were exceedingly rare.

Of the desperate cases reported for the whole of Rajpootana the three following, for which the Marwar State is responsible, are the most serious.

In one a party of Sikh merchants, while travelling in Marwar, was attacked by a body of armed men mounted on camels, who plundered them of 17 camels and killed one of their number on the spot in his attempt to resist the dacoits.

The International Court of Vakeels awarded the sufferers Rupees 1,330 as compensation and Rupees 300 blood-money to the relatives of the murdered man.

The second occurred near the "Dewair Pass" which leads from Marwar-Mhairwarra into the Ajmere district, where a band of Meenas had committed a dacoitee on a "Bunjara" (trader) attended with violence. The police took up the tracks and, coming upon the gang at one of their well known haunts in Marwar, were fired upon, when a head constable of the police, a Naik of the Mhairwarra Battalion, and the head man of the Dewair village were killed, and their dead bodies afterwards mutilated by the Meenas.

The Meenas fled to their hill fastnesses on the Meywar-Marwar frontier, but the Maharaja of Jodhpoor took prompt action and six of the most notorious of their number were slain.

The third case relates to a dacoitee committed in the Pahlunpoor State by Marwar subjects, in which one of the attacked was killed on the spot. The dacoits were pursued by the local police into Marwar where two of them were arrested, and they have since been made over to the Pahlunpoor Durbar for trial.

19. *Mail robberies.*—The year has been unusually free from mail robberies. There were in all six (6) reported attacks, namely, three (3) in Meywar, two (2) in Kotah, and one (1) in Marwar, but in none were the contents of the mail bags tampered with. Of the three Meywar cases, the reports in two instances turned out to be groundless; while in the third, the extent of the depredation was the theft of some considerable personal property belonging to the runner who carried the mails.

In both the Kotah cases the attacks were frustrated. The investigation into the Marwar instance is not yet concluded; but, as the person by whom the bearer of the mails was attacked had been formerly a postal "runner," there is every reason to believe that his motive was a personal one and not plunder.

20. *Banghy mail robberies.*—There was but one banghy mail robbery during the year, which occurred near the village of Birman in the Serohi State. The matter, however, was promptly enquired into and

resulted in the recovery of the whole of the contents of the mails as well as the capture of the culprits (two in number), one of whom was the runner himself

Both were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment each in the Agra Jail

This very marked improvement is due to the more fitting importance with which the question of the security of our mails has now come to be regarded by the Chiefs of Rajpootana, and the more adequate and successful measures that have lately been adopted by them (but more particularly in the Jeypoor, Bhurtpoor, and Marwar territories) for the protection of our lines of postal communication within their respective jurisdiction

21 *Predatory tribes*—The Jeypoor and Ulwur Meenas have not made themselves criminally conspicuous in any way during the year under report

The village roll call system and local supervision have been maintained, and evidently with good results, if we are to judge by the comparatively few dacoitees that have taken place during the past twelve months, either at home or abroad, in which these Meenas were concerned

In the Ulwur State the restrictive rules were enforced with greater rigour than ever

22 The Bheels, who inhabit the hilly tracts of Meywar, have been also less troublesome This is attributed to the opening out of the road from Oodeypoor to Kherwarra, and the Maharana contemplates experimenting in a similar way in respect of the more unruly of the khalsa (Crown) Bheel Pals, by providing the country with roads and facilitating communications, and there can be no doubt that such a course cannot but exert a powerful and beneficial influence on the *morale* of a class of people like the Bheels, whose crimes are for the most part the result of ignorance arising from their comparative isolation and far removal from centres of civilization, and their proverbial belief in witchcraft and other superstitious practices

23 The Meenas of the Kherar, near Deolee, may be now said to be perfectly reclaimed The Political Agent describes them as being "as peaceable as they were formerly turbulent"

24 The expulsion of the Moghees of Nimbahera (a pergunnah belonging to Tonk), which was noticed in last year's report, has not altogether put a stop to their excesses

They still continue to make occasional forays and to baffle capture, but the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee has admitted one or two of the more notorious of them as approvers which will doubtless assist our getting at, and exterminating, the remainder

A number of arrests has been effected during the year of the criminal Bowreecas of Marwar, a very numerous predatory class, but believed to be less violent than the Meenas

25 The arrangements adopted by the Marwar Durbar in 1872 for their surveillance, and noticed in last year's report, are reported to have worked well, but as their scattered condition is so opposed to any

effectual control, the Maharaja proposes to localize them, making over land to them for cultivation on advantageous terms.

I doubt very much the success of the scheme, although it may be worthy of a trial.

26. The Meenas of the States of Meywar, Marwar, and Serohi are still giving trouble, and the condition of the triple border has been most unsatisfactory.

This is attributed to the state of desperation to which the Meenas are reduced by the feeling that their cause is now a hopeless one.

Although their numbers have lately been diminished by attacks made upon them they are yet sufficiently powerful to do considerable mischief; and the fact that, when pursued, they invariably make for their haunts in the hilly fastnesses on the Meywar-Marwar frontier, where it is impossible to use disciplined troops, renders their subjugation all the more difficult.

They possess, again, sympathisers, if not actual supporters, in the three different States of Meywar, Marwar, and Serohi and when pursued or hard pressed in the one State they have only to make for another, and the country being a hilly and difficult one, they thus baffle all attempts to capture them.

27. Owing to this intermixture of jurisdiction it is obvious that whatever the opposing measures may be, to be effective they must be co-operative on the part of the Durbars concerned, and this has been at last recognized by them, and they have been informed that if by the end of November next the peace and tranquillity of the border are not effectually restored, the Supreme Government will no longer refrain from interposing its authority and making arrangements for securing peace.

Both Meywar and Marwar are now actively engaged in the cause, and sanguine hopes are entertained by them of being able to exterminate the gangs within the stipulated period.

28. *Education.*—With scarcely a single exception the progress of education has been favorably noticed in all the principal States subordinate to this Agency. In Jeypoor and Ulwur more particularly so. But satisfactory as this may be, the educational provision is yet very far from adequate to the requirements of the country.

As an illustration of this I cannot do better than take the progress and condition of the Jeypoor State with regard to education for the past ten years. In 1864 the total number of Vernacular Schools in the territory was about 120, and the aggregate attendance nearly 3,000, at the present period the number of these institutions is said to be 408 and the pupils something over 8,000. This is no doubt a very gratifying increase; but if we take into consideration the proportion which these figures bear to the area and population of the territory, some idea may be formed of the numbers to whom the advantages of education must be yet unknown. Taking the area of the territory at 15,000 square miles and the population at 1,750,000, which is a fair estimate; and the number and attendance of the educational institutions of all denominations (English and Vernacular) at 412 and 8,800, respectively (which is according to the latest Returns furnished by the Durbar), we have scarcely

a school to every 36 square miles of territory or one to every 200 of the population. A very notable and happy feature in the year's results is the marked progress made in female education.

29 In the Ulwur territory two (2) girls' schools have been opened, and the institutions at Jeypoor and Oodeypoor, which have existed for many years, are favorably noticed by the Political Agents.

Considering the area of the different States, the greatest general progress has been in Ulwur, where no fewer than sixteen (16) new schools were opened during the year, exclusive of the two girls' schools already adverted to.

30 Allowing, however, for the extreme conservatism of the people, the disfavour with which education has always been regarded by the better class of Rajpoot Chiefs and Thakoor, amounting with many to an absolute denial of not only the usefulness but the propriety of it, and the care with which these ideas are fostered by those interested in the discouragement of education, we may very well congratulate ourselves on the advancement that has already been secured.

31 *International Courts of Vakeels*—The subjoined Statement indicates the number of cases disposed of by the Lower Courts of Vakeels, and the cases of appeal disposed of by the Upper or Appellate Court between the 1st January and 31st December 1873.

AGENCY	Number of cases pending at beginning of the year	Number of cases instituted during the year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Number of cases pending at the close of the year	Total amount of decrees awarded	APPEALS TO UPPER COURT						
							Pending at the beginning of year	Made during year	Total	Confirmed	Reversed	Reversed	Remaining at close of year
						<i>R a p</i>							
Meywar	87	46	143	120	23	23,206 13 8	3	19	21	6	2	4	0
Marwar	141	164	305	230	75	24,381 14 4	1	17	18	3		3	1*
Jeypoor	16	178	194	190	14	14,340 6 0	6	8	14	5		1	8
Harowtee	24	134	158	139	19	10,808 11 7	1	8	9	4		1	4
Total	278	522	800	669	131	72,737 7 7	11	51	62	18	2	9	33



32. The following Statement exhibits the character of the cases adjudicated by the Courts distinguishing the offences against the person from those against property :—

	Meywar.	Marwar.	Jeypoor.	Harowtee.	Total.
<i>Offences against the person.</i>					
Murder ... ..	5	2	.....	1	8
Assault with wounding ...	5	.....	1	.....	6
Total ...	10	2	1	1	14
<i>Against property.</i>					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances ...	2	21	2	.....	25
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances ...	31	60	42	20	153
Gang robbery with aggravated circumstances ...	1	.....	.....	1	2
Gang robbery without aggravated circumstances ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Theft with aggravated circumstances	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Do. without ditto	15	29	28	20	92
Cattle-lifting ...	18	80	60	24	182
Premeditated dacoitee ...	.....	.....	.....	19	19
Arson ...	.....	1	4	1	6
Burglary ...	.....	.....	1	8	9
Miscellaneous ...	43	35	37	41	156
Kidnapping ...	.....	2	3	.....	5
Poisoning ...	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total ...	110	228	179	138	655
GRAND TOTAL ...	120	230	180	139	669

33. *Public Works.*—The report on the Public Works of Rajpootana is submitted separately through the Secretary of that department and therefore will not be noticed in this report.

34. *Rajpootana State Railway.*—The Rajpootana State Railway has been completed, and opened for both goods and passenger traffic, as far as Dowsa, in the Jeypoor territory, a distance of 112 miles from Agra; and the location of the line further west progresses satisfactorily.

In all probability the line will be open for traffic to Jeypoor by the first week in September, and the branch line to the Sambhur Lake by the end of November 1874.

Perfect cordiality has been maintained between the Railway Engineer officers and the Political authorities concerned, and the recent authorization of the latter to hear and dispose of disputes of a civil nature between the Railway employes and the local population has removed the difficulty which has hitherto stood in the way of dealing with the matter.

35. The organization of the Railway Police is being proceeded with under the direction of the Officiating Superintendent of the Force,

Mr White The head quarters of this officer have not yet been determined, pending a decision with regard to the location of the Traffic Manager's head quarters, it being considered desirable that they should be as near to each other as possible

The question is at present under consideration

36 *Rajpootana Corps*—The Deolee Irregular Force and Mhair-

efficiency These reports have been furnished to Government in the Foreign and Military Departments in the usual manner

37 *Dispensaries and Vaccination*—As this subject will be fully noticed by the head of the Medical Department to whom the report from the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination has been submitted it is unnecessary for me to do more than furnish the usual Table showing the working of the Rajpootana Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year under report

*Abstract of the working of the Rajpootana Dispensaries (including patients treated in the Jail Hospitals) and Vaccination for the year 1873*

NAME OF STATE	Number of institutions including Jail Dispensaries	Number of patients treated	Vaccinated or performed
Bhurtpoor	13	67 793	26 154
Jeypoor	No	Returns	
Oodeypoor	2	5 403	1 873
Pertabghur	1	2 538	No Returns
Jhalra Patun	1	4 358	2 451
Kerowlee	1	6 683	582
Kotah	1	3 522	1 240
Marwar	3	7 172	5 459
Muljinee	No	Returns received	
Ulwur	3	13 203	18 778
Tonk	1	9 671	2 776
Deolee	1	1 260	184
Khetree	No	Returns received	
Serohi	1	1 471	1 086
Indurgbur	1	929	No Return
Dholepoor	3	9 054	1 233
Kherwarra	1	941	101
Banswarra	1	2 413	78
Bckaneer	1	2 945	57
Aboo	1	2 389	614
Anadra	1	2 022	
Sambhur	1	197	No Returns
Public Works Department	1	391	Ditto
Shahpoora	1	3 367	163
Ajmere and Mhairwarra	5	20 606	12 944
Beawur	1	1 549	No Returns
Todghur	1	1 364	Ditto

## REVIEW OF ANNUAL REPORTS, 1873-74.

### MEYWAR.

38. Major Bradford, the Officiating Political Agent, having joined the Meywar Agency only a short time before the close of the year, furnishes but a brief report.

In the form of the administration little of importance occurred.

The post of Prime Minister, which was vacated by the death of Kotharee Kesree Sing in 1872, has not been filled up, the work being carried on by an official designated the Moonshee of the Mahekmeh Khas, who is the medium of communication between the Chief and the various branches of the administration for the transaction of all State business.

Major Bradford does not consider this either a judicious or convenient arrangement; and that it has not already made itself felt more injuriously than it has, he ascribes to the influence of the Political Agent and the readiness of the Maharana at all times to seek and follow his advice.

39. For the first time in many years a satisfactory report is given of the Maharana's relations with his feudatories. No fresh difficulties occurred during the year; and the elevation of the Bindhur Chief to a seat in Durbar, noticed in last year's report, and from which some trouble was anticipated, has passed off quietly.

40. The dispute with the Maharana's Gosain of the Nath Dwara Shrine is still open.

The Durbar has confiscated his Meywar villages; but more decided and vigorous action is needed to check the priest's defiant attitude, which, it is believed, is in no small measure fostered and encouraged by the zenana influence.

The Maharana's recent order, however, withdrawing the privilege which he has hitherto enjoyed of having a representative Vakeel with the Political Agent may have the effect of humbling and bringing him to terms.

41. As anticipated by Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson in last year's report, the Chief's intention of introducing a 10 years' land settlement has proved a failure, and the scheme has been abandoned, which is very much to be regretted. The conservatism of the officials is said to be the cause. The lands are now farmed to the ryots direct for a money payment instead of in kind as has hitherto been the practice.

42. There has been no improvement since last year's report in the administration of civil justice; and the Political Agent looks for none until a more efficient and independent class of men are at the head of the Courts.

If the Durbar's statements are to be relied upon, crime, particularly dacoitee and highway robbery, has sensibly diminished.

Suicide has, however, to some extent increased.

43 The system of taking payment of Court fees by stamps instead of money was introduced in the month of August last, and, the Durbar states, beneficially both to the State and to the people

44 Her Majesty's mails were on three different occasions reported to have been attacked One report, however, turned out to be untrue, and in the other two instances the mails were neither plundered, nor was robbery the object of the attack

45 The jail was creditably managed The average daily strength of the prisoners was 187, and the total number of casualties by death 3

The general health of the convicts was good

The Maharana is anxious to introduce the intramural labour system, but the jail building is not large enough for the purpose

Instead of huddling the convicts indiscriminately together as at present, it is proposed to classify their offences and separate them accordingly

46 Although the rainfall was below the average, the crops were, on the whole, better than might have been expected

The opium yield was unexceptionally good

47 The Maharana's mining experiments, which were not ceded in last year's report, have proved a failure, and been abandoned The difficulty was in removing the water in the mines by manual labour, and the Chief was not disposed to incur the cost of providing machinery

48 The Oodeypoor portion of the road between the capital of the State and Ahmedabad has been well pushed on, and the bridges and culverts are being constructed

49 Although the Telegraph line passes through the territory, there has been no office opened, and the Political Agent remarks that the necessity for one at Oodeypoor is much felt

50 The revenue for the year is stated to be Rupees 26,51,382 and the expenditure Rupees 24,23,829, giving a surplus of Rupees 1,37,453

The decrease in the income, compared with that of the previous year is accounted for chiefly by remissions made to the farmers of bad crops, and by a falling off in the customs receipts generally

51 The number of opium chests brought to the scales at Oodeypoor was 8,068 or 3,153 more than in the preceding twelve months, and this has much assisted in making up the deficiency under other heads of receipt

52 At the dispensaries which continue to be popular, 5,241 patients obtained relief, and vaccination was successfully practised

53 The Maharana's endeavours to improve the much needed sanitation of the city against the prejudices of the people are beginning to bear fruit A suitable conservancy establishment has been entertained, and what is of the first importance, a scheme for supplying the capital with a sufficiency of pure and wholesome drinking water, is receiving the Maharana's attention

54 Education, both English and Vernacular, has progressed favorably The girls' school is doing well but a more efficient mistress is required

## PERTABGHUR.

55. The Political Agent has nothing eventful to report. The receipts and expenditure are much the same as they were for 1872-73, namely, nearly four (4) lakhs of rupees.

A criminal return has been furnished by the Chief which shows a much larger extent of crime than is creditable to the administration.

## BANSWARRA.

56. The Political Agent was unable to visit this locality. He considers, however, that affairs are not in a satisfactory condition, and that they require looking after.

57. The grievances noticed in last year's report as existing between the Maharawul of Banswarra and the Rao of Ghurree have not been settled.

58. A serious encounter is reported between Banswarra and Pertabghur subjects in connection with the disputed border village of Boree Reechree, in which there were 31 killed and 58 wounded, nearly all of whom belonged to Pertabghur.

The matter is under enquiry.

59. With a view of more effectually coping with the Bheels, who had again become troublesome, a special police force has been entertained by the Durbar.

## HILLY TRACTS.

60. The general health of the people was unexceptionally good.

The dispensary was well attended, and European medical science and treatment have become more popular.

The rain-fall was above the average, and the crops abundant.

61. The Political Superintendent considers that the opening up the road from Oodeypoor to Kherwarra has not been without its influence in quieting and civilizing the turbulent Bheels through whose country it passes, and he suggests a further trial of the experiment in respect of some of the more unruly khalsa Bheel Pals, which the Maharana has decided to act upon at an early date.

62. He further notices the gradual weaning of the Bheels from their superstitious belief in witchcraft, and a proportionate diminution of the atrocities which goaded by that belief they are not unfrequently encouraged to commit.

63. The Meywar Bheel Corps under the command of Major Gunning was inspected twice during the year and reported on favorably.

64. The estate of the Rawut of Jewas, the largest of the Bhoomia Chiefs, is reported to be deeply in debt.

He has promised, however, to retrench his expenditure at once, and make arrangements for paying his creditors.

65. The Parah, Madree, Thana, and Chanee Chiefships are all favorably noticed.

## DOONGURPOOR

66 The remarks regarding the rain-fall, health, and crops of the Hilly Tracts apply equally to Doongurpoor

67 Since the Minister's death in February last the Maharawul has taken the administration into his own hands, and the Political Superintendent reports with a marked change for the better. In the conduct of affairs there are associated with him his own son and three or four of the principal kamdars

The marriage of the Maharawul's daughter with the Jeysulmere Chief which had been so often postponed, took place last December

68 Regarding the smaller Chiefships of the Kotrah district under the Meywar Agency, there is nothing of any importance to notice

## JEYPOOR

69 There was a full average rain-fall, but it was unseasonable, and severe frosts prevailed during the early part of the year. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, however, the crops were good

70 The Durbar's Returns show an expansion of trade, but a decrease in the income. There was, however, a small surplus, and the exchequer is reported to be in a flourishing condition

71 The Durbar's relations with its tributary Chiefs and Thakoors and the bordering States, were of the most cordial character, and no fresh border disputes of any importance occurred

72 To obviate these border differences as much as possible, the Maharaja has made application for the services of a British officer to make a proper settlement and demarcation of the whole of his territorial border, the question is under consideration

73 Civil and criminal justice continues to be administered with a very fair amount of honesty and impartiality. Indeed the administration generally is favorably reported on. This is attributed mainly to the personal supervision of His Highness, to facilitate which, and to bring the working material of his Government more directly under his eye, he has provided a spacious block of buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Palace in which all the State offices have been located

74 The prison organization at the capital is reported excellent, and the Jail all that could be desired. Sanitation at the capital has received attention, and the Municipal Committee have worked creditably, but in the districts there is not much improvement in this respect

75 No epidemics prevailed, and the general health of the people was good

76 Public Works have been pushed on with great vigour, the total amount disbursed (Rupees 4,07,855) being considerably larger than in any one previous year

77 The public Garden advances towards completion, but the great want experienced is a plentiful supply of good water, for providing which a scheme is under consideration

The whole area, 75½ acres, is now pretty well under cultivation, but it will take some time to complete the extensive works which are under construction

78. My predecessor in his last year's report noticed the progress made in the construction of the "Mayo Hospital."

It is now proposed to convert this into a "Town Hall" and "Muscum," for which it is believed it will be more suited. The subject is under consideration. The building has cost Rupees 32,000 (instead of Rupees 80,000), the original estimate.

79. The city water supply works have been completed, and are now in working order as far as the Palace grounds are concerned. If considered satisfactory, after a fair trial, the scheme will be extended so as to supply the city generally as well as the public garden.

80. The work on the Jeypoor portion of the Jeypoor and Tonk Road is far advanced, and the Executive Engineer expects to be able to complete it by the month of October next. The Tonk section has been delayed for want of funds, regarding which an urgent representation has been addressed to the Tonk Durbar.

81. Works of irrigation have received, as usual, a large share of the Durbar's attention; and a scheme of considerable importance, and calculated to reclaim an extensive tract of valuable, but hitherto neglected land, has been taken in hand by the Executive Engineer.

An interruption has been caused to the progress of the work on the great Ramgurh reservoir by the preferring of an appeal by the Bhurtpoor Durbar, which is at present under the consideration of Government.

82. There was no instance of mail robbery during the year under report; and the Durbar's protective measures have worked satisfactorily.

The Imperial postal service is favorably noticed by the Political Agent.

83. Education continues to progress, but the Political Agent considers that there is yet to be overcome much of that conservative prejudice, on the part of the people against education, which has hitherto so greatly impeded its growth.

At the Maharaja's College the attendance has increased nearly 31 per cent. during the year under review; and out of nine students who competed at the last Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, seven were successful.

84. The school for the sons of the Thakoors and nobles of the State was better attended than usual, and the examination passed by the boys in the month of December last was very creditable.

85. The Girls' School has also improved in attendance and popularity. There are 167 girls borne on the rolls, and the average attendance was 146. Praise is accorded to the Head Mistress, Miss Joyce, for her able management of the institution.

86. In last year's report allusion was made to the retrenchments that had been necessitated in the expenditure of the "School of Arts," and the evils which it was feared would arise therefrom.

It is gratifying to find that, while the Durbar's wishes have been fully carried out, and the expenditure kept strictly within the annual allotment of Rupees 15,000, not only has the financial success and general

usefulness been improved, but the attendance has increased nearly 12 per cent

Mr. S. . . . the Principal has modest . . . with the elementary, from which

For the year under report the average cost of educating the pupils was Rupees 144 per head. In 1872-73 it was Rupees 296

The liabilities incurred during the period of the late Principal's incumbency are being gradually paid off

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87 The moral and social condition of the province of Shekawattee compare favorably with that of Durbar's relations with the

The Khetree and Seekur Chiefships are favorably noticed

The State debt of the former is being gradually liquidated. Both Chiefs being minors, the administration of their estates is in the hands of managers who are discharging their trust with praiseworthy honesty and ability

#### KISHENGHUR

88 Although the income somewhat exceeded the expenditure owing to extraordinary and unforeseen causes, the general results were on the whole favorable

There were fair average crops, and the general health of the people was good

89 The notable event of the year was the submission in the month of February last of the Raja of Futtehghur, a vassal of Kishenghur, who had long endeavoured to maintain his independence of the Durbar

90 The administration of the State continues to be conducted by the Maharaja personally, assisted by his two sons, and the Political Agent, who recently visited the place, speaks highly of all that came under his observation

#### LAWA

91 This petty Chiefship has at last succeeded in extricating itself from the pecuniary difficulties which have so long embarrassed it

The year was a favorable one, and the Political Agent hopes to be able with the proceeds of the last spring harvest to pay off the whole of the remaining debt, and to make a commencement with works of irrigation, which the soil and locality so much favor

There is now a very promising future for this small but interesting place

92 The Thakoor is said to fully appreciate the aid we have extended to him in tiding him over his difficulties



The management of the estate is said to be ably conducted by one of the Thakoor's relatives and with the full consent of the Thakoor himself.

### MARWAR.

93. Except in the more western portions of the State, the rainfall is said to have been pretty good.

The grain crops were generally much below the average, but opium and cotton, the cultivation of which latter is extensive, fared much better.

The general health of the people was good.

94. The Political Agent, Major Walter, mentions a commendable movement on the part of the Maharaja for introducing a much needed land settlement, and for providing bunds and other means of irrigation, from which great advantages are anticipated.

95. Major Walter eulogizes the personal character and ability of the Maharaja.

Since his installation in March 1873 he has introduced many administrative reforms, established regular Courts of Justice, and exerted himself most strenuously for the advancement of civilization within his territory. In restraining the Meena and other predatory tribes whose violence has of late become so notorious, His Highness has been specially and successfully vigilant.

96. The defective prison accommodation, so long and so much felt, has been at last remedied. A suitable jail has been provided; and the services of an experienced Jailor and two warders from our own provinces have been secured.

97. A new dispensary has been opened at the capital; and another is about to be established at Nagore.

98. The breach that existed between the present Maharaja and his younger brother, Zorawur Sing, since the death of their father in February 1873, has happily terminated; and Zorawur Sing now resides contentedly at the capital.

99. There was no case of mail robbery during the year. An assault on a runner carrying the mail bags is reported; but is believed to have been actuated by motives of a personal nature and not plunder.

100. The Marwar and Serohi frontier, once so notorious for its turbulence and want of safety, is favorably noticed by Major Walter. This improvement he attributes to the excellent management of Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell who controls this border.

101. Considerable progress has been made in the demarcation of the boundaries between Ajmere, Mhairwarra, and Marwar. The boundaries of only 10 villages remain uncompleted.

102. The work performed by the International Court was satisfactory.

There were 214 cases disposed of; and the number undecided, which was at the close of 1872-73 114, is this year only 43. The reduction in the number of cases filed from 211 in 1872-73 to 143 in the year

under review indicates the improvement that is being effected in the moral condition of the people

## MULLANEE

103 Now that the Police force has been augmented and made more efficient, Major Walter anticipates much improvement in the future administration of this district

The boundary settlement work between Mullanee and Marwar has progressed satisfactorily

There was but one heinous crime committed during the year, namely, the murder of a child for its ornaments. The perpetrator, a woman, was sentenced to imprisonment for life

104 The annual fair, for which Mullanee is famous, was more successful than for many years past. The principal live stock brought, are said to have been exhibited

## JEYSULMERE

105 The Political Agent having been prevented by press of work from visiting this district, is unable to give much account of it. He proposes however to visit it during coming rains

The crops are said to have been pretty good, and the prices of food grains were not higher than usual

106 Some trouble is said to have been caused by the Bhattees, a roving predatory class in Jeysummere, and the Political Agent hopes, when he proceeds to Jeysummere, to be able to induce the Chief to take strong measures for restraining them

## HAROWTEE

107 The rainfall was above the average, but the continuous absence of sunshine very much retarded the monsoon crop, which was little more than a four anna one. It was more fortunate, however, with the spring crop, which yielded a full harvest

With the exception of small pox which prevailed to some extent in the villages round Deolee, and in the station itself, during the cold season, the public health was on the whole good

108 On the 1st inst. an urgent necessity there is for providing a crossing the Bunass River, the floodin not unfrequently cuts of all communication between Deolee and Musseerabad for weeks together, and this on political grounds alone is unsatisfactory

109 The Chiefs under the Harowtee Agency responded well to the call for assistance towards the Bengal Famine Relief Fund

Excepting by Kotah, the tributes and contributions to the Government were regularly paid

## BOONDEE.

110. The Government is conducted almost exclusively by the Maharo Raja personally. He rules with a just but firm hand, and is respected by his subjects, but he is extremely conservative, and wedded to ancestral customs.

The income is approximately estimated at eight lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure at about the same.

Complaint is made by the Durbar that the tribute payable to Government under the Treaty of 1818 is burdensome.

111. The work on the Boondée section of the Deolee and Nusseerabad road has considerably progressed.

112. The police arrangements are unsatisfactory, and thefts and robberies are frequent. The Chief's serious attention has been drawn to this matter.

113. The Political Agent reports the jail as clean, ample, and well ventilated; and, with the exception of a lad incarcerated for murder, and who has since had his punishment modified, he considers the prisoners well cared for.

The dispensary exists but in name, and furnishes a striking example of the disfavor with which new institutions are regarded at Boondée.

## KOTAH.

114. The ruinous condition into which this Chiefship has for some years been drifting, and the Chief's helplessness to cope with the difficulty himself eventuated, with the Chief's consent, in the appointment, by Government, in the month of February last, of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, C.S.I., late Prime Minister of Jeypoor, to the charge of the administration.

Reforms are now being briskly but judiciously made.

115. A rough land survey to admit of a short settlement is being executed; roads, education, and various other measures are receiving attention; while retrenchments and corrections of the scandalous misrule of the past, where they can be profitably made, are being carried out.

116. The Political Agent writes hopefully of the administrative ability of the new Minister, and applauds his tact and judgment in so soon establishing his authority and popularity against so much opposition and intrigue on the part of those interested in his overthrow.

117. The accounts are confused and untrustworthy; and the State debts as far as it has been yet possible to ascertain amount to some 90 lakhs of rupees, while the net Crown revenue is not believed to be more than 16 lakhs.

118. To pay the troops and liquidate the more pressing claims, a loan of Rupees 6,00,000 has been raised on the guarantee of Government.

The Civil and Criminal Courts which were found to be mere engines of oppression have been entirely reformed; and a careful weeding has been made of the more corrupt officials and servants of the State. Two attempts were made to rob the Government mail, but both were frustrated.

## JHALLAWAR

119 There was nothing notable in the administration of this Chiefship

The Political Agent eulogizes the personal character of the Chief. The annual revenue is estimated at about 20 lakhs, and there is a debt of some 14 lakhs, which the Durbar is exerting itself to liquidate

The Courts of Justice are represented by the Political Agent to be a mere farce. The jail, which is under the superintendence of an Eurasian, is said to be clean, ample, and well ventilated

The dispensary is also favorably noticed

## TONK

120 The management of affairs is in the hands entirely of the Minister, Sahibzada Oobeydulla Khan

121 The financial condition of the State has not improved. The revenue suffered by the failure of the rain crops, and there has been little done in curtailing the excessive expenditure

The last instalment of Rupees 25,000 of the Government loan of Rupees 1,00,000 was paid off with interest, and the donation and allowance for the Ex-Nawab were discharged punctually

122 The Courts of Justice are favorably noticed by the Political Agent. The diet, which the Political Agent has been since increased at

123 The school has made some progress, but it is not yet up to the mark

The dispensary is well conducted and popular

The predatory Moghees of the Nimbhera Pergunnah have been quiet, and their number has been considerably reduced, many of them having been expelled by the Durbar

In the cold season an epidemic of small pox prevailed, otherwise the public health was good

## SHAHPOORA

124 The failure of the rain crops, and the unsatisfactory nature of the contractor's tenders, prevented the introduction of the five years' land settlement which it was proposed should be inaugurated last year. Tenders have, however, been again invited, which this time it is to be hoped may be more successful

After paying Rupees 28,000 towards the liquidation of debts, and expending nearly as much on irrigation schemes and works of public utility, there was a surplus of Rupees 45,000

The balance of the State debt is now Rupees 70,000

125 The school, dispensary, and jail are favorably noticed by the Political Agent

The Meena population was quiet, and no excesses were

The border dispute with Meywar, noticed in last year's report, is still pending.

## EASTERN STATES.

### BHURTPOOR.

126. The rainfall was excessive, so much so that the canals and rivers in the territory overflowed their banks and inundated the country for miles around; villages were literally swept away by the flood, the capital itself being saved with great difficulty. The result was the almost total destruction of the winter crops, but the saturation which the land received benefited the spring crop which yielded an unusually full harvest.

127. The total income of the State was Rupees 29,44,990, and the expenditure Rupees 28,34,434, leaving a surplus of Rupees 1,10,556.

The new 10 years' revenue settlement has been completed and with very favorable results. In the land revenue alone there is an increase reported of Rupees 3,26,382.

128. The Civil and Criminal Courts continue to work well and are favorably noticed by the Political Agent. The procedure observed by these tribunals assimilates with that in vogue in the Courts of our own provinces.

The new Post Office near the Railway Station has been completed and occupied.

129. No mail robbery occurred during the year, and the protective arrangements which were introduced some three years ago are being satisfactorily maintained.

130. No fresh boundary disputes of any consequence are reported: and the Maharaja is about to make arrangements for having a proper and complete demarcation made of the whole of the frontier of his territory which borders on the British districts of Agra, Muttra, and Goorgaum.

131. The jail continues to be ably supervised, and the strength of the prisoners has somewhat decreased.

The general health of the convicts was not so good as usual, which is attributed to the long duration of the hot winds, and the unusually heavy and unseasonable monsoon.

The various roads in and around the capital, as also the imperial communications, have been maintained in fair order.

The city walls and moat embankment repairs have been pushed on, and are approaching completion.

132. The Bhurtpoor section of the Rajpootana State Railway has been completed, and the portion connecting Agra with the capital, a distance of 33 miles, was formally opened for traffic in the month of October last.

133. The dispensaries have, under the able supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Spencer, worked well, as has also the Vaccine Department.

The exceptionally heavy rains and the long duration of the hot winds interfered considerably with the general health of the people, which was not so good as it usually is.

134 Forest conservation continues to be well looked after by an establishment maintained for the purpose

In addition to the imperial postal communication, the Durbar maintains a district postal service of its own, the postage charged being one-quarter anna for each letter irrespective of weight or distance

The manufacture of salt continues to be industriously and profitably followed The State revenue from this source alone was for the year under review Rupees 2,90,927

/ The progress of education was satisfactory ✓

#### KEROWLEE

135 Although the revenue was less by Rupees 9,540 than it was for 1872-73, there was a surplus of Rupees 1,608

The total receipts were Rupees 4,97,542, and the disbursements Rupees 4,95,934

No regular land settlement has ever been made, and the annual assessment system is the one in vogue

136 The rains were much more favorable than they were in the Bhurtpoor territory, and there was very little inundation Severe frosts, however, in January damaged the winter crops considerably, but the spring crops yielded an average outturn

The road from Kerowlee to Hindown in the Jeypoor territory, and the new bazaar for Koongaon, one of the chief towns of the State, are being pushed on to completion

The jail, though small, is clean, airy and well looked after There were 31 convicts undergoing imprisonment at the close of the year

137 There were no epidemics of any kind, and the general health of the people was good Vaccination was successfully carried out and appears to be becoming popular.

• Education is not encouraged by the Chief, and no progress has been made

• The school at the capital in which English, Persian, and Hindee are taught, is the only educational institution in the State worthy of notice

#### ULWUR

138 No stirring events have occurred, but the year has been one of steady progress

139 The people are contented and happy, and appear to appreciate the efforts which are being made by our officers to improve their condition

The increase of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the land revenue demand which it was found necessary to impose has occasioned no dissatisfaction

Although a much larger area than usual was under cultivation, the crops, owing to the unsteadiness of the rains, and the severe frosts in the early part of the year, were not more than 30 per cent above the average Under more favorable circumstances the outturn would have been considerably more

The total estimated receipts for the year amount to Rupees 22,56,409, and the expenditure to Rupees 19,38,313, giving a surplus of Rupees 3,08,096. The amount proposed to be paid towards the liquidation of debt is Rupees 3,13,050, reducing the cash balance, which at the close of the previous year was Rupees 6,90,204, to Rupees 6,85,250.

The revenue has increased almost under every head, but chiefly from land and customs, the accession in the former being Rupees 1,41,000, and in the latter about Rupees 32,000.

These results point to the advantages of the temporary settlement made by Captain Powlett, and to the more efficient and successful control of the Customs Department.

140. The whole of the miscellaneous debts of the State have been paid off, with the exception of an item of Rupees 4,952, which is under consideration, and seven lakhs of the ten lakhs of rupees borrowed from Government have been repaid. The balance still due to Government including interest is about Rupees 4,30,000, which it is proposed to discharge in three half-yearly instalments, the last of which will be due in November 1875.

141. The land settlement operations are now being brought to a close, and Captain Powlett is to be complimented for the speedy, careful, and satisfactory manner in which the work has been carried out.

142. Civil justice was satisfactorily administered; the best criterion of which is the fact that out of 1,325 cases disposed of during the year, only 10 were appealed.

Although the total number of criminal cases is larger than in the preceding year, it is pleasing to know that the increase is not in the more serious offences, which have sensibly diminished.

In theft cases nearly 22 per cent. of the stolen property was recovered.

143. The police arrangements have been creditably conducted. The Meenas have been well restrained, but the Political Agent remarks that the experiment which was made to colonize them in the neighbourhood of the capital, though not a failure, cannot be called a success.

There were no mail robberies or attempts at mail robbery within the territory during the year.

144. The jail, which has been described by the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana as the best in the Native States, has been ably managed. The daily average number of prisoners for the year was 448, the sick-rate 1.73 per cent., and the death-rates 8.9 per mille.

Discipline was well maintained, and the intramural labor system has been remunerative.

145. The amount expended on public works was Rupees 1,69,869 against Rupees 85,178 in the preceding year, and the estimated amount for the current year is Rupees 1,70,000, while reproductive works, such as railway feeder roads, irrigation schemes, &c., have received a fair amount of attention. Charities, local improvements, and such like, have not been neglected.

The Political Agent continue to entertain the highest opinion of Pundit Shimboo Nath, the Native Engineer in charge of this department of the State

✓146 Education has made considerable progress. Sixteen new schools were opened during the year, but the strongest evidence of the success and popularity of the schools is the fact that the headmen of several villages have spontaneously applied for them.

The tutorial staff has been improved, and the total number of scholars has increased nearly 15 per cent. There was a falling off in the attendance at the Thakoor's school, but the Political Agent attributes this to the straitened circumstances of this class as a rule, and it is proposed to overcome the difficulty by defraying the cost of boarding some of the boys of the more needy parents at the expense of the State.

Two girls' schools were opened during the year. This branch of education has made marked progress.

Moonshee Kanjee Mull, the Inspector of Schools, is favorably noticed by Captain Cadell

147 The dispensaries, in all three in number, afforded relief to 13,203 patients, about the same number as in the preceding year. The proposed new dispensaries have not been opened, the chief difficulty being, it is said, the scarcity of good Native Doctors to put in charge of them.

... were very satisfactory, they are nearly  
and the Superintendent, Dr Downie,  
born in the State during the year  
were vaccinated

148 Captain Cadell regrets that he has not been able to curtail the army expenditure more than he has

The hereditary nature of the appointments in the cavalry and fortresses, where alone there is room for retrenchment, is pointed out as the cause

149 The cattle farms stud, stables, and other domestic institutions have all been admirably managed by the able Superintendent, Khawas Sheo Bulsh, similar remarks apply to the forest conservation of the State.

A still further reduction, without in any way destroying its efficiency, department n the Maharaja count

150 The whole of the long disputed border between Ulwur and Jeypoor, nearly 260 miles in length, has been laid down, and it only remains to have the pillars erected, which is being done

151 Captain Cadell remarks that but for the delay caused by the draft of material from Ulwur to the Bengal Famine works, the Ulwur section of the Rajpootana State Railway would have been completed

The most perfect harmony was preserved between the Railway employees and the local officials.

152 The only change in the postal arrangement was the  
ment of a local post to connect the several towns with



This institution promises to be of great benefit to the State as well as a convenience to the public.

153. Instead of the house tax which was formerly levied the Municipal Committee now impose octroi dues, by which means the receipts have been increased from Rupees 8,000 to Rupees 22,000 per annum.

The new tax is popular with the masses.

154. The standard weights and measures of British India have been introduced without causing dissatisfaction.

The British copper coinage, coined and supplied by our Government, has also been adopted, and with favorable results.

155. The Raja of Nimrana has not occasioned any trouble to the Durbar during the year, and has paid tribute to it at the rate of Rupees 3,000 per annum.

156. The Political Agent favorably notices the members of the Council, but more particularly Thakoor Lukdheer Sing and Pundit Roopnarain.

#### DHOLEPOOR.

157. During the year under review, the failing health of Sir Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I., necessitated his retirement from the office of Minister to the State, thus depriving it of the services of an able, painstaking, and conscientious administrator.

At Sir Dinkur Rao's suggestion Major Dennehy (of the North-Western Provinces Police) was appointed to succeed him; the education of the young Chief during the minority being one of the principal duties to which he was to devote his care and attention.

By this arrangement the connection of Dholepoor with the Eastern States Agency ceased, its political control being vested in Major Dennehy, who was gazetted an additional Political Agent of the 1st Class.

158. A proper form of Government on the plan suggested by Sir Dinkur Rao, and approved by the Government of India, has at last been fairly introduced.

The different departments of the State, with the exception of the Customs Department, in which there is yet some room for improvement, are all favorably noticed by the Political Agent. This has been accomplished against no small share of opposition, more particularly on the part of the zenana party, and speaks well for the choice made of the Executive Officers, and of the energy, care, and judgment with which they have devoted themselves to their duties.

159. The Political Agent fears that the gross income may not be quite as large as that originally estimated by Sir Dinkur Rao, owing to the necessity that has since arisen for making revenue remissions where either the extreme poverty of the land, or the excessive demands made under the old *régime*, and on which the estimates were for the most part framed, appeared in justice to demand the indulgence. Prudent retrenchments, however, continue to be made, and attention is being directed to the extension of cultivation and the development of the resources of the State generally. The State debt has already



Much of the new President's success however will depend on his ability to work harmoniously with his coadjutors; and he has the great advantage over his predecessor in possessing not only the entire confidence of the Chief but the benefit of a social standing which must of itself carry weight in the public estimation.

165. In many parts of the territory the condition of the ryots is anything but satisfactory. They are in many instances subjected to gross oppression by their Thakoors and Sirdars; and these being either too powerful to be meddled with by the Durbar or being able to stave off its displeasure the redress of the ryot is next to an impossibility.

All these circumstances have, as a matter of course, seriously impeded the prosperity of the country and hindered the Durbar in the collection of its revenues. In two instances of payments being demanded the Thakoors opposed the collection until an armed force had been sent to coerce them, but happily there was no need for resorting to extreme measures.

166. An improvement is reported in the administration of civil and criminal tribunals of the State. Subordinate Courts with powers to dispose of minor suits, which did not previously exist, have been established, which enables the Council to devote its undivided attention to the more important business of the State.

167. Some necessary augmentation has been made in the strength of the army, causing an additional charge on the revenues of about Rupees 1,800 a year. The force has been paid up, it is stated, to the end of March last; and no complaints on this score have of late reached the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General.

168. The income for the year under review, excluding Rupees 2,78,334 which was borrowed to pay off the discharged establishments on the present Maharaja's accession to power, is stated to be Rupees 9,39,430; and the expenditure, not including Rupees 1,94,870 repaid on account of borrowed money Rupees 9,68,964, leaving a deficit of about Rupees 30,000. The Durbar informs the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General that retrenchments have been carried out which will reduce the future yearly expenditure by some Rupees 1,04,000.

169. The debt due to the different Agency Bankers on account of decrees of the International Courts, and amounting in all to about Rupees 43,000, has not been liquidated; but the Maharaja promises to give this matter immediate attention.

170. The first instalment of Rupees 15,000 of the late Maharaja's subscription of Rupees 50,000 towards the Ajmere Mayo College was paid last January, and likewise Rupees 6,000 for the construction of residences for the Bickaneer pupils whom it is proposed to send to the Mayo College.

171. The dispensary at the capital worked excellently; but vaccination is apparently unpopular.

172. Three (3) important and long standing boundary disputes between Jeypoor and Bickaneer were enquired into and satisfactorily settled by the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General and the masonry pillars have been erected.

173 The relations subsisting between Captain Burton, the Maharaja and his councillors are of the most friendly and cordial character

174 The triple border of Jeypoor, Marwar, and Bickaneer was perfectly free from dacoity during the year, a circumstance which the Assistant Agent to the Governor General attributes in a great measure to the improved administration of the Shekawatee portion of Jeypoor and the more active measures lately taken by the Marwar Durbar for restraining its lawless subjects. As a proof of a comparative security of the triple border, Captain Burton notices the marked reduction that has taken place during the past few years in the rates of insurance on merchandize passing the frontier. These, which in 1867 ranged from 2 to 2½ per cent, are now something less than one (1) per cent

## SEROHI

175 The rain fall, which was above the average in all but the eastern portion of the State where it was exceedingly scanty, was not seasonable, and the khureef crop suffered considerably. The rubbee sowings were less extensive than usual, but they thrrove, and the yield was on the whole an average one

The general health of the people was good, and no epidemics prevailed

176 The new Tehseeldar of Rohera, Fuzl Hossein Khan, has been dismissed by the Durbar for misconduct. No successor has yet been appointed

177 The long standing boundary dispute in respect of the village of Azaree has been satisfactorily settled

178 The main road was free from robberies and excesses during the year, but in other parts of the territory the Bheel and Meena bands have been unusually active. Co operative measures are, however, about to be taken by Meywar, Marwar, and Serohi for the extermination of these lawless gangs within their respective borders

179 One attack was made on Her Majesty's mails but the whole of the letters and parcels were recovered. The perpetrators were the bearer of the mails himself and an accomplice, both of whom were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment

Kara Dull, a notoriously dangerous outlaw, who has long eluded arrest, was hunted down and killed by a party of Jalore and Pahlunpoor police. They also succeeded in capturing another proclaimed dacoit, belonging to the same gang, who is being tried by the Pahlunpoor Durbar

180 The Jalore pergunnah has been tranquil, and no case of gang robbery occurred in it

The same remarks apply to the Marwar Serohi border, but the Political Superintendent considers it a question if this tranquillity will long continue should the present police supervision be removed. This question is now before Government

181 The Civil and Criminal Courts are favorably noticed and so are the school at Rohera and the dispensary at S

182. The metalling of the Serohi section of the Agra-Ahmedabad road progresses slowly, and the description of the work does not satisfy the Political Superintendent.

The new cart road from Mount Aboo to Anadra at the foot of the Mount approaches completion.

The telegraph wire was not tampered with during the year.

Crowding and bad ventilation is reported in the jail; but the general health of the prisoners has not suffered owing, the Political Superintendent considers, to the sufficiency of diet and the employment of the greater number of the convicts on out-door labor.

183. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by about Rupees 1,000 owing to some extraordinary expenditure which was unforeseen when the Budget was prepared.

The State debt, which is nearly a lakh of rupees, continues as large as ever, notwithstanding the Chief's promise to curtail it.

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## MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

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No 185 33P, dated Oodeypoor, 21st May 1874

From—Officiating Political Agent Meywar,

To—Officiating Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Report of the Meywar Political Agency for 1873-74, and in doing so would beg to state that I only took charge of the office in the middle of the month of March, since which time its current duties, in addition to making myself acquainted with affairs generally, have precluded my drawing up as full and carefully prepared a report as I should wish to have done

1 *Administration*—No change has taken place in the administration of the State in the course of the past twelve months

His Highness continues to attend personally to everything, but he has in constant attendance an official styled the Moonshee of the "Muhukmeh Khas," on whom devolves the duty of submitting every matter to him and of transmitting orders thereon

2 Mehta Punna Lall, the person who occupies this position, is a connection of the late Kotharee Kesree Sing, who, on more than one occasion, filled the post of Prime Minister, or "Purdhan," as the official is termed in Meywar, and who died in 1872, having resigned the office some time previous to his death Since when the function of Minister has remained vacant.

3 From the short time I have been able to observe the working of this arrangement I cannot think it by any means a healthy or beneficial one, for the Moonshee of the "Muhukmeh Khas," from the fact of having no acknowledged responsibility, is able at all times to shelter himself from public censure with the injunctions of the Durbar, although it is very evident that more often than otherwise these orders emanate from himself, whilst the Chief at the same time is impelled to accept as his own every act of this irresponsible person, lest he should appear to be in any way guided by him

4 It is entirely to His Highness' very amiable disposition, and that he is at all times most anxious to seek the advice of the Political Agent, that the administration of the State works so smoothly as it does

5 Since I took up my appointment scarcely a day has passed without my having an interview with His Highness, and I cannot speak too highly of the very friendly spirit with which he is ever ready to discuss any subject connected with his State, always showing a willingness to receive and, as far as I can judge, act on any suggestion made to him I would also remark that in conversation on public matters, His Highness shows far more than ordinary intelligence and discernment, indeed it has been quite a matter of surprise to me, that any

as head of a Native  
of t' " 1  
A

capabilities for ruling. In every action the loyalty of His Highness is most apparent, and it is his evident desire to rule the State strictly in accordance with the wish of Government. There is little doubt that an opportunity of visiting other parts of India, where he could observe the progress that is being made, would be very beneficial to His Highness, and ensure the introduction into Meywar of many desirable reforms.

6. As far as I am able to form any opinion, the Maharana Sumbhoo Sing is by no means adverse to innovation and improvement, and it is alone the want of knowledge how best to advance these that acts as a check upon their introduction.

7. When judging of progression in Meywar, it should be remembered how its very situation and difficulty of access preclude it from profiting to the same extent as many other Native States in the rapidly advancing civilization of those parts of India directly under British rule, and when we are inclined to cavil at the slowness with which the ground is gained, it is well to consider the utterly disorganized condition of the country but a few years ago.

8. *Relations with tributaries.*—The relations between the Meywar State and its tributaries, it is well known, have ever been a source of constant anxiety and trouble, and it is therefore a matter of satisfaction to learn that the past year has been a comparatively uneventful one in this respect. It is true that Maharaj Sukut Sing, the uncle of the Maharana, whose claim to succeed to the Bagore Estate has been noticed in previous reports, attempted at one time to create a disturbance, which obliged the Durbar to move a force into the district to bring him to order—he was eventually brought a prisoner to Oodeypoor, and is still there under surveillance, and I trust that no feelings of reluctance to coerce a near relative will induce the Maharana to release him until he affords reasonable security for his future good behaviour.

9. I regret to say that the dispute with the Maharaj Gosain, of the Nathdwara Shrine, to which reference was made in paragraph 20 of last year's report, still remains unsettled. The villages belonging to the Gosain in the Meywar territory are still under confiscation, but he continues to act in a defiant manner towards the Durbar.

10. I am inclined to hope that, since the distinct order lately received that the Gosain is not to have a Vakeel with the Political Agent, a settlement of this long standing dispute will not be so difficult a matter. The unchecked defiance he has shown cannot but act in a most injurious manner on the tributaries of the State generally.

11. There have been two vacancies by death amongst the 16 Chief Sirdars during the year under report, *viz.*, Khooman Sing, the Rao of Asin, who died in the month of September 1873, and has been succeeded by his son, Urjun Sing, a man of 20 years of age; and the Rao of Amait, Chutter Sing, who died in November 1873, his son, Seonath Sing, a boy of about five years of age, succeeds him.

12. The successions to the estates of two or three of the smaller Sirdars who have died in the course of the year, have been duly recognized without any trouble or soreness arising.

13. As regards the case of the attachment of the village of Tusvareea, referred to in paragraphs 22 to 25 of last year's report, the

# MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT

decree of the Durbar was so far carried out that the Roop Thakoor was compelled to relinquish the village but it was advisable with a view to prevent any further bloodshed between Thakoor of Lamba (Bagh Sing) on whom it was conferred money, and Seonath Sing, the Roopahailee Thakoor, for the Durbar to keep possession of it till such time as the Lamba Thakoor can hold it

have agreed and Gorkha done  
 finished to this once I know not what amount of work has been plished during the past season

15 *Settlement*—The difficulties anticipated by Colonel Hu with regard to the carrying out by His Highness of the settle the land have, I imagine proved correct, for the Durbar now reports no person of any note either Patel Zemindars, or any body has forward prepared to take land for a term of years and that there intentions of His Highness in respect to the settlement has relinquished and arrangements have been made to farm the land ryots direct at easy rates for a money payment, instead of the old system of taking a share of the produce

16 I am unable to offer any opinion as to the cause of the of success in the attempt to lease villages, nor should I on an acquaintance with the district like to venture to remark advisability or otherwise of the system which is now reported having been adopted

17 *Police*—The Police continues in the hands of Mr. Samin Ali Khan of whose reappointment to this charge mentioned in the report for last year I have observed that the feeling of the part of many of those about the Court towards this official from friendly, no doubt to a certain extent attributable to his been brought into the State during the minority, and his still regarded as a *protégé* of the Agency His rôle is therefore a somewhat difficult one in controlling the Police arrangements and administering the Criminal Court.

18 I have on more than one occasion had to find fault with district criminal officials for the want of energy shown in the their duties are performed and the immediate attention that has given to the question indicates the earnest desire that exists on the of His Highness the Maharana to put matters on a proper footing

19 I have appended a Return supplied by the Durbar Appendix A cases settled in the Criminal Court during year also of those still pending in order may be compared with that given in last year's report

20 The Return shows a decrease in the number of dacoits also those the most serious appearing in the Return are imputed to Sukut Sing who during the time he was in rebellion against



allowed the discontented and even the criminals from other States to join his party.

21. I regret to observe that 108 persons are shown by the Return to have committed suicide, being a larger number by 17 than were reported last year.

22. The Returns appended, marked B. and C. of the criminal occurrences that have been reported to the Political Agent, show a very marked difference from those of last year. I hope they may be a correct indication of the decrease of crime in the State.

23. During the year it has been three times reported that the Government mails had been attacked, but on enquiry it was shown that in no cases had the mails been plundered. On one occasion the complaint had arisen in consequence of the drunkenness of the runner who gave a false alarm; on another it appeared the runner was suspected of stealing some sugarcane from a field of a village in the Meywar territory, for which he was severely beaten, thus causing the report; and on the third occasion it was proved the Hurkara had been stopped by thieves in the Nimbahera District, and he suffered a small personal loss, for which he was compensated.

24. The Returns of the cases adjudicated by the International Court of Vakeels during the year are appended, and marked D. and E.

25. *Prison.*—I beg to append a Return\* of the prisoners in the two jails at Oodeypoor at the present time, showing the terms as well as crimes for which they have been sentenced; the average daily number during the past twelve months has been 187·140. Though the buildings are not conveniently constructed for jail purposes, they are clean and well kept, and the discipline, if not quite what one hopes, may eventually be attained, is very creditable. An attempt is being made to introduce carpet making and other useful industrial works, but the space is too confined to admit of much being done in this respect.

26. The health of the prisoners has been good, only three deaths having occurred during the year; the daily average of sick was 8·891.

27. I find that all classes of prisoners, whether their offence are indiscriminately mixed, those confined pending enquiry are in the same ward with others undergoing sentence of imprisonment for murder and other heinous crimes. On my mentioning this to His Highness, he quite agreed with me in the necessity for a change, and declared his intention of making an alteration in this respect.

28. *Civil Justice.*—The appended Return marked F. shows the number of civil suits that have been brought before the Civil Court; from it the result does not appear very satisfactory, as the proportion of cases disposed of is small in comparison to that remaining unsettled.

29. I have little doubt that the manner of administering civil justice is improved from what it was in days gone by, but I fear that few of the abuses in connection with these Courts have in any degree

diminished, since last year's report was submitted, nor can much change be hoped for in this respect, until His Highness, from a larger experience of what is required in a Court of Justice, places men of more independence and position at the head of his Civil Court than he does at present

30 In July last the payment for all fees by stamps instead of money was introduced, and the Durbar considers that the change has been of great benefit to the people

31 Under the former system a fee of 10 per cent was taken from the plaintiff in any case, and 5 per cent from the defendant, instead of which 5 per cent of the claim is now affixed in stamps to the petition of the plaintiff There has been scarcely sufficient time to judge of the result of the change

32 A Registry Office for deeds, &c, has also been established, and it is said to be working satisfactorily

33 *Weather and crops*—The chief feature in the weather of the  
in the month of May  
informs me that the  
-rees in the shade

34 The rain fall was short of the usual average, 18.92 inches being the amount gauged This even appears to have been very partial The fall given above was taken by Dr Cunningham near his house at Oodeypoor, but in the hills to the west of the city it did not reach this quantity

35 The khureef crop in most of the districts to the north east and west was but a poor one yielding not more than one fourth of the average In other districts, including the valley of Oodeypoor, it was a little better, and even a fair crop was harvested in some, whilst in the Muggra Kherwarra it was reported as excellent

36 The average prices of the khureef crop were mukkee or Indian corn 28 seers per rupee, oord at 17 seers, joar at 20 seers, chowla at 22 seers, and moong at 14 seers

37 The rubbee has been generally good, and has been harvested without rain or blight

38 The average prices have been, wheat at 14 seers, barley at 23 seers, and gram at 16 seers per rupee

39 The crop of opium during the past year, notwithstanding that owing to the scanty rainfall the water was low, was in excess of the previous year, indeed it may be classed as an exceptionally good yield

40 *Mines*—In the last Annual Report there was a reference to the endeavour then about to be made to open the long closed lead and zinc mines at "Jawur" under the superintendence of Mr Bushell, who by the permission of Government had been employed by the Durbar for this purpose

41 During the time the work was in progress, the attempt to reach the lode in the closed mines signally failed owing to the impossibility of removing the water without machinery, which the Maharana was not disposed to incur the expense of setting up, after the report

the assay made of two specimens of galena found in the mine, which showed a very small proportion of silver, *viz.*, 10 ounces 12 dwts. and 8 grains to one ton of lead.

42. The work was accordingly stopped, and on the 31st January Mr. Bushell was paid up, having been employed for 10 months, or four months over his original engagement.

43. I believe Rupees 15,000 were expended from first to last in this undertaking.

44. *Trade.*—Attached is a Return showing the export and import of merchandize, and the duty levied on the same, Appendix G. in the Meywar territory, during the Sumbut year 1928 or A.D. 1871-72, the latest period up to which the Customs Department has been able to furnish me with any particulars.

45. *Public Works and Road.*—With the exception of the roads, there are in the Meywar State no public works strictly so speaking. The whole of that between Oodeypoor and Kherwarra has in the course of the year been made passable for carts, and the bridges are being slowly constructed. The monthly allowance of Rupees 5,000 towards the expenses on this road has for some time been reduced to Rupees 2,000, far too small a sum for the work that is necessary. This reduction was, I believe, made in consequence of a large expenditure being required for a temple which it was wished to complete by a certain date, and also to a further call for Rupees 25,000 towards the construction of the Neemuch and Nusseerabad Road. As the work on the temple is now finished, I trust that an increased amount may be again devoted to the Kherwarra Road, which though by no means a good one at present, is undoubtedly a convenience to travellers and merchants, and must eventually prove profitable to the State.

46. The official in charge of the "Kumthana" or Public Works Department informs me that arrangements are made for the periodical repair of the road between Oodeypoor and Neemuch, but I have yet to learn what they are, and I have grave doubts whether if this subject is lost sight of by the Political Agent, the road will not fall into a dilapidated state. It is difficult for those who have not seen or learnt from experience the result of neglect to realize the absolute necessity of systematic arrangements for the repairs of every made road.

47. Mr. Williams who had charge of the Kherwarra Road, has taken leave to England for eight months.

48. *Telegraph.*—There is no Telegraph Office in the Oodeypoor State, but the line between Neemuch and Nusseerabad passes through part of its territory. I think the necessity for an office at Oodeypoor is very much felt, and the want will increase in proportion as the opium scales draw to the city a larger trade.

49. *Post Office.*—No new Post Office has been opened during the year; the work of those that are in existence has been satisfactorily carried on.

50. *Revenue.*—His Highness the Maharana has furnished me with the following particulars of the revenue receipts for Sumbut 1920 to 1930 Rupees 26,51,382-8, expenditure for 1920 to 1930 Rupees 24,23,829-8, showing a surplus of 1,37,453 Rupees.

51 It will be observed that the receipts were Rupees 74,093-7-7 less than those of the previous year, which is accounted for by the income of two years of Meywar Mhairwarra having been shown in the accounts of Sumbut 1928 29, and also that owing to the scanty rainfall, large remissions of rent were necessary in some parts of the country, in addition to the customs receipts having somewhat fallen short

52 *Opium*—The number of chests of opium that have come to the scales in the course of the past English official year exceeded that of last year by 3,153, as will be seen by the Return given below, and which has been furnished to me by the Assistant Opium Agent

Chests weighed in 1872 73	4,915
" " in 1873 74	8,068

53 Mr Ingels, the Assistant Opium Agent, accounts for the large increase to the more favorable season for its growth, and the fact that smuggling the drug has been made more difficult owing to greater vigilance on the part of the Durbar officials, and he also estimates the number of chests likely to be brought for weighment in the current year at not less than 10,000, but of course everything must depend on whether the price remains at sufficiently remunerative rate to induce merchants to bring their drug into the market

54 The Assistant Opium Agent seems to think that it would be advantageous to discourage the cultivation of the Bhulphorea poppy, which whilst yielding a larger quantity gives a dark inferior opium by no means so highly prized

55 *Medical service and medical relief*—Doctor Cunningham has ~~dispensaries~~, and no change has taken who he reports have performed their

56 Medical relief has been afforded in the Main and Branch Dispensaries to 5,241 out-patients, whilst 162 in patients have been admitted for treatment to the Dispensary Hospital

57 The expenditure on the medical relief amounted to Rupees 3,880 13 4, which, though Rupees 244 0 8 in excess of the cost during 1872, is less than the amount available

58 *Vaccination*—Vaccination has been carried on with vigour in the course of the year, and the results altogether have been satisfactory, though the early part of the season was lost in consequence of the lymph supplied not having been good Three vaccinators have been engaged, instead of two, as in the previous year, 1,512 persons were vaccinated, of which 1,498 operations are known to have been successful, whilst the result of 153 is unknown

59 As full particulars on this head are supplied by the medical officer in charge of the Agency to the ~~Secretary-General~~, I conclude it is not necessary for me to give any further detail in this report

60 *Sanitation*—During the past year the arrangements for the conservancy of the city have been better established, though the attention it appears is still very great ~~in trying to keep the city clean~~

61 An officer has been appointed ~~to be the~~ City Magistrate, to superintend the conservancy; he has

sweepers, chupprassees, &c., under his orders, and I am told that already very great improvement has been achieved, and it is hoped that, year by year, greater results may be accomplished.

62. The payment of this department has been arranged for by a small enhanced tax on certain articles imported, or that pass through the city.

63. Mention has more than once been made in former reports of the great want of pure drinking water for the city of Oodeypoor, and this matter has, during the year under report, been more prominently brought to notice, for owing to the scanty rain-fall the water of the "Pichola" Lake, from which the entire population at present draw their supply of drinking water, only received an influx of 3 feet to its already very much reduced supply, and it has consequently remained in a very filthy condition. One cannot but fear that disease must inevitably be propagated by the universal consumption of such water.

64. The result of an analysis of the water in the lake, kindly conducted by Dr. Hendley, was submitted by Dr. Cunningham with his report to the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries, it is unnecessary therefore for me to do more than observe that the water was found to be very foul, and largely contaminated by animal and vegetable matter.

65. His Highness is now anxious to procure temporarily the services of an English Engineer to survey the hills and streams in the neighbourhood, with a view to a scheme being adopted, by which the water-supply may be both improved and increased.

Unless something is done, I fear the most serious results from the gradual drying up of the only lake now left near the city with any water at all in it. Surrounded with splendid hills, as Oodeypoor is, there cannot be any very great difficulty in the matter.

66. *Education.*—The attendance at the Oodeypoor School has increased during the past year. Last year's report showed 346 scholars on the books, whilst at the present time the number is 470, of which 439 are boys and 31 girls. The average daily attendance has been 350 boys and 25 girls.

67. The services of Mr. George Baird as Head-Master, to whom reference was made in the last Report, have been retained, and his salary increased from Rupees 150 to 200; he has worked the school with judgment and energy, for which he deserves great credit.

68. The English Class which comprises 53 boys are instructed by Mr. Baird and one Assistant Teacher, and Mr. Ingels, who occupies the office of Inspector of Schools, reports that the progress made has been most satisfactory. The pronunciation of the boys is exceedingly good, and it is evident from the manner in which they translate from English into the Vernacular and *vice versa*, that they are thoroughly made to understand what they read.

69. The English Class, which is entirely a voluntary one, has increased from 16 to the number given above in the course of the year.

70. The Hindee Class, which contains the largest number of boys, *viz.*, 299, is divided into six classes under as many masters. The death of the Head Pundit Khemraj a few months ago was a loss to the school;

his place has been supplied by Pandit Venayuk Shastri, a student from the Benares College, who has come with very good recommendations as a Sanscrit Scholar, in addition to his other qualification, and to him accordingly the Sanscrit Class has been made over, as well as the management of the Hindee Department. The Superintendent thinks he will require an Assistant in Sanscrit as the study of it increases.

71 The Persian and Oordoo classes number 87 pupils, and it is under a Head Moulvie, Abdool Rahman Khan, a most excellent and popular man, who has under him two Assistant teachers.

72 A good Mistress is very requisite to place the girls' school on a good footing, at present there are two very inferior teachers, who instruct in reading and writing two classes comprising about 31 girls.

73 The Superintendent reports that the school at Bheelwara is in a very satisfactory state, and that the Maharana has ordered a suitable school house to be built, as the number of pupils is too large for the present building. He reports that the Chittore School has 60 pupils, which small number he considers is attributable to the inefficiency of the Master, whom he is anxious to change.

74 The expenditure on the above referred to schools has, during the past year, been Rupees 6,948-11-6.

#### DOONGURPOOR

75 On my march to take up my appointment, the Maharawul of Doongurpoor came to meet me at Kherwara, and it was a pleasure to find the intelligent interest with which he talked of everything connected with his State.

76 There seems nothing calling for particular notice in connection with this State, in addition to what is supplied by the Superintendent of

\* No 111 dated 30th April 1874. Hilly Tracts in his Report\* herewith forwarded in original.

#### PERTABGHUR

77 I am not aware that in the course of the past year any matter calling for special notice has transpired in connection with this State. The Maharawul has furnished me with a Return of cases that have been tried in the Criminal Court, which shows—

- 9 cases of murder
- 12 cases of thefts
- 1 case of child stealing
- 18 cases of highway robbery and dacoity
- 7 cases of suicide
- 4 cases of abortion
- 3 cases of abduction
- 3 cases of arson
- 13 cases miscellaneous

78. The only other information that has been afforded me is the undermentioned Statement of receipts and expenditure:—

## INCOME.

	Rs.	a.	p.
By amount recovered on account of outstanding balance for the Sumbut year 1928	12,001	8	0
Revenue of khalsa villages	1,38,889	0	0
Tribute from the Nobles...	33,512	12	0
Extraordinary income	4,585	1	3
Customs collections	44,340	10	0
Miscellaneous income	2,586	0	0
Fines and fees	63,835	4	0
"Motee Khasgee" income	600	0	0
"Chotee Khasgee" income	750	0	0
Kooverpud Ki Khasgee	819	0	0
Debt contracted during the year	66,515	13	6
Amount realized on account of balance for the current Sumbut year (1929)	8,607	14	3
Grand Total	3,77,042	15	0

## EXPENDITURE.

Tribute to British Government	72,700	0	0
Pay of servants, &c.	77,867	1	3
Reasut Khurch, such as presents, festivities, charity, clothing horses	1,35,940	11	3
State buildings	1,638	4	0
Dispensary expenses	1,417	12	9
Miscellaneous expenses	22,836	14	6
Settlement Department	4,568	8	3
School	787	15	6
Conservancy	424	0	0
Paid on account of former debts	17,776	12	0
Interest and discount	19,967	7	6
Amount remitted to villagers	1,494	2	0
Outstanding balances	19,623	6	0
Grand Total	3,77,042	15	0

## BANSWARA.

79. The Report\* of the Assistant Political Agent on the affairs of Banswara is appended. I regret exceedingly that I have been unable to visit this State.

80. The Assistant Political Agent's report now submitted makes me more certain than ever that affairs are not in a satisfactory condition, but circumstances having prevented my visiting Banswara, and thus being denied the advantage which a personal acquaintance with the Chief and the State would afford me, I think it better to submit the report without further remarks.

81. I append the Report\* of the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, on his charge, together with that† from the 2nd Assistant Political Agent at Kotra.

\* No. 60, dated 20th April 1874.

† Dated 25th April 1874.

## HILLY TRACTS

82 In paragraph 9 of his Report, the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, expresses a wish that the experiment of opening up a road through some of the most turbulent Khalsa Bheel Pals should be tried by way of quieting their wild inhabitants. His Highness the Maharana I know is of opinion that this would have a good effect, and he purposes acting on this idea as opportunity offers. It is his intention to make a first trial on the Pals of Dunkawara and Nithara, directly the operations now in progress against these rebellious Pals have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, which the information I have received within the last few days leads me to think will be accomplished in the course of a very short time.

83 The character given in paragraph 19 of the Superintendent's Report of the Rawut of Juwas is, I regret to say, corroborated by all that I have heard elsewhere, and I think that it will be necessary to adopt some such measures as those referred to before the estate can be extricated from its present insolvent condition, of course anything that is done in this matter would be carried out in concert with His Highness the Maharana.

84 This, as also the question of the means by which the adjustment of the sums due to the Meywar Durbar by the Bhoomea Chiefs of Panurwa and Joora Mairpoor, to which reference is made in paragraphs 28 to 31 in the 2nd Assistant Political Agent's Report, must form the subject of a separate reference, when the result of the endeavour made by the 2nd Assistant Political Agent to ascertain the extent of the amount of these liabilities is communicated to this Office. I shall not therefore enter at present into any further particulars.

85 The condition of the Rawut of Joora's estate is far from satisfactory as represented by the 2nd Assistant, who seems to attribute much if not all the bad Government to the proceedings of a corrupt Kamdar, who, in collusion with the avaricious Bhyad (brotherhood), diverts a great proportion of the revenue of the State from its proper channel, whilst the Rawut is too timid and indolent to assert his position.

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# Appendix B.

Return of Criminal cases during the year 1873 74

Name of States	Dacoity	Killing and wound ing	Highway robbery	Robbery with wound ing	Poisoning	Ill treatment	Abduction.	Theft	Cattle luring	Receiving stolen pro- perty	Miscellaneous
Meywar	15	4	11	3		2	2	12	7		38
Tonk	4					1		4	1		10
Gwalior	2							2			3
Pertabghur	3	3					1	4	3		4
Doongurpoor			1								1
Banswara	2	1	1	2			2	2	1		16
ther States not within the jurisdiction of Meywar Agency	1	2		1			1	4	1	1	4
Total	27	10	13	6		3	6	28	13	1	76

(Sd) E R C BRADFORD,  
Officiating Political Agent, Meywar

## Appendix C.

Detail of Criminal cases during the year 1873-74.

Name of States.	Dacoity.			THEFT.		MURDER.		Mutilation.	Kidnaping.	Selling females.	Witchcraft.	Witch swinging.	Miscellaneous.
	Number of cases.	Value of property.	Persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Property carried.	Number of cases.	Persons destroyed.						
Meywar	15	Rs. a. p. 76,848 14 0	123	12	Rs. a. p. 3,587 10 0	4	4	2	1	2	..	1	38
Tonk	4	28,533 0 0	..	4	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Gwalior	2	17,000 0 0	60	2	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pertabghur	3	1,24,376 0 0	..	4	.....	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	4
Doongurpoor	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Banswara	2	1,067 0 0	..	2	.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	16
Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency	1	.....	..	4	257 7 0	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	27	2,47,824 14 0	183	28	3,845 1 0	10	10	3	3	2	..	2	76

(Sd.) E. R. C. BRADFORD,  
Offg. Political Agent, Meywar.

# Appendix D.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Vakeels during the year, viz, from 1st January to the 31st December 1873

AGENCY	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT							Total amount of decrees awarded	No of cases pending at close of the year	No of cases disposed of during the year	Total	No of cases instituted during the year	No of cases pending at the beginning of the year	Meywar Political Agency
	Remaining at close of year	Appeals during the year	Total.	Confirmed	Revised	Reversed	Remaining							
	3	18	21	6	2	4	9	23206 13 8	23	120	143	46	97	

(Sd) E R C BRADFORD,

Officiating Political Agent, Meywar

## Appendix E.

*Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakeels during the year 1873, from 1st January to 31st December 1873.*

AGAINST PERSON.			No.
Murder ...	...	...	5
Assault with wounding	...	...	5
Total			10

AGAINST PROPERTY.			
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	2
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	...	...	31
Gang robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	1
Theft with aggravated circumstances	...	...	0
Theft without aggravated circumstances	...	...	15
Cattle lifting	...	...	18
Premeditated dacoity	...	...	0
Arson	...	...	0
Burglary	...	...	0
Counterfeit coining	...	...	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	43
Poisoning...	...	...	0
Total			120

(Sd.) J. A. WRIGHT, Colonel,  
Offg. Poltl. Agent, Meywar.

*Return of Prisoners in the Jails of Oodeypoor on the 1st May 1871*

(Sd) E R C BRADFORD,  
*Offg Political Agent, Myanmar*

## Appendix F.

*Statement of cases admitted and disposed of in the Civil Court of Oodeypoor for 1873-74.*

No. and nature of cases or complaints.	No. of cases in hand with amount of claim.		No. of cases admitted during the year with amount of claim.		Total number of cases with amount of claim.		No. of cases settled with amount of claim.		Cases remaining unsettled with amount of claim.	
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
1. Debt ...	377	Rs. 3,58,326	427	Rs. 1,60,632	804	Rs. 5,18,959	350	Rs. 1,05,438	454	Rs. 4,13,521
2. Marriage disputes ...	15	.....	18	.....	33	.....	11	.....	22	.....
3. Adoption disputes ...	5	.....	4	.....	9	.....	7	.....	2	.....
4. Caste disputes ...	...	.....	12	.....	12	.....	10	.....	2	.....
5. Miscellaneous cases ...	332	.....	232	.....	564	.....	202	.....	362	.....
Total ...	729	Rs. 3,58,326	693	Rs. 1,60,632	1,422	Rs. 5,18,959	580	Rs. 1,05,438	842	Rs. 4,13,521

REMARKS.—Explanation of cases disposed of.—Amount of decrees is Rupees 88,952-9-6, out of which Rupees 37,984-1-9 is paid up, and Rupees 50,968-7-9 remain unpaid. Amount of cases dismissed, Rupees 16,485-10-6.

(Sd.) E. R. C. BRADFORD,  
Offg. Political Agent, Meywar.

# Appendix G.

*Return of the Export and Import of goods in the Meywar Territory during the Sumbut year 1928, or A D 1871-72, showing the description and quantity of goods and the amount of duty levied thereon*

DESCRIPTION	IMPORT		EXPORT		GOODS IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED INTO OODEYPOOR	
	Quantity of goods in Pothee or bullock load.	Duty on goods Rs a p	Quantity of goods in Pothee or bullock load.	Duty on goods Rs a p	Quantity of goods in Pothee or bullock load.	Amount of duty levied Rs a p
Salt	2 90 000	78 947 14 0			2,12 000	53 533 13 0
Grain						
Opium						
Cotton	9 600	19 233 15 9				
Turmeric	5 000	10 445 2 0				
Tobacco						
Sugar						
Cloth						
Iron	2 500	3 048 13 9			12 000	51 704 9 6
Cocoanuts	3 700	3 706 14 0			1 900	1 870 15 3
Oil						
Mowa flowers						
Red chillies						
Kuppas (undressed cotton)						
Ghee						
cor	20	159 9 0				
gar candy						
des	4,200	2 866 2 6				
ca	2,300	2 856 2 0			5,200	7 503 1 9
dyo	200	2 593 7 3			8 500	7 030 15 9
(indigo)					1 300	2 833 9 0
liassous goods of 2nd class such as grocery building materials						
setals lace &c &c						
Do do of 3rd class such as cattle grocery cereals &c &c						
Extraordinary income on account of Customs collections derived from						
the Sabarb including <sup>4</sup> harzerena &c						
Total	3 18,920	1 23 750 15 3	34,375	1 65 185 0 3	2 40,800	1 68 751 5 6

Each Pothee or bullock load contains about 2½ mounds

ASBZAAC7—Total number of Pothees 5 81 935 or about 14,27 981 mounds of 40 seers of 80 tolas

The total amount of duty levied on the goods is Oodeypoor Rupees 4,53 703 5-0

(Sd) E R C BRADFORD

Offy Political Agent, Meywar



No. 60, dated Banswarra, 20th April 1874.

From—Assistant Political Agent, Banswarra,

To—Officiating Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Banswarra State for the year ending the 31st March 1874. The subjoined accounts and statements furnished by the Durbar are for the Sumbut year 1929, or from 6th July 1872 to 24th June 1873.

2. The following is an abstract of receipts and disbursements of the State for the Sumbut year 1929 :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount in Salum Sahi Rupees.	Amount in Salum Sahi Rupees.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount in Salum Sahi Rupees.	Amount in Salum Sahi Rupees.
On account of balance of previous years ...	13,428 11 0		Tribute to British Government ...	50,000 0 0	
Land revenue includ- ing Sewai ...	1,51,364 12 9		Exchange, &c., on British Government	2,500 0 0	
Customs ...	31,847 4 0		Charity ...	8,361 5 0	
Excise ...	2,938 0 0		Pay of troops ...	39,153 9 0	
Miscellaneous income	12,934 16 3		Kothar (Commissariat)	23,512 5 6	
Nuzzerana ...	5,407 0 0		Miscellaneous ...	55,302 9 3	
Civil Court fees	1,476 13 6		On talao and wells ...	1,858 0 0	
Criminal Court fees and fines ...	10,064 13 0		Remission to cultiva- tors ...	4,411 3 6	
Fines ...	937 8 0		Compensatory awards	6,267 0 0	
			Paid in liquidation of debts ...	2,394 8 9	1,93,760 9 0
		2,30,399 13 6	Uncollected balance said to be not wholly recoverable ...	.....	36,639 4 6
Grand Total ...	.....	2,30,399 13 6	Grand Total ...	.....	2,30,399 13 6

## A B S T R A C T.

Outstanding balance of former years ...	1,05,266 6 3				
Receipts for Sumbut year 1929 ...	2,16,971 2 9	3,22,237 9 0			
Realized during the year ...	1,89,349 5 3				
Remission ...	4,411 3 6	1,93,760 9 0			
Balance to be recovered for past years ...	91,837 10 6				
Balance to be recovered for Sumbut 1929 ...	36,639 5 6	1,28,477 0 0			

The income from all sources during the year, it will be noticed, amounted to Salum Sahi Rupees 2,30,399-13-6 (exclusive of the villages of the annual rental of about Rupees 41,500 assigned on account of the Chief's private purse and zenana expenses) against Rupees 2,36,944-11-3 for Sumbut year 1928 (Returns for this Sumbut were received from the Raj after the despatch of my Report for 1872-73), and expenditure (including a remission of Rupees 4,411 to cultivators, and Rupees 2,394 paid towards the liquidation of the State debts) at Rupees 1,93,760 against Rupees 2,13,844 in Sumbut 1928, showing a decrease of Rupees 6,544 in the revenue, and of Rupees 20,084 in the expenditure.

3 The surplus of Rupees 36,639 over the expenditure is said to have been remaining uncollected and not wholly recoverable. I have of course had no opportunity of testing the accuracy of this and other statements furnished by the Durbar. The experience I have gained within the last four years in the affairs of this Principality, however, leads me to believe that the gross income under the heads given is much understated with the apparent motive of showing the impoverishment of the Durbar's exchequer and its inability to liquidate the debts. My belief is that the yearly revenue is not below three lakhs.

4 It will be perceived that a large sum of Rupees 1,28,477 has been shown in the Abstract as an outstanding balance spreading over several years and I am sorry to notice that no material progress has been made since my last report towards its realization (though repeatedly urged by me), which, if promptly yet reasonably effected will not only extricate the Durbar from the liabilities amounting to upwards of Rupees 73,000, but would most probably replenish to some extent the State coffer, which if their statements can be relied upon, is in a lamentable embarrassment at present.

5 *Rainfall*—The rainfall in Banswarra during the year of report was above the average yet it fell untimely and irregularly. The season fairly set in early July, and 33.80 inches were registered by the Native Doctor in charge of the Banswarra Dispensary in my absence from the capital.

6 *Harvest*—The spring crops of 1873 were not below its average, but the rain crops of that year, particularly Indian corn the common food grain of the population in this part are said to have yielded but one eighth of the usual produce but I am happy to report that the yield of the rubber harvest just reaped is favorable and its outturn is not below the average, and grain is now selling in the Banswarra market as given in the margin.

Per Imperial Re & sect of 80 tolas	
Wheat	20 seers
Rice 1st sort	7½
Rice 2nd sort	15
Indian corn	25
Gram	25½

7. *General health*—During the year under report, though Banswarra was not visited by any epidemic disease yet it was not free from various other maladies such as ague and malarious fevers, ulcerous eruptions (of which 236 cases were treated at the dispensary, out of which several had proved fatal) guinea worms, skin diseases, splenitis, anasarca jaundice, and rheumatism several cases of fever had proved fatal. Speaking generally, the fevers are much prevalent about the months of September, October and November, and guinea-worms in April, May, June and July.

8 *The Dispensary*—As a full report on the working of this institution will be submitted by the Superintendent General of Dispensary and Vaccination in Rajpootana it will suffice for me to only notice that throughout the year under review, 2,626 patients were treated and 5 children vaccinated. The dispensary has been progressing pretty well under Native Doctor Ram Lall. He has, however, much of his time sacrificed as reported in paragraph 24 of my last Annual Report in attending twice a day on the Maharawal (when he was in) and his domestics.

# POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF RAJPOOTANA.

9. *Criminal Administration.*—The subjoined Return amount of work done on the Criminal side of the Administration during Sumbut year 1929 :—

Balance of previous year.	Instituted during the year 1929.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.	Remarks made by the District Officer.
267	492	760	200	560	The cause of the large number of remaining undisposed of mu attributed to the remissness of part of the Rao of Ghuree others.

10. *Civil Administration.*—The following statement shows the work done in the Civil Court at the capital :—

Balance of Sumbut year 1928.	Instituted during Sumbut year 1929.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.
13	83	96	79	17

It will be seen from the above that 13 cases were pending at the close of last Sumbut year, and 83 instituted during the year under review, making a total of 96, of which 79 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 17 cases undecided against 13 in previous year, thus taking an average number of 41 days to decide each suit.

11. *The Bheels.*—The Bheels of Banswarra and Kooshulghur have again, I regret to report, taken to their original plundering propensities. They are said to have committed several depredations lately within the Sillana District of Western Malwa and Jhabooa frontier under the Bhopawur Agency. The Bheel Agent, Bhopawur, has, in consequence, posted a detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps on the Jhabooa frontier for the preservation of the peace on that border, and in obedience to your instructions I have moved the Banswarra and Kooshulghur authorities to restrain their Bheel population from committing any further inroads into Jhabooa and Sillana, and to co-operate with the detachment stationed by Major Kincaid. The Banswarra Durbar has appointed an official under the designation of Geerai (dacoity) officer with sowars and foot soldiers to patrol the country.

12. The cause of these depredations is attributable partly to the poverty yield of the mukkee crop last autumn, and partly to the

ment given the Banswarra Bheels in the unfortunate affair of Boree Reechree

13 *Feudatories*—The relations of the Maharawul with his feudatories are on the whole satisfactory, with the exception of the Rao of Kooshulghur, whose demeanour towards his Chief remain unchanged

14 Nothing has as yet been done in the matter of the difference between the Durbar and Rao Rutton Sing, of Ghuree, on account of the garden taken possession of by the Maharawul, and the imposition of the new customs duty referred to in paragraph 14 of my last report

15 The influential Bheel Chief, Dulla Rawut, mentioned in paragraph 18 of the last Administration Report, had been reconciled to the Durbar, and returned to his estate in Banswarra, but recent accounts have it that he has been committing forays in Pertabghur

16 *The Reechree Tragedy*—The principal event of importance that has occurred during the year of report is the painful tragedy perpetrated in September last by the people of Banswarra at a place called Boree Reechree, a village under dispute between Pertabghur and Banswarra, resulting in the loss of 29 lives and wounding of 54 men on the Pertabghur side, and two men killed and four wounded on the Banswarra side, and the plunder of property amounting to Rupees 14,709-4 belonging to Pertabghur. A full report in the case is before the Government of India

17 *Saadut Khan, the Mutineer*—The notorious rebel, Saadut Khan, one of the principal leaders of the mutineers who had attacked the Indore Residency in the memorable year 1857, and who had ever since evaded justice, was captured by me, in consultation with Colonel Hutchinson, in November last, and forwarded to Indore in January 1874. This man was in the service of the Banswarra State as a Jemadar for upwards of ten years under the feigned name of Akbur Khan

18 *Army*—The number of troops maintained by the Banswarra Durbar is shown in the following statement—

RANKS	BY CASTE			Total	Grand Total	Number of guns
	Wullaites	Mokranees	Natives of the country			
Jemadars	4	2	11	17	600	One in use two honeycombed and unserviceable
Duffadars	4	3	10	17		
Sepoys	84	17	425	526		
Sowars			40	40		
Total	92	22	486	600	600	

19. *Boundary disputes.*—During the year under report nine cases

1. Surwa and Ununpoor.
2. Paton and Deolee.
3. Murch Ghati and Chhawnee.
4. Raoda and Bhoori Ghata.
5. Nathpoora and Theekuria.
6. Sobhawlee and Theekuria.
7. Gulia Rawut-ka-para and Deojhar.
8. Kudmalee and Koopapoora.
9. Janpalee Janpoora.

of disputed boundaries as noted on the margin, *viz.*, 1 to 7 between Kooshulghur and Rutlam; No. 8 between Kooshulghur and Sillana in Western Malwa were, with the exception of the last mentioned on the margin, settled by Captain Durand, Boundary Commissioner, Malwa. The

decision in the case No. 7 has, however, been appealed against by Kooshulghur.

20. Case No. 9 between Surwun of Rutlam and Banswarra Durbar was a long pending and vexatious one, and was decided by an arbitrator, named by the contending parties, under the superintendence of Captain Durand, but his settlement has been objected to by Banswarra, who have applied for a reconsideration of the same.

21. *Trade.*—The subjoined trade Return shows the amount of traffic which has passed through the State and the Customs revenue derived therefrom:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TRANSIT.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Quantity in bullock loads of three Bengal maunds.	Dues levied in Salum Sahi Rupees.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	
Cereals ...	...	...	27,000	16,031 4	25,000	3,875 0	52,000	19,906 4	156,000
Ghee ...	...	...	700	787 8	...	...	700	787 8	2,100
Groceries ...	...	...	1,600	731 4	5,000	625 0	6,600	1,356 4	19,500
Mowra flowers ...	...	...	6,000	750 0	...	...	6,000	750 0	18,000
Salt ...	...	...	...	...	15,000	1,200 0	15,000	1,200 0	45,000
Piece-goods ...	200	597 4	...	...	1,000	1,750 0	1,200	2,347 4	3,600
Utensils ...	...	...	...	...	35	262 8	35	262 8	105
Cotton ...	...	...	...	...	200	150 0	200	150 0	600
Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	300	450 0	300	450 0	900
Opium ...	...	...	...	...	350	1,575 0	350	1,575 0	1,050
Al or dye-wood...	...	...	...	...	4,000	500 0	4,000	500 0	12,000
Oil ...	...	...	...	...	600	187 8	600	187 8	18,000
Timber ...	...	...	Carts 300	375 0	...	...	Carts 300	375 0	...
Tobacco ...	2,000	2,000 0	...	...	...	...	Loads 2,000	2,000 0	6,000
Total ...	2,200	2,597 4	35,200	18,675 0	51,495	10,575 0	88,885	31,841 4	2,66,655

22. *School.*—The so-called Hindee School at this capital little deserves its name, as already remarked in my Annual Report for 1872-73.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

23. *Sanitation.*—The conservancy arrangement of the town of Banswarra is fairly looked after.

24. *Wells and tulao.*—Three new wells have been constructed within the Banswarra Districts during the Sumbut year under report, and a tulao, which was commenced in Sumbut year 1928, had been completed.

25 *Title*—The Maharawul of Banswarra has at last acknowledged last month the title of "Rao" (noticed in paragraph 61 of your Office Annual Report of 1872 73) conferred on Rutton Sing, the Chief of Ghuree, by the Maharana of Oodeypoor in 1872

26 *Native Doctor required*—In consequence of there being no separate dispensary attached to the Banswarra Agency, a considerable want of medical assistance has been repeatedly felt, but particularly when the Assistant Political Agent moves out in the districts, with a large number of camp followers, the subject will form a separate report

27 *Post Office*—The desideratum of a Post Office in Banswarra, where no little amount of public business is carried on, is from day to day most keenly felt. A separate report on the subject has been submitted to you on the 17th instant, No 57, for your consideration and good offices

28 *Birth*—In the month of September last a daughter was born to His Highness the Maharawul by one of his Rances, called Chota Raverjee

29 *Marriage*—The Maharawul has entered last month into a matrimonial alliance with the sister of the Thakoor of Motagaon, a feudatory of this State

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No 111 dated Kherwarrah 30th April 1874

From—Officiating Political Superintendent Hilly Tracts Meywar

To—Officiating Political Agent, Meywar

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Reports on the Hilly Tracts of Meywar and on the State of Doongurpoor for the year ending 30th April 1874

### HILLY TRACTS

2 *Health*—The health in these districts has been exceptionally good during the last year, indeed if a few cases of "Guzeratee rogue," guinea-worm, endemic fevers, and an abnormal tendency to ulceration of the joints and extremities among the poorer classes be excepted, there is nothing to report upon under this head

3 "Guzeratee rogue" is a peculiar form of disease which attacks the human termir !  
the E  
as to

towards the close of the cold weather. As very fair characteristics of the disease, I may instance the cases of two sepoys of the Meywar Bheel Corps, whom I sent about six weeks ago on duty to the Mahee Kanta Frontier. They were both attacked within twenty miles of Kherwarrah, one was brought in here and died in hospital, the other succumbed before he could be carried back. Such was the character of the case which came under the doctor's hands, that he reported the casualty to me as one which gave grave fears of the presence of an incipient form of Asiatic cholera in the neighbourhood! The disease has not, however, been more than usually severe this year, and I have it 'his

length only, because I think it deserves more attention than it appears to have hitherto received.

4. Tendency to ulceration on the slightest provocation has been very marked; it has not been satisfactorily accounted for, but may be traceable partly to a comparative scarcity of food, and consequent impoverishment of blood among the poorer classes.

5. *Civil Dispensary*.—The Civil Dispensary at Kherwarrah is gradually, I think, weaning the Bheels from their superstitious trust in "witchfinders" and other impostors, but I fear it will take many years to work a thorough reform in this respect. The place is undoubtedly becoming more popular daily, and this is mainly due to the conciliatory manner and able treatment of our late medical officer, Dr. Hendley.

6. *Rainfall and crops*.—The rainfall has been above the average for the past year (26 inches 48 cents against 25 inches 99 cents), and the yield of the rubbee staple crops, "Indian corn," luckily abundant, had it not been so, a total failure in the North-East and later rains, and consequent scanty produce of the dry crops would scarcely have sufficed to keep famine from the doors of the poorer Bheels.

7. *Meteorological observations*.—Statement of meteorological observations for the past year is as follows:—

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
1873	Not recorded ...	May. 95·19	January. 64·69	Not recorded.		26·48	48
1874	Direction of prevailing wind.	For 259 days westerly, for 74 days easterly, for 25 days southerly, and 7 days only northerly.					

8. *Price current*.—Current prices at Doongurpoor and Kherwarrah :

#### DOONGURPOOR.

Wheat ...	... 25 seers per Imperial Rupee.
Barley ...	... 40 " " "
Indian corn ...	... 45 " " "
Rice ...	... 13 " " "
Gram ...	... 28 " " "
Ghee ...	1 seer and 12 chittacks " "

#### KHERWARRAH.

Wheat ...	21 seers and 4 chittacks per Imperial Rupee.
Barley ...	40 " " "
Indian corn ...	37 " " "
Rice ...	13 " " "
Gram ...	26 " and 4 chittacks " "
Ghee ...	1 seer and 10 " " "

9 *Public Works*—The road from Oodeypoor to Kherwarrah was  
As a first class road  
in its laying out,  
cut through, impe-

diments, nor to divide the many ascents and descents with the slightest degree of uniformity along the tracing, the work can scarcely be considered in a serviceable state either, for many months in the year until it is provided with bridges over the many nullahs along its length, but

see the same experiment tried in a modified form through one or two of  
rouble, owing, I am  
Nothing more to  
the Ahmedabad and

Banda roads, and the bunding of the nullah which passes through Kherwarrah in two places by the pioneers and men of the Meywar Bheel Corps

10 *Crime*—The Bheels are wonderfully free from crime individually, but collectively their false notions of revenge and their superstition lead them to a very low estimate of human life, or of the rights of property and goad them to commit atrocities at the instigation of their witchfinders which are a disgrace to humanity It is a relief however to be able to say that the crimes incidental on their belief in witchcraft seem to be dying out under the persistent determination of the British authorities to bring the principals in each case to justice Only two cases of this kind have occurred since my tenure of this appointment, the first at a Pal near the khalsa village of Soame, the perpetrators of which were handed over to the Oodeypoor Court for trial, and the other at the Jewas Pal of Jullafan, two of the most active men in which have been captured, and the witch finder, it is hoped, will not be long at large, the latter case was attended with no serious consequences to the victims

11 *Meywar Bheel Corps*—The Meywar Bheel Corps has been twice inspected since my assuming command in July 1878, in August by Lieutenant Colonel Hutchinson, and in January by Major-General Sir Ed Russell, the result on both occasions was very satisfactory Desertions and offences have been fewer, I believe, than in previous years, and the general state of the regiment has far from deteriorated The men have been employed on public works in a small way, and have worked most cheerfully, giving promise of a usefulness which I trust to see developed before long

12 I visited Kotrah during my cold weather tour, and found the detachment under Captain Young in a very satisfactory state

13 I am happy to be able to report a largely increasing attendance at the Regimental School, mainly the effect of a steady refusal to promote any one to the Non Commissioned ranks who cannot at least read and write A school house is in course of construction, and will be soon ready for use



14. *Durbar Troops*.—The Durbar troops have been engaged lately in operations against the turbulent Khalsa Pal of Dunkawarra. They are sadly wanting in proper discipline, armament, &c., for any organized movement, but answer very well for these unhappily but too necessary measures against Bheels who have nothing but their bows and arrows and the shelter of their hilly fastnesses to depend upon. The sowars who patrol the high road between Oodeypoor and Kherwarrah under the orders of the Political Superintendent to insure the safety of travellers have answered their purpose admirably, not a single case of molestation along the line protected by them having been made to me since my arrival.

15. *Punchayets*.—The annual Punchayet between Mahee Kanta and Meywar assembled at Samlajee under my superintendency in November last. The following shows the result:—

Awards given in favor of Mahee Kanta in					
12 cases	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,981 12 10
Awards given in favor of Meywar in 10					
cases	...	...	...	...	„ 731 4 0
Balance in favor of Mahee Kanta					Rs. <u>1,250 8 10</u>

16. There are many cases for settlement between Doongurpoor and Meywar, which I trust I may be able to bring before a Punchayet before the rains; the former State however has the Rewa Kanta Punchayet and one or two other pressing matters on its hands and may not be able to spare the services of two of its Kamdars to act as Motamids on the occasion.

17. *Mukranees and Wullaities*.—It is satisfactory to be able to report a decided decrease in the number of mercenaries in the service of the Chiefs under this superintendency. These men are hated by the Bheels for their bullying manner, and feared on account of the better weapons they carry; they have also made themselves in a manner indispensable to some of the Chiefs by laying the latter under heavy pecuniary obligations which they take care by sagacious renewal and ruinous interest shall not be satisfied in a hurry.

18. The Muggra Hakim or Native Governor of the Hilly Tracts appears to be unable to prevent the Khalsa Bheels from constantly breaking out and plundering their neighbors. To such a pass had this arrived that I was compelled, much against my inclination, to consent to coercive measures being tried against two of the worst Pals (Dhunkawarra and Nithora) by the Durbar troops. The first was attacked about two months ago, but the inhabitants escaped any grave consequences by a timely exodus into the jungles with their families and nearly all their worldly possessions. They are now suing to be allowed to settle again, but it would be impolitic to allow them to do so until they give sufficient security for their future good behaviour, and consent to a strong body of police being placed among them for some little time. A force of about 2,000 men under the brother of the Rao of Saloomblur has been deputed by the Oodeypoor Durbar by the advice of the Political Agent to proceed against Nithora, and I have great hopes that this stern measure will put a stop permanently to the state of anarchy these Pals have now been in for years.

## BHOOMIA CHIEFS

19 *Jewas*—This is the largest of the Bhoomia Chieftainships. The Rawut is, I am sorry to say, deeply in debt. I have collected all his creditors, and after ascertaining exactly what his liabilities are, I intend to give him the choice of paying a certain sum monthly towards their liquidation, or of having a person specially appointed to manage his estate until it is in a solvent condition.

20 The Bheel Pals of Concern and Sagwarra have by their predatory habits been from time immemorial a source of expense and trouble to this Chief, but I trust by making a practicable road through these places to Madree they will be sufficiently under control before next hot weather. The revenue of the estate for the last year is reported to have been Rupees 18,000 and the expenditure Rupees 14,000, leaving a balance of Rupees 4,000 for the payment of debts.

21 *Parah*—The Parah State is said to have yielded a revenue for the past year of Rupees 6,000, while the expenditure has been Rupees 4,000, the balance as usual going to pay debts. The Rawut has not been long in personal charge of his estate, and is still rather young. He has recently engaged the services of a late Bugler in the Bheel Corps as Karkoon, the step will prove a wise one I trust.

22 *Madree, Thunnah, Chanee*—There is nothing special to report regarding the other Bhoomia Chiefs of Madree, Thunnah, and Chanee, save that they have managed their estates well, and cause me no anxiety whatever. Their revenues for the last year are reported to be Rupees 3,300, Rupees 1,500, and Rupees 1,600, respectively, and their expenditures within that amount. I have seen a good deal of the Madree Chief since my arrival, and he has impressed me greatly by his intelligence, genial manner, and kind hearted disposition.

## DOONGURPOOR

23 The report on the health, rainfall and crops of the Hilly Tracts will answer equally for Doongurpoor. Intermittent fevers, however, have been more frequent and of severer type, perhaps, in the city of Doongurpoor itself than in other places under this superintendency, and would have been even more serious had it not been for a liberal distribution of quinine by the Maharawal.

24 *Nehal Chund's death*—The death of the old Minister, Nehal Chund, which occurred about two months ago, was a great loss to the State, notwithstanding his latterly being in such a weak and infirm condition as to be past anything but giving advice. The Maharawal has since his Minister's death carried on the duties of the post personally with the assistance of three or four of his chief Kamdars, and I am bound to say that, as far as outward appearance goes, the experiment, for an experiment I fancy it is, has been productive of increased activity and of fewer complaints. I trust it will last, for I have no doubt that the Maharawal is thoroughly in earnest at present, as is instanced by his employing his son in State affairs under his own supervision in view to his following in his father's footsteps hereafter.

25. *Marriage in the Maharawul's family.*—The only daughter of the Maharawul was married in December last to the Maharawul of Jeysulmere.

26. The arrangements for the marriage of the Maharawul's son have come to a stand-still lately for some reason unexplained; this is to be the less regretted, however, as the boy has been in a very bad state of health, and is only now very slowly recovering.

27. *Administration of justice.*—Having only very lately submitted an exhaustive report on this subject, I have nothing to add save that I have reason to believe the system lately introduced is still working satisfactorily.

28. *Durbar Troops.*—The Durbar troops are much in the same condition as when last report went in. They are as follows:—

Natives of all castes	...	...	288
Wullaities and Mukranees	...	...	133
Bheels and others	...	...	49
Total			<u>470</u>

The Wullaities and Mukranees form rather a large proportion of the above, but they appear to give no trouble, and are all nearly old servants of the Maharawul's.

29. *Revenue.*—The receipts for Sumbut 1829 are Rupees 1,39,423-4-3, and expenditure Rupees 1,87,034-7-4, loss in revenue Rupees 47,611-3-1; this is covered by sums realized on account of nuzzerana, interest, fines, &c. The expenditure is unusually heavy in consequence of the expenses incurred in connection with the marriage noticed above, but such is the elasticity of the revenue that no embarrassment has resulted.

30. *Trade.*—The annual fair at Bunneshur was more than usually well attended by sellers as will be seen by the annexed Return. The buyers, although in a minority, do not appear to have been fewer than usual. I was not able to attend personally, as I was engaged in matters connected with the annual review of the Meywar Bheel Corps, but I detailed a company of the regiment to keep order, and the Maharawul, who attended personally with most of his Thakoors, assures me that everything went off most satisfactorily.

31. *Punchayets.*—I superintended the annual Punchayet between Doongurpoor and Mahee Kanta in November last. The following awards were given:—

In favor of Mahee Kanta in nine cases	...	Rs.	246	0	0
Ditto Doongurpoor in eight cases	..	„	164	4	0
Balance in favor of Mahee Kanta			Rs.	82	4 0

32. The Courts between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta and Doongurpoor and Meywar have not yet assembled, but I trust they will do so before the rains. The Assistant in charge of Soanth is to superintend

the first on conclusion of the Banswarra Punchayet, and the second will, if possible, assemble at Kherwarra in a short time

83 I beg to enclose Captain Young's Report on the Kotrah District under his immediate supervision

## DOONGURPOOR

*Return of cases instituted during the Sumbut year 1829, i.e., from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873, showing the number settled and remaining*

MONTHS	No of criminal cases.	No of civil cases	Settled	Remain ing	TOTAL
July 1872	26	16	23	19	42
August	28	12	26	14	40
September	15	6	16	6	21
October	5	7	7	5	12
November	12	8	11	9	20
December	17	9	17	9	26
January 1873	8	11	10	9	19
February	13	9	12	10	22
March	14	5	13	6	19
April	12	16	15	13	28
May	20	20	22	23	45
June	19	12	21	10	31
Total	194	131	193	132	325

(Sd) C G GUNNING,  
Offg Poltl Supdt, Hilly Tracts, Meywar

*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of Doongurpoor, Sumbut 1929, i.e., A D 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873*

	RECEIPTS	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
		78 051	1	3			
		3 591	12	0			
		596	0	0			
		2 426	2	0			
Miscellaneous		3 257	5	0			
Customs		38 001	0	0			
Sookree tax levied by Durbar officials employed in collecting rents		13 500	0	0			
					1 39 423	4	3
	DISBURSEMENTS						
Kothar khurch or personal expenses of Maharaawul		21 216	7	9			
Household expenses		2 254	8	0			
Miscellaneous		18 559	13	3			
	STATE EXPENDITURE						
Contingent expenses		44,092	4	7			
Tribute to British Government		35 000*	0	0			
Pay of troops		63 519	15	6			
Jewels purchased		2 391	6	0			
					1 87,034	7	1

(Sd) C G GUNNING,  
Offg Poltl Supdt, Hilly Tracts, M

\* No exchange was paid this year on this

*Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Bunneshur Fair in Doongurpoor in the Sumbut year 1880, A.D. 1873-74.*

Sumbut year	...	...	...	...	1880
Number of shops	...	...	...	...	425

VALUE OF CLOTH AND COTTON GOODS.				Rs.	a.	p.
From Bombay and Guzerat	...	...	...	1,36,725	0	0
" Rutlam	...	...	...	16,550	0	0
" Doongurpoor	...	...	...	3,600	0	0
" Pertabghur	...	...	...	1,00,520	0	0
Total	...	...	...	2,57,395	0	0

VALUE OF DRUGS.				Rs.	a.	p.
From Guzerat and Malwa	...	...	...	15,160	0	0
Value of miscellaneous articles (munneecaras)	...	...	...	11,713	0	0
" " utensils of copper and brass, &c.	...	...	...	9,120	0	0
" " uttur (perfumes)	...	...	...	450	0	0
" " glass and crystal ware	...	...	...	210	0	0
" " cotton	...	...	...	1,660	0	0
" " sweetmeats	...	...	...	1,360	0	0
" " iron works	...	...	...	1,265	0	0
" " provisions	...	...	...	2,326	0	0
" " jewels	...	...	...	1,650	0	0
" " silk and bunnath furniture for horses	...	...	...	300	0	0
" " earthen pots	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
" " clarified butter, &c.	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
" " tobacco, cocoanuts, and kussoomb, &c....	...	...	...	1,100	0	0
Total value of goods	...	...	...	3,07,709	0	0

ABSTRACT.				Rs.	a.	p.
Goods sold	...	...	...	2,29,125	0	0
Goods remaining on hand	...	...	...	78,584	0	0
Total	...	...	...	3,07,709	0	0

(Sd.) C. G. GUNNING,  
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

*Administration Report of the Kotrah District, Meywar Political Agency, for the year 1873-74.*

#### KOTRAH.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Kotrah District for the year 1873-74.

2. The following form gives the results of the meteorological observations that were recorded during the year :—

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean.	Coldest month and its mean.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rain-fall.	Number of days rain fell.
		May.	January.				
1873	79.11	103.6	45.77	23.58	65.81	17.50	42

3 During the year 271 cases were treated in hospital, one only of which was fatal. This shows a considerable decrease as compared with last year, in which the sickness was excessive, but, as compared with other years, the station has been free from many cases of a very severe kind which took a long time to cure. Malignant and malarious fever also were prevalent from September to December. Otherwise the health of the station has been good.

4 The Officer Commanding the Meywar Bheel Corps came to inspect the two companies of the corps which are permanently stationed here and recruited from the district, and expressed himself as much pleased at the creditable manner in which the detachment acquitted itself.

#### PANURWA

5 The khureef crops produced an average crop of mukkee, kodra, rice, mahl, looree, samlee, &c.

6 In the absence of the usual fall of rain at the end of the year, the harvest of wheat, jao, and gram realized from the rubbee crops was below the average.

7 Ulcers and bronchial affections are reported as having been very prevalent among the ryots during the year.

#### JOORAH

8 In consequence of the failure of the rains for the past two years, the harvests of mukhee, mal, kodra, &c., realized from the khureef crops were only three-fourths of what they should have been.

9 Only half the usual harvest was realized from the rubbee crop in consequence of the rain-fall at the end of the year not having taken place.

10 Several deaths are reported to have taken place from ulcers.

11. The district has been free from Meenas or other outlaws from Serohi and Godwar for the past year, in consequence of the vigorous measures taken against them in the two previous years. If any bands are still obtaining shelter in Meywar it must be in the hills to the north of Saera.

#### OGHNA.

12 Of Oghna, as usual, there is nothing to report further than its quiet and peaceful state reflects credit on its rulers.

13 The khureef crops produced only three-fourths of the usual harvest in consequence of the want of the usual fall of rain.

14 The rubbee crop was still more deficient, realized only half of the average harvest in consequence of the usual rain at the end of the year not having taken place.

15 In Oghna also there are occasional affections but none very prevalent.

16 *General Remarks*—During the year there has been no serious disturbance. Second Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, 25

Mahee Kanta by subjects of Meywar, 26 cases against Meywar by subjects of Mahee Kanta, 6 cases against Serohi by subjects of Meywar, 25 cases by Serohi against subjects of Meywar, and 85 cases in which Meywar subjects only were concerned, making in all 166 cases which may be thus classified :—

	Meywar <i>vs.</i> Mahee Kanta.	Mahee Kanta <i>vs.</i> Meywar.	Meywar <i>vs.</i> Serohi.	Serohi <i>vs.</i> Meywar.	Meywar cases.
Cattle-lifting ...	11	15	...	5	20
Robbery ...	3	3	...	3	14
Gang robbery ...	3	4	...	10	3
Robbery and wounding ...	1	1	...	...	4
Murder ...	2	...	...	1	4
Arson ...	...	...	...	...	1
Witch-swinging ...	...	...	...	...	1
Abduction ...	1	...	...	2	6
Miscellaneous ...	5	3	4	4	32

17. Of these the following number of cases were settled, in which Meywar subjects only were concerned :—

Cattle-lifting ...	...	...	...	14
Robbery ...	...	...	...	11
Gang robbery ...	...	...	...	2
Robbery and wounding ...	...	...	...	4
Murder ...	...	...	...	2
Arson ...	...	...	...	1
Witchswinging ...	...	...	...	1
Abduction ...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	26

18. The following claims of Mahee Kanta *versus* Meywar and Meywar *versus* Mahee Kanta were settled by the International Punchayet which assembled at Roheera under my supervision :—

			Mahee Kanta <i>versus</i> Meywar.	Meywar <i>versus</i> Mahee Kanta.
Cattle-lifting ...	...	...	11	7
Robbery ...	...	...	3	3
Gang robbery ...	...	...	2	3
Robbery and wounding ...	...	...	1	1
Murder ...	...	...	...	2
Abduction ...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	3	5

19. This is the first occasion on which the new regulations for the guidance of International Punchayets for the settlement of cases between subjects of the Guzerat States and those of the States of Rajpootana under the supervision of one officer have been put into force in the Kotrah District, and I am happy to report that, so far from my fears being realized that both sides would show a litigious spirit under the new order of things, I have never known any Punchayet conduct its proceedings more amicably or with less of party feeling.

20. The following claims of Serohi *versus* Meywar and Meywar *versus* Serohi were settled by the International Punchayet which

assembles at Roheera under the joint supervision of Lieutenant C E Yate, Assistant Superintendent of Serohi, and myself

	Serohi vraux Meywar	Meywar vs Serohi
Cattle lifting	3	
Robbery	3	
Gang robbery	2	
Abduction	2	
Miscellaneous	4	4

21 The eight cases of gang robbery which remained unsettled were on account of claims made against Meywar by Serohi and Godwar for depredations committed by a band of Serohi outlaws said to be refuged in Meywar. In these cases the Superintending officers had to intervene, the Motamids not being able to agree as to whether the protection had been proved. The Superintending officers, however, on enquiring into the matter satisfied themselves that the protection had been fully proved, and directed the Punchayet to proceed with the cases. Even then however the Punchayet was unable to arrive at a decision as the Meywar members objected that no proof had been brought forward of due notice having been given to the Meywar Durbar of the depredations having been committed at the time of their occurrence. Pending a reference therefore to the Political Agent, Meywar, the cases were postponed to the next Punchayet Session. All the cases in question, although cases in which the Meywar State is concerned, having nothing to do with the Kotrah District itself, but were included in the list of the whole number of complaints brought by Serohi and Godwar against Meywar.

22 Perhaps the most important business to which I have had to direct my attention during the year under review is the matter of the large sums of money due from the Bhoomia Chiefs to the Meywar Durbar. On this subject a correspondence has been going on for a long time past, as the Durbar are, not unnaturally, beginning to weary of paying large sums yearly to neighbouring States in compensation for depredations committed by the Bhoomia ryots over whom the Durbar has no direct control.

23 Unfortunately the Durbar has allowed repayment of these sums to fall into arrears for so many years and they have amounted to such enormous totals (regard being had to the resources of the estates of the Bhoomia Chiefs) that repayment within a reasonable period seems beyond the bounds of possibility.

24 The greatest offender in this respect is the Joorah State and so heavy are its liabilities on this account that even were a powerful and intelligent Government capable of keeping its unruly subjects in order, and of collecting the revenue in full substituted for the present happy go lucky administration, it would take many years of good government and vigorous economy to clear the estate from its debt to the Durbar, and many more to free it from its other liabilities.

25 Endeavours are being made to ascertain the amount of his liabilities and also the extent of his resources in view to arrangements being made for the liquidation of his debts by instalments large to cover the amount within a reasonable period, and not



hamper him in the proper administration of his estate, but, as no regular accounts seem ever to have been kept, or if they have, are not produced, it will be extremely difficult under existing circumstances to arrive at any just conclusion on the latter point.

26. The Panurwa Chief, although heavily indebted to the Durbar, is compared to the Joorah Rao, in comparatively a flourishing condition; his subjects being well under his control, and the management of his estate being on the whole creditable enough to him. As long as the estate remains in his hands, the clearing off of its liabilities is a question of time, and there is little probability of his incurring new debts.

27. The Oghna Rao's liabilities are, when compared with those of the Joorah Rao and the Rana of Panurwa, trifling.

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## JEYPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

### *Administration Report of the Jeypoor Political Agency for the year 1873-74*

*General Summary*—The crops, both “khureef” and “rubbee,” though a little below the average, have been good withal

2 Trade has materially expanded, and although the income is somewhat less than it was for the preceding year, there has, nevertheless, been a surplus, and the Exchequer is in a healthy, if not a flourishing, condition

3 The foreign relations of the State, both in respect of our own Government and the bordering Native territories, have been most cordial, and the same may be said with regard to its relationship with its own tributaries and petty Chiefs. These remarks apply more particularly to the larger dependencies, such as Khetree, Seekur, Patun, Bussao, &c, which, though happily not recently, have each in their turn played no inconsiderable part in the turbulent and anxious events which from time to time characterized the government of the country in years gone by

4 The young Chiefs of Khetree and Seekur, the two principal feudatories of the State, continue to pass much of their time at Jeypoor with the Maharaja

5 They both give very fair promise for the future. Being yet minors, their estates are administered by managers, whose ability and suitableness for their charge are abundantly testified by the prosperity and general contentment prevailing amongst the people

6 The large State debt of some 7½ lakhs of rupees, which was bequeathed to Khetree in 1870 by the misrule and death of the late Raja Futeh Sing, is being gradually paid off

7 Seekur is represented to be free from debt

8 The Maharaja of Jeypoor's gifts in behalf of charitable and other deserving objects appear, from the statement furnished to me by the Durbar, to have amounted during the year to the large sum of

Rs.	1000
all	
do	50
un,	
his	

9 Some improvement is shown in the Police and other protective agencies of the Durbar, resulting in the enhanced security of the highways, the diminution of violent crime, and the immunity of our mails from attack

10 There was no case of “suttee” or “samadh” during the year, and kidnapping for immoral purposes has been reported to be effectually put down

11. With regard to the Civil and Criminal Courts, though the sentences may, as a rule, be said to err on the side of lenity, justice is administered with a fair amount of judgment and impartiality, and they are popular with, and suited to the tastes of, the people.

12. No proper land assessment appears ever to have been made. The system since the time of the Regency during the present Chief's minority has been ever changing, and without any satisfactory result. The Maharaja proposes to have a thorough and scientific survey made of his territory, and a proper and uniform system of land settlements established.

13. The jail organization is all that could be desired. The prison at the capital is commodious, and constructed on the most modern and approved principles. The prisoners are healthy and well cared for; and the intramural labour system has been fairly and successfully established.

14. The Municipal administration at the capital is creditable; but in the districts and localities far removed from it sanitation is little known, and there is very great room for improvement. The Municipal taxes are not oppressive.

15. The strength of the military forces of the State, though somewhat formidable on paper, is in reality quite the reverse. The troops are badly accoutred, and are devoid of all discipline and military bearing. Similar remarks apply to the guns, carriages, and the armaments generally.

16. The prices of food grains are higher than they were at this time last year; but there is no scarcity or tendency to distress.

17. There was altogether a full average rain-fall, but it was late in commencing, and fell unequally which injured the crops. The severe frosts, too, in the early part of the year did considerable mischief: but for these untoward events the outturn of the crops would have been very much larger than it was.

18. Horticulture and forest conservation are receiving attention from the Maharaja and his Durbar, and good results are anticipated. In gardening a very creditable commencement has already been made at the capital.

19. Public works have as usual been vigorously prosecuted. The total amount spent on these during the year, not including Rupees 1,32,000 expended by the district officials independently of the Executive Engineer, was Rupees 4,07,855, the largest sum ever expended by the Durbar on public works in any one year.

20. The city water-supply scheme has been completed as far as the Palace grounds are concerned, which is the extent of the application practicable, until the high-service reservoir and the new aqueduct are provided, and which the Maharaja intends doing after a fair and successful trial of the present arrangement.

21. The Trunk Road in the Jeypoor territory, 125 miles in length, and a number of minor communications in the city and suburbs have been maintained in a thorough state of repair.

22. A Railway-feeder road has already been commenced in the eastern portion of the territory, and others are in contemplation, and

will be undertaken when the condition of the Exchequer will admit of it being done

23 Works of irrigation have received a large share of the Durbar's attention, but the great drawback to their full development is the apathy with which they are regarded by the revenue officials in the districts. Until a fixed water tax, which does not yet exist, is established, and the zemindars know definitely what they have to pay for the water, the tanks and bunds of the State will never prove either the public boon or the financial success which they are otherwise capable of becoming.

24 The Durbar's postal service, which is confined to the districts exclusively, is efficient and popular. Financially it is of little benefit to the State, but it is all important for the communication of intelligence between the capital and the district towns, for which a separate department is maintained by the Durbar.

25 The Imperial postal service has been worked satisfactorily

26	State of late
years, but	particularly in
respect of	ive to time to
overcome	

27 The number of boys attending the Maharaja's College, which was in 1869 only 318, and last year 614, is now 804, and out of nine (9) students who competed at the last matriculation examination of the Calcutta University seven (7) were successful

28 The school for the sons of Thakoors and Nobles, though not yet patronized as it ought, has been better attended this year, and the students passed a very creditable examination last December

29 The Sanscrit College and the Zillah Vernacular Schools have all made progress

30 The Girls' School at the capital has also progressed. The attendance was more regular, the behaviour of the girls more orderly, and they have shown increased zeal in their studies. The management is exceedingly creditable to the Head teacher, Miss Joyce.

31 The School of Industrial Arts would now appear to have entirely extricated itself from the financial embarrassment which for years past has hampered its operations and impaired its usefulness

32 The Principal has succeeded in restricting himself to the amount (Rupees 15,000) allotted by the Durbar for the yearly maintenance of this institution, and, happily, without in any way curtailing its efficiency or popularity. The attendance has in fact increased nearly 12 per cent, while the average cost per head of educating the pupils has been reduced from Rupees 236 to 144.

88 The Principal applauds the personal interest which the Maharaja takes in this institution, and the ready and liberal support which he has at all times accorded to his proposals and suggestions

34 The general health of the people during the year was good, and there were no epidemics

Fevers, as usual, prevailed between the close of the rains and the beginning of the cold season, but the fatality was not great. There

being no health registers kept up by the Durbar, I am unable to state the sick per-centage for the year, and for the same reason the births, deaths, and the extent of emigration are not ascertainable.

35. The work of the International Court of Vakeels has been satisfactorily performed. During the year there were 180 cases disposed of against 137 in the preceding year. The average duration of each suit was two months and 29 days. There were eight cases of appeal, in five of which the Lower Court's decision were upheld, in one reversed, and in the remaining two the result is not yet known. There was Rupees 14,340 awarded to suitors as compensation against Rupees 47,409 sued for. Sentences of imprisonment were awarded in 40 individual instances, the terms ranging from one year to life. There was no corporal punishment awarded.

Fines to the amount of Rupees 3,869 were inflicted, Rupees 2,712 of which was in respect of mail robberies committed in previous years.

36. The advances made by the Agency Banker on account of the awards of the International Court have been repaid by the States concerned with punctuality, and there was no case of default.

37. On the whole, the administration has been vigorously and successfully conducted, the greatest praise being due to the Maharaja personally for the conspicuous, painstaking, and judicious part which he has taken in it throughout.

#### PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

38. *Physical features of the country.*—In furnishing information under this head, I cannot do better than quote from the able report by Colonel J. C. Brooke, on the Political history of the Jeypoor State, published as a selection from the records of the Government, Foreign Department, No. LXV. of 1868:—

“Jeypoor, including Shekawatee, lies between north latitude  $25^{\circ} 40'$  and  $27^{\circ} 40'$ , and between east longitude  $70^{\circ} 8'$  and  $77^{\circ} 20'$ . It is bounded on the north by Biccaneer, the British district of Hissar and Puttialla; on the east by Ulwur and Bhurtpoor; on the south by Kerowlee, Gwalior, Boondce, Tonk, Meywar, and Ajmere; and on the west by Kishenghur, Marwar, and Bickaneer.

“The aspect of the country is very diversified. The centre is an elevated table-land from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The highest part of this table-land intersects the country from south-west to north-east from near the Sambhur Lake where the main Arabulee range loses its character of an unbroken chain of hills, to the Tourawattee and Khetree hills, which rise abrupt and bold out of the sandy plain at their feet, sometimes, as at Tonk, attaining a height of 2,000 feet above it.

“This elevated belt forms the watershed of the country, and is the natural border of the desert tracks of Shekawatee, Biccaneer, &c., to the north-west, dividing them from the fertile plains of Jeypoor to the south-east.

“On the Jeypoor side of the line water is very near the surface; but on the Shekawatee side, the further we leave the range the further

slope of the country  
increases in depth

"Whenever there is an opening in the intersecting line of hills, the sand is drifted through it in the hot season by the high winds, and buries here and there several square miles of country

"The same effect is observable near the city of Jeypoor itself, but from a different cause. Here three or four square miles of country are buried in consequence of a local range intercepting the drifts, which has caused an accumulation at their westward bases

"They are curious miniature deserts of themselves, but though the hillocks of sand constantly shift about in them, on occasion of high winds, they do not seem to extend beyond certain limits

"Along the Ulwur border smaller ranges of hills run north and south, at the extremity of one of which Jeypoor is situated

"These join the main intersecting range at Khetree, and, where the two meet, a great geological disturbance has taken place, the granite and quartz of the Arab stones and clay slates of the rich veins of copper

\* \* \* \* \*

"The triangular portion of country bounded by the intersecting range and the encloses an ele 1,600 feet F dually to the s exceedingly ric plain, which has a firm retentive soil capable of growing opium, sugar-cane, &c, and is covered with flourishing villages"

\* \* \* \* \*

"The range of hills running north and south, which sinks into the highly crystallized sandstone. It again at Toda, and continues to Rajmahal on

"The latter place has long been celebrated for the loveliness of its scenery. As the range approaches the river, it forks into two, one fork exhibiting a perpendicular wall only a few feet thick, but 500 feet high, of light opal grey glistening micaceous rock, and the other a similar wall of rich rose colored crystallized sandstone the two being about three miles apart. The river, which advances in a large stream perpendicular to the direction of the ranges, has forced a narrow opening for itself through them. The abrupt wall of the rock at each opening is cut to a great depth by the boiling, surging torrent, and has thus added the charm of deep dark pools and rushing rapids, filled with mahseer, trout, and mullett, to the wild scenery of Rajmahal

"The hills on either side of the stream are crowned with the remains of old forts, with their zig zag approaches, meandering through the forest which covers them, whilst the grand old palace of the ancient Sovereigns of Rajmahal, in pretty fair preservation, notwithstanding the

lapse of time, and the modern flourishing village both nestling at the foot of the hills on the verge of the stream, give life and character to the whole.

"Rajmahal is only 1,000 feet above the sea, Jeypoor being 1,512 feet. To the east of a line joining the two places, the country is more sandy, though equally fruitful as that to the west. The River Banass takes a tortuous course through it; and, after turning south from its previously generally northern course, falls into the Chumbul at the south-western extremity of Kerowlee. As it approaches the Chumbul, its course passes through a wild and hilly country, where the forests are preserved and cultivation interdicted, to add to the difficulties of approach to the two much vaunted fortresses of "Runtumbore" and "Kundahar," both belonging to Jeypoor, and both regarded as impregnable by the ignorant population in the neighbourhood. They are table-lands on hills, with naturally scarped sides.

"The eastern portion of Jeypoor has many ranges of low hills in it, and near the Kerowlee border is much intersected with ravines. The hills are a continuation of the Ulwur ranges, and nearly all, like them, tend from north to south. The tract of country enclosed by the bend of the Banass river can bear comparison with the most fertile portions of India. The soil is a rich alluvial loam; any number of tanks may be constructed in it for purposes of irrigation, and the River Banass is also capable, at no great cost, of being bunded and utilized.

"The country to the extreme east towards Hindown is sandy, but fertile."

\* \* \* \* \*

"To the east of Jeypoor the country is low. From Jeypoor to Agra, as the traveller enters the range of hills close to the city on the east, he commences at once to descend a rather steep incline; and as he emerges from them he finds that he has descended from three to four hundred feet in about two (2) miles."

\* \* \* \* \*

39. That portion of the territory to the north-western side of the intersecting range already alluded to (known as Shekawattee), and which comprises nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the whole area of the State, is geographically so peculiarly different to the parts already described, as to require special and separate notice. Colonel Brooke thus pictures it:—

"Near the eastern portion of it runs the Katuree river, which receives the waters drained from the lofty border range. It flows, during heavy rains only, with great impetuosity, and in a stream generally one or two miles broad. It tosses its sandy bed into huge waves, being most dangerous to cross from the rapidity of its current and the great number of its shifting quicksands. After a course through the length of Shekawattee, looking as though it promised to swell into a mighty river, it gradually diminishes in volume, till it is entirely lost in the sands at Sankoo, just as it enters the Biccaneer territory.

"Shekawattee is not an agricultural country. The land yields only one crop in the year, and even this sometimes fails. The country is a mass of waving sand hills covered with accasia, &c."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The wells are very rare, and the water in them at too great a distance from the surface, that digging a well It has to be hed, does not the body of the well, to be of any use, must be sufficiently large to act as a reservoir"

\* \* \* \* \*

"The effect of the small number of wells is to cause a congregation of the population in their neighbourhood, so that the character of the population consists in residing in towns or large villages at long distances apart

"Where a bed of 'kunkur' has been come upon, a handsome town has been formed The 'kunkur' in Shekawattee is not found in nodules but in beds of stiff snowy-white clay, highly retentive of moisture From these beds clean squares are cut out like ashlar masonry blocks, and allowed to dry The same clay is burnt for the cement, and the result is a durable and snowy-white wall, which in that clear dry climate retains its color unchanged for years"

40 With the exception of Shekawattee, there is nothing peculiar in either the character or disposition of the races which inhabit the Jeypoor territory

41 I am indebted to the same authority (Colonel Brooke's narrative) for the following description of the Shekawats —

"They are the descendants of Shekjee, the grandson of Oodey-kurrun, the 12th Maharaja of Jeypoor, who conquered Shekawattee from the 'Khaem Khanees,' Mussulman descendants of apostatized Chohan Rajpoots, to whom the country formerly belonged, but who were allowed to hold their estates by the Emperors of Delhi as a reward of their apostacy

"The Shekawats eventually coalesced with them, so far as to give into many of the Mussulman prejudices

"The shrines of Mahomedan Saints are equally revered as those of Hindoo divinities the Mahomedan confession of faith is said at the birth of their children, and wild hog's flesh, which the Rajpoot elsewhere loves so much, is forsworn in Shekawattee

"The ownership of the land resting with the Shekawats, the 'Khaem Khanees' get their subsistence either by plunder or by seeking for service abroad as cavalry soldiers, and they have always proved themselves brave and faithful, and free from all prejudice"

\* \* \* \* \*

"There is not a recruiting ground for cavalry in India at all equal to Shekawattee"

42 The water of the territory is, as a rule, wholesome and potable

43 In some localities, however, it is brackish, and there are several natural lakes which owe their saltiness to the soil

The only one, however, of any pretension, or which might be profitably utilized for the manufacture of salt, is the



sheet of water measuring, when full, some 24 miles long by eight miles broad; and whence nearly the whole of Bundelcund and the North-Western Provinces obtain their supply of salt.

44. These salt works, which were formerly carried on jointly by the Jeypoor and Jodhpoor Durbars, are now in the hands of our Government, under a lease executed in 1869.

45. *Area*.—The total area of the Jeypoor State, including Shekawatee, which is 4,000 square miles, is about 14,500 square miles, or about 150 miles in length and 140 in breadth.

46. *Climate*.—The climate of Jeypoor is highly salubrious. Fevers of a malarious type are rare owing to the elevated and sandy character of the country which prevent the lodgment of water.

47. During the winter months, but more particularly in Shekawatee, the cold is absolutely severe, and hoar-frost is by no means an uncommon occurrence. In the northern part of the State the hot winds blow with great violence and continuity, but in the southern and more sheltered portions they are much less severe.

Here again the sand is not without its advantages in its more free and rapid emission of the heat, which, even in the hottest time of the year, leaves the mornings and nights, comparatively speaking, cool and enjoyable.

48. *Chief staples*.—The products of Jeypoor are almost exclusively agricultural, and there are no crops that may be said to be peculiar to itself. The principal staple food grains are, in Jeypoor Proper, barley, wheat, and grain; and in Shekawatee, which, owing to its absolute dependence on the rains, necessarily produces but one crop in the year, bajra, uloong, jowar, and uloth.

In the more fertile localities of the State, to the south and south-east, cotton, tobacco, opium, and sugarcane are to some extent cultivated; but without more reliable information and data than the records of the Native Government afford, it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy what the relative proportion of the crops is, or even the comparative area of the cultivated and the uncultivated land.

49. *Political-Historical Summary*.—Our first official connection with the Jeypoor State, prior to which there is little known of its internal history, was the Treaty concluded with it by Lord Lake in A.D. 1803. This engagement was subsequently annulled in A.D. 1805. The present Treaty of (10) ten Articles was negotiated on the 2nd April A.D. 1818.

50. At this period the State was ruled by Juggut Sing, who had brought the country into serious pecuniary embarrassment and a state of almost hopeless degradation. He died in December A.D. 1818, when the zenana faction, which during Juggut Sing's lifetime had been the virtual Rulers of the State, effected the nomination, and subsequent confirmation by Government, of an obscure minor Prince (Mohun Sing), whose installation was regarded by the whole of the Nobles, excepting one or two personally interested in the success of the fraud, as a disgrace and reproach to the State. So high did this feeling of indignation run, that open rebellion was only prevented by the timely announcement of the pregnancy

of one of the Ranees of the late Juggut Sing, which was confirmed by a deputation of Native ladies specially appointed for the purpose. The result was the birth of a son in April A D 1819, whose acknowledged heirdom by the Government of India at once quieted the populace.

51 The conduct of the Maharanee, who, since the birth of the young Maharaja, had by custom superseded the previously chief Ranee, was the cause of fresh disturbances, culminating in an open rebellion in the city towards the latter part of A D 1820, and which led to the deputation, for the first time, of a British officer to reside at the Court.

52 The new Political Agent found himself thwarted and opposed on all sides by the machinations of one Jotha Ram, a person of low extraction, but understood to be, with two female slaves, the sole counsellor of the Maharanee.

He was a man of the most unprincipled character, and possessed an influence at Court so powerful that the Minister, who had been appointed under the direct auspices of the British Resident, was a mere nonentity in the government.

53 At this juncture the Government of India, with a view of protecting its tribute claims, and of saving the State from its impending ruin, authorized the Political Agent to exercise a certain degree of direct interference in the internal administration of the Government, which, as matters progressed at length, placed the affairs of the State virtually in that officer's hands.

54 Jotha Ram, after fluctuating between hope and fear, and dreading now the overwhelming influence of the Political Agent, resigned office, although he afterwards still continued clandestinely to intrigue with the Maharanee and her party. To strike a further blow at this power, the Political Agent recommended to the British Resident the confiscation of the estate of Lomba, a small fiefship bordering on the Ajmere district, and belonging to one of Jotha Ram's most powerful and active coadjutors. The capture of this place by a British force, and exposition by the Government of India in March A D 1823, of a clear and well defined policy, appointing a Manager (Rawul Byree Saul) who should act independently of the Ranee, and be directly responsible to the Political Agent, secured for a time a complete and happy cessation of events. The zenana faction was w  
pilgrimage, I  
ing to his est  
the utmost  
Government

55 This lasted till the change that took place in Political Agents in 1824 A D, when the Ranee resorted to every conceivable scheme for the overthrow of the Manager, and so well did she mature her plans that by October A D 1824 she had succeeded in rallying around her a large military force and a strong party of disaffected nobles, with which she purposed the utter downfall and expulsion of the whole of the Nathawut clan, of which the Manager, Byree Saul, was one of the heads.

56. The greatest anarchy prevailed, and but for the absence of Byree Saul from the scene, and the forbearing, yet firm, attitude of the Political Agent who, finding the Ranee secretly opposing him, had withdrawn to a distance from the capital, the consequences might have been most serious.

57. These disturbances brought the Resident, Sir D. Ochterlony, to Jeypoor, which entirely reversed the position of affairs.

He ignored the acts of the Political Agent, sided with, and upheld, the Ranee, allowing her to dismiss with disgrace the Manager, Rawul Byree Saul, who had only a short time previously been selected by the Government of India, and considered by Sir D. Ochterlony himself as the fittest person for the post.

58. The Ranee, finding herself thus upheld, formed her own administration, consisting exclusively of Jotha Ram's party, and which was sanctioned experimentally by the Governor-General in Council, the Political Agent being at the same time directed not to interfere.

59. Early in 1826 A.D. a strong demonstration on the part of many of the Nobles of the State against the rule of the Ranee took place. A deputation waited on the Political Agent, who, under a misapprehension that, on the young Prince appearing in public when he was five years old, the Ranee's governing power would lapse in favor of one of the Thakoors, invited a convention of the principal Chiefs of the State to discuss and determine the point. The Congress, which was represented by as many as 70 Chiefs, duly assembled, but the voting, which was the test resorted to, resulted in favor of the Ranee.

60. Jotha Ram had at this time returned to Jeypoor with the sanction of the British Government, but had yet assumed no power.

61. In A.D. 1828 (April) his appointment as Minister was formally confirmed by the Governor-General in Council.

62. As far as the tribute was concerned, the measure was doubtless a complete success; for the whole of the arrears, which before Jotha Ram's reassumption of office amounted to eight lakhs of rupees, besides a debt of two lakhs of rupees to a Banker on account of previous payments, were promptly paid off.

63. The Political Agency was, in A.D. 1830, transferred to the Superintendent of Ajmere, from which date to that of its reconstitution in A.D. 1838 the records are defective, and very little is known of events at Jeypoor.

64. In A.D. 1831-32 the disturbed condition of the province of Shekawattee and the marauding propensities of its Chieftains attracted the attention of the Government of India, and an officer was specially deputed to report on the best method of correcting the evil. This resulted in the employment of a Brigade of British troops from Nusseerabad for the purpose of dismantling the numerous forts and strongholds of the province, and which was successfully accomplished.

65. The condition of this portion of the Jeypoor territory, which comprises nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the total area of the State, as it existed in those days, presents a striking contrast to what it now is, and illustrates, more than perhaps anything else, the steady advancement of civilization

and the improved moral and social condition attained by the Government of Jeypoor

66 The manner in which this reform has been effected is in the highest degree creditable to the Durbar, and very much of the success is due to the personal interest and energy displayed by the present Maharaja.

Dacoity, highway robbery, and other violent crimes, which were formerly almost an everyday event, are now of rare occurrence, life and property are comparatively secure, while the general character of the locality throughout will now bear favorable comparison with that of the best regulated districts of the State

67 After the first burst of affected earnestness on his restoration to office in A D 1828, Jotha Ram was not long in reasserting his old habits of negligence and prodigality. In September A D 1831 our tribute was 12 lakhs of rupees in arrears, the country in a state of revolt, and there was a general and just murmuring on the part of the people against the cause of all these troubles.

68 In A D 1832 (September) the young Maharaja had a son ✓  
born to him, the present reigning Chief, Sewae Ram Sing, and about  
the same period the Maharanee died

69 Although there was no direct proof, it was generally believed ✓  
from the suddenness of the Maharaja's death, which occurred in A D  
1835, and the secrecy and haste with which everything connected with  
it was conducted, that foul play had been used, and that Jotha Ram was  
the assassin, his object being to  
his power This circumstance  
Jeypoor He found the same  
who had figured so conspicuously at the Court some 13 years previously

70 The Agent to the Governor General insisted on the dismissal of Jotha Ram, who was confined in the fortress of Dowsa, and the dispersion of the whole of his faction, and Rawul Byree Saul was again restored to power.

71 Byree Saul survived this event but a short time, and was succeeded by his son, Rawul Sheo Sing

72 A conspiracy, instigated, as it was afterwards discovered, by Jotha Ram, was now set on foot to remove the Minister and place the power in the hands of those who would be subservient to the Ranee—the mother of the infant Maharaja—a plot which resulted in an event which forms one of the darkest blots in the annals of Jeypoor history

73 On the 4th June 1835 A D the Governor General's Agent, Colonel Alves, accompanied by his Assistant, Mr Blake, of the Civil Ser-

attacked from behind by a man with a drawn sword, who wounded him in three places, and would doubtless have accomplished his object but for the timely intervention of Mr Blake, who seized the would be assassin, bound him with cords, and sent him to prison. Meanwhile the Governor General's Agent was conveyed in a palanquin to "Reside

without further molestation; but, by the time Mr. Blake was prepared to leave the Palace grounds, rumours of murder had begun to spread, and the rival party, who were prepared for a disturbance, took the opportunity which the bloodstained condition of Mr. Blake's clothes afforded, to spread the report that he had murdered the young Maharaja. This was the signal for a general onslaught on Mr. Blake, who by urging on his elephant endeavoured to make his escape from the city; but, finding the gate closed as he approached it, the chupprasse, who was seated with him, killed, and the Mahout (elephant driver) wounded, while the infuriated mob pressed closely on, he took shelter in the Court-yard of a temple, where a guard of Meenas mercilessly butchered him, throwing his body into the street, where it was still further mutilated.

74. Beyond appointing a Commission of Enquiry, which sentenced six of the ringleaders to death and the rest to various terms of imprisonment, the capital sentences being all subsequently either remitted or commuted by Government, no action was taken to avenge this dastardly outrage—a direct and unpardonable insult to the paramount power.

75. The Durbar evidently looked for some retributive action on the part of Government, and, as a propitiatory offering, threw open the State coffers and paid us as much as 26 lakhs of rupees for tribute and arrears in the short space of two years.

76. This heavy payment, together with the wasteful extravagance of Jotha Ram's rule, had so crippled the resources of the country, that it became a question for consideration by Government whether it would not be preferable to grant a remission of the tribute if it was found to be too high and more than the Durbar could conveniently pay. This resulted in the deputation of a British officer to Jeypoor in A.D. 1838 to enquire into the real resources of the State, with a view of a readjustment, if necessary, of the tribute, which was at that time eight lakhs a year with a progressive payment when the annual revenue should exceed 40 lakhs of rupees, of  $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of all such excess.

77. This officer found the financial condition of the country deplorably ruinous. Our tribute was 20 lakhs of rupees in arrears, nearly nine lakhs were due to private Bankers, much of which had been borrowed in anticipation of the revenue, and, while the income was but 23½ lakhs of rupees, the expenditure had been nearly 33 lakhs.

78. The only possible hope of correcting matters was to increase the revenue, and this, though practicable, could not be done without a radical change of Government, in which we should be the controlling authority.

79. Out of several propositions, it was ultimately, with the concurrence of the Minister, Rawul Sheo Sing, decided to adopt a Council of Regency, through whom the Political Agent should govern affairs.

80. The members, who were selected by the Political Agent, were five in number, and were chosen from amongst the most influential and able Thakoors of the State.

81. The Ranee mother, whose authority had now been set aside by the Council, did all in her power to destroy its power, on one occasion carrying her measures so far as to induce one of her supporters, the Thakoore of Diggee, to march with a force of 6,000 men upon the



90. The inefficiency of the Council now became the subject of universal complaint, and a remedy was sought by placing the Government practically in the hands of the Political Agent in 1847, assisted by a working Minister, the Council, as a body, existing merely in name.

91. The young Maharaja, who was now reaching man's estate, was favorably reported on by the Political Agent, and the Governor-General's Agent proposed, while he was yet but 15 years of age, to make over the government of the country to him; but this was overruled by the Government of India, who decided that we should not surrender our charge till the State was unencumbered, and there was a small surplus in the Treasury. This announcement produced a magical effect upon the State's finances. The Court officials having, of course, a high stake in the Maharaja's installation, represented the revenue, which for the previous year, 1848-49, amounted only to a little over 24 lakhs of rupees, to have increased to 33½ lakhs; that the whole of the debt had been paid off, the pay of the troops and establishments liquidated, leaving a surplus in the Treasury of 2½ lakhs. This extraordinary statement, although it astonished the Political Agent, does not appear to have aroused his suspicion; and the result was the installation of the young Chief, and the withdrawal of the control of the Council of Regency early in A.D. 1851.

92. After the transfer of the government of the country to the Maharaja, the revenues were squandered, the expenditure increased, and the State credit destroyed by the wasteful extravagance of the Rawul, who still continued Minister. This state of affairs lasted till A.D. 1854, when, only three years after we had withdrawn our management, the debt amounted to 17 lakhs of rupees.

93. With the advice of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, who had succeeded to the office of Agent to the Governor-General, a radical change was made in the government. The Rawul was dismissed from power, and his brother, Luchmun Sing, an abler and more conscientious man, was put in his place.

94. At the head of the Revenue Department was placed Pundit Sheodeen, a graduate of the Agra College, who had been tutor to the Maharaja since 1845, and who subsequently rose to the position of Prime Minister—a separate and independent officer being appointed to the command of the army. By these counterbalancing influences the aggrandizement of the Nathawut party was restrained, and a more healthy, vigorous, and successful administration secured.

95. The political quietude of the State was about this period again disturbed by the Ranawutjee at Khetree, who had not only squandered the revenues, but misappropriated and alienated many villages to which she had no right, and openly defied the Maharaja's authority.

96. This led to the occupation of the Chiefship by Jeypoor troops, against whom the Ranawutjee unsuccessfully marched her forces. Kot Pootlee, a pergunnah held by Khetree under a direct grant of the British Government, was similarly treated; but the Supreme Government disapproved of the proceeding and directed its restoration.

97. Though temporarily overcome, this lady soon recommenced her intrigues, which she continued till after her son was installed in power.

In fact so dangerous had her influence become at Khetree that it was deemed expedient by the Political Agent, in A D 1862, to cause her removal to Jeypoor, where she has ever since been required to reside

98 The next notable event is the valuable assistance afforded to us during the troubled times of 1857-58 by the Maharaja, who had now, as he advanced in years, begun to take an active and intelligent interest in the prosperity and well being of his State. On the outbreak of the mutiny, His Highness at once and spontaneously placed the whole of his army, excepting a small force for the defence of his capital, at the disposal of the Political Agent, with whom they marched against the mutineers, rescuing several Europeans, and maintaining a reputation for trying circumstances themselves, their

99 During the absence of the Political Agent in the field, the Maharaja sheltered that officer's family in his own Palace, preventing by his own judicious conduct, and the wise exhortations of his counsellors, the outbreak of any disaffection or rebellion in the city or suburbs. As a reward for the services performed at that time by the Jeypoor State, the Government of India conferred upon His Highness the pergunnah of Kot Kassim, together with the thanks of the Governor General in Council

100 From A D 1857 to the present date the course of events has been one of unbroken progress and prosperity, both material and moral, which contrasts most widely with the darker and more turbulent times which mark the earlier period of our connection with the State

101 The Maharaja, whom I have described as being at the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857 a painstaking and promising Chief, has now matured into a Ruler of great administrative ability

102 The form of administration has remained practically intact, with one exception, namely, in 1864, when Pundit Sheodeen, His Highness' former tutor, but subsequently Prime Minister, died and deprived him of his right-hand help and adviser

103 The vacant Ministership was bestowed by His Highness with a discrimination which did him great credit, on Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, Bahadoor, an old and tried servant of the State, who was subsequently rewarded by the Supreme Government for his loyal and faithful services with a Companionship of the Order of the Star of India, the title of "Nawab Moomtaz ood dowlah," and still later by his appointment, with the consent of His Highness the Maharaja, to the Ministership of the Kotah State, which he now fills

104 It was during the first year of the Nawab's incumbency as Prime Minister that the Jeypoor Council, framed and modelled on the principle of the Supreme Council of India, was first introduced by the Maharaja

105 The Council, has all on before action is to exaggerate the great material good and progressive reform attained during the past 16 years of the present Maharaja's rule. Education and charities of



every description have been largely promoted, arts and sciences encouraged, roads and communications opened out, while a variety of works and measures, having for their object the social, moral, and material improvement of the people, have been inaugurated and maintained on the most princely scale of munificence.

105. The radical reform effected in the wild and turbulent tribes of Shekawatee, as noticed in another part of this narrative, is due almost alone to the wise, considerate, but yet firm policy adopted by the Maharaja with regard to the evil. In like manner is due the present comparative safety of the Jeypoor roads and highways, and the enhanced security of Her Majesty's mails within the territory, while many measures, such, for instance, as the curtailment of Rajpoot marriage expenses, which has now almost become a law in Jeypoor, the increased facilities which now obtain over former years in dealing with the arrest and extradition of border criminals, and the more improved system of Civil and Criminal Administration, all more or less owe their promotion, if not their conception, to the present Maharaja of Jeypoor.

106. His Highness is a Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India, and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, which was increased by Government from 17, in A.D. 1869, in recognition of his prompt, able, and self-sacrificing action in respect of the famine distress which prevailed in Rajpootana and the neighbouring British districts in 1868-69.

107. He has been a Member of the Legislative Council of India since 1869, this being his third period of re-election.

108. *Form of administration.*—There is not much known of the detailed working of the administration; but for a Native State, the government is very creditable, and is conducted on just, sound, and liberal principles. Though carried on nominally by a Council of eight (8) Members, presided over by the Maharaja, it is virtually in the Chief's own hands, there being nothing, even of the most unimportant nature, that does not come before him for approval.

109. The Criminal and Civil Courts, Magisterial and Police offices, and the Finance Department, in fact, the whole of the administrative machinery of the State, though each under its own respective head, are personally supervised by His Highness. To facilitate this supervision, and to bring the various departments more directly and conveniently under his own eye, he has lately provided a range of spacious buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Palace, in which all the State offices have been located.

110. The criminal and civil procedure, which assimilates with our own, is admirably adapted to the wants and feelings of the people, and appears to be worked with a fair amount of impartiality and justice. Altogether, the Government, for a Native independent State, is well advanced in enlightenment and civilization, erring, perhaps if anything, on the side of mildness, popular with the masses, and on the whole creditable to the Chief and all concerned.

111. *Character of the land tenures.*—A very considerable portion, some of it being the richest of the Jeypoor State, is held by the petty Chiefs and Thakoors on various terms of tenure; and there are also

large allotments as religious endowments. The revenue derived from these alienations amounts in the aggregate to nearly double that of the Crown lands. The different tenures are —

I *Tributary*—Grants for which there is no feudal service performed, but only a quit rent paid. These are held chiefly by members of the Maharaja's own family.

II *Allodial*—Estates either conquered or possessed by the ancestors of the present holders prior to the conquest of Jeypoor by the reigning family, including such Chiefships as Seekur, Khetree Oomara, &c., these pay a tribute to the Jeypoor Durbar of about one fourth of their revenue.

III *Jaghires*—Fiefs which pay no rent, but perform service in contradistinction to the obligations of the tributary tenures.

IV *Religious and other Endowments*—These include the grants and gifts to Temples, Civil and Military officers, Court favorites, &c., and are believed to amount to as much as 28 lakhs of rupees a year, or about one sixth ( $\frac{1}{6}$ th) of the gross income of the State.

112 *System of Survey and Settlements*—The Durbar having discovered that many of the assessments under the old system, which had obtained unaltered for generations, had been based on erroneous and partial calculations, entertained, in 1868, an establishment for enquiring into and revising, where necessary, the whole of the measurements and settlement operations of the State. This work is now being brought to a close, and the new assessments are being applied as the old leases either lapse or terminate.

113 As already noticed in my last year's Report, paragraph 8, the Maharaja contemplates, as soon as it can be conveniently undertaken, having the whole of his territory submitted to a thorough survey on scientific principles, and on a plan similar to that followed in British territory, and until this is done His Highness is not disposed to disturb, in any general way, the present system of assessment, defective as it is in many respects.

114 During the minority of the present Chief the triennial settlement was the one chiefly in vogue in the Jeypoor State.

115 Subsequent attempts were made to extend the period, but the great drawback even to any kind of land settlement was, and still is, the very uncertain and varied character of the productiveness of the pergunnahs, some being capable of yielding two crops in the year, while others such as those of Shekawatee, are dependent for their crops entirely on the annual rains.

116 For some years past the system of farming the land revenue to contractors for short periods has obtained at Jeypoor, but it has not been found to work satisfactorily, and is now being gradually abandoned. The assessments are now, as a general rule, made yearly, when the crops are either standing, or, after they have been gathered in, when a valuation is made by the State revenue officers.

117 *Details of the last Census Tribes and Languages*—There has never been any proper census taken of the Jeypoor State. Reliable authority, however, estimates the population of Jeypoor Proper at 150 to

the square mile, and of Shekawatee, which is comparatively sparsely peopled, at 80 to the square mile, which would give the former, in round numbers, 1,500,000 souls, and the latter 250,000, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millions for the whole territory. The capital, including the suburbs, contains about 50,000 houses, and a population roughly estimated at 200,000 souls.

118. For a description of the tribes of Jeypoor, I cannot do better than give the following quotation from *Colonel Brooke's History of Jeypoor*, already alluded to :—

“The population in the settled part of Jeypoor does not differ from that of the rest of Rajpootana; but there are peculiarities in Shekawatee which are deserving of notice.

“The whole of this district is owned by Rajpoot Thakoors, the descendants of Shekjee, the grandson of Oodeykurram, the 12th Maharaja of Jeypoor, who conquered Shekawatee from the Khaem-Khanees, Mussulman descendants of apostatized Chohan Rajpoots, to whom the country formerly belonged, but who were allowed to hold their estates by the Emperors of Delhi as the reward of their apostacy.

“The Shekawuts eventually coalesced with them, so far as to give in to many of the Mussulman prejudices. The shrines of Mahomedan saints are equally revered as those of the Hindoo divinities, the Mahomedan confession of faith is said at the birth of their children, and wild hog's flesh, which the Rajpoot elsewhere loves so much, is forsworn in Shekawatee.

“The ownership of the land resting with the Shekawuts, the Khaem-Khanees get their subsistence either by plunder, or by seeking for service abroad as cavalry soldiers; and they have always proved themselves brave and faithful, and free from all prejudice. \* \* \* \*

Another race in Shekawatee, especially numerous in Khetree and the north-eastern corner of the territory, is the Meena.

“The influence of the Meenas at Jeypoor, who guard the citadel and Treasury, has already been alluded to; but their ramifications extend throughout the country. They are inferior in courage and daring to the Meenas of the Kherar, in Boondie and Meywar, but surpass them in cunning and organization for distant plundering expeditions.”

\* \* \* \*

119. There are no language peculiarities to notice. The current languages are Hindie and Oordoo; and, beyond a few local provincial dialects, they are uniformly spoken throughout the territory.

120. *Changes in the Administration.*—The only notable change in the *personnel* of the government is the retirement of the Minister Nawab Fyz Ali Khan, Bahadoor, C.S.I., in the early part of the year, after an unbroken period of 24 years' most useful and faithful service to the Durbar.

121. The large experience of this Native gentleman, and the very high order of his character and administrative ability, induced the Government of India to select him for the important post of Minister, or, more properly speaking, Regent of the Kotah State, which, with the consent of the Maharaja of Jeypoor, he accepted, and eventually joined in the month of February last.

122 The vacancy created in the Jeypoor Government by the Nawab's retirement has been filled by Thakoor Futteh Sing, who, I am glad to be able to report, appears to be doing all in his power to co operate with and assist the Maharaja in his arduous and difficult duties, and in maintaining the high reputation for vigour and efficiency which has of late years so prominently marked the administration of the Jeypoor State

123 *Relations with Tributary States, frontier affairs*—The Durbar's relations with its tributary Chiefs and Thakoors have been of the most cordial and happy character

124 Excepting the border disputes between Jeypoor and Ulwur in the early part of the year, and those that occurred still later with Narnoul, the extent of which was, however, greatly exaggerated, there are no frontier difficulties to report. Those to which I have alluded have since been enquired into and settled

125 With an extensive frontier as Jeypoor possesses, and bordering as it does on so many and varied Native States, it is impossible, without a definite and properly demarcated border, which does not at all places exist, to avoid dispute and party strife. To this the Durbar is fully alive, and, in order to obviate the evil, it has submitted an application, which is now before the Government of India, for the services of a British officer to make a proper settlement and demarcation of the whole of its territorial border

## II—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LANDS

126 *Survey*—I have already, in another part of this report, noticed that there has never been any proper survey made of the Jeypoor State, but that the Maharaja intends, at an early date, to have one carried out on scientific principles, and on a plan similar to the one followed in our own provinces

127 *Settlements*—These have been mentioned in detail in paragraphs 119 to 123 under the head of "System of Survey and Settlements"

128 *I—Waste Lands II—Government Estates III—Wards' Estates*—There is no information procurable regarding the "Waste Lands" of Jeypoor, and the other subjects, namely, "Government Estates" and "Wards' Estates," do not apply to Native Independent States

## III—PROTECTIONS

129. *Legislating authority*—The Maharaja of Jeypoor, in common with the rest of the Chiefs of Rajpootana, exercises Supreme Civil and Criminal legislative authority within the limits of his territories, and has the power of life and death in respect of his own subjects

130 Subordinate to the Maharaja is a Council composed of five Members, selected specially for their capacity and training, whose duty it is to frame, revise, and amend the laws and regulations of the State, submitting their proceedings to His Highness the Maharaja, whose approval and sanction must be obtained before they are promulgated or declared to have the force of law

131. *Police.*—The Police, as an administrative body, is, as a rule, so much identified and incorporated under Native governments, with the military establishments of the State, that it will be more proper to notice this subject under the latter head.

132. *Criminal Justice.*—The Criminal Courts of Jeypoor, as I have already observed, are guided by a procedure similar to that followed in our own provinces.

They are supervised by the Maharaja in person, by whom all sentences, other than short terms of imprisonment, are reviewed before carried into effect.

133. While justice is, on the whole, administered with a pretty fair and open hand, there exists, in my opinion, what always forms a distinctive feature in Native rule, *viz.*, a tendency towards excessive lenity, rather than severity, in the sentences, and an inclination to fine where a personal punishment is both called for and deserved.

These are defects, however, that have in the past few years been very greatly improved in the Jeypoor administration.

134. *Prisons.*—The Jeypoor State stands pre-eminent in Rajpootana for the adaptability and efficiency of its jail organization.

135. The prison, which is capable of accommodating as many as 1,000 convicts, has been constructed on the most modern and approved principles, is under European superintendence, and will compare favorably with the best regulated institutions of the kind in British India.

136. The Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana, who recently visited and inspected the prison, pays a high compliment to the Durbar for the excellence of its arrangements, and for the sanitation, hygiene, and general care of the prisoners.

137. The intra-mural labour system, which is now fairly established, is also favorably noticed by that officer.

138. The prisoners were perfectly free from epidemics during the year, and their general health was good. Their daily average strength (including the female prisoners) was 953; the daily average sick, 50; and the total number of deaths in the twelve months (including six cases that occurred in infancy) 167.

139. The supervision, both magisterial and medical, is conducted by the Durbar's servants exclusively, and most creditably to all concerned.

140. *Civil Justice.*—The same remarks as those under the head of "Criminal Justice" apply to this subject.

141. *Municipal Administration.*—The municipal arrangements are conducted by a Committee of Native gentlemen, of which the Maharaja's private Physician, Dr. Valentine, is President; and the Executive Engineer, for the time being Consulting Engineer and ex-officio Member.

The Committee sit for the transaction of business on certain fixed days; and, if the drainage, sanitation, and general cleanliness of the city be any criterion, their labors are not in vain.

142. One of the more recently introduced improvements by the Municipality is the provision of handsome ornamental lamps for the



"The copper ore is rich, but all the operations for its extraction and smelting are of the rudest and most primitive description

"The mines themselves are mere burrows in the hills, following the richest portions of the veins, and without any regard to communication  
 "As the richest ores are below the water-level in the mines, the greatest difficulty is experienced in baling out the water by hand, for no other means are employed.

"In one mine, which descends about 300 feet at an inclination of 60° into the hill, some 70 persons are required for this purpose alone. The consequence is that many of the best mines have been abandoned, and the miners, being thriftless and poor, frequently continue themselves to digging out stuff which has been previously rejected. It is not possible to say accurately what the percentage of copper in any mine is. The best now extracted contains about 12 per cent, but the average yield is not above 9 per cent.

"The miners assert that whenever a mine is cleared and baled out, the yield of the lower veins is as much as 20 to 25 per cent.

"The water in many of the mines is rich in sulphate of copper and alum, from the alum-sh  
 copper ore is found. The  
 separates crystallized in a c

"The alum which remains in solution is precipitated by nitrate of potash

"In the Bagor Hill, near Khetree, and overlooking the Khetree Fort, cobalt is found in thin layers between the veins of the copper ore. It is exported as it comes from the hill, and is employed extensively in enamelling, being exported for that purpose to Delhi and Hyderabad in the Deccan, as well as sent to Jeypoor.

"Copper ore is also found at Singhana, about eight miles from Khetree, and in the same low range of hills which connect the two places. In the limestone ranges near Jeypoor, on the Uwar border, a coarse white marble is quarried, much used for ornamental building purposes.

"A coarse black marble has lately been found in the southern part of Kot Roodee, a pergunnah of Khetree, which is now becoming extensively worked.

"In the neighbourhood of Hajmahal large quantities of carbundles are dug up, but they are dark in colour and wanting in brilliancy."

158 *Manufactures*—Jeypoor is not a manufacturing country, and its manufactures are confined almost exclusively to enamelled jewelry, marble sculpture, ornamental native shoes, and a description of woolen blanket for which the State is famed, and in which a pretty considerable trade is done.

159 *Trade*—Jeypoor is one of the principal marts of Rajpootana. The export trade is chiefly in salt, cotton, wool, country-cloth, while the imports are, sugar, hardware, English cloths, and piece-goods, sugar, however, forming the main staple.

160. It is difficult to obtain reliable statistical information regarding the productions and trade of Native States, and a great deal has to be guessed.

161. From Returns furnished to me by the Durbar of the trade of the State for the year under report, it appears that the gross imports in weight were 572,352 maunds, the exports 422,112, and the through traffic 88,472, against 547,466, 455,302, and 69,065 maunds, respectively, in the preceding year.

162. *Public Works*.—The total amount expended during the year on public works carried on under the Executive Engineer, Mr. T. Miles, was Rupees 4,07,855, the largest sum ever yet expended by the Durbar on its public works in any one year. This does not include the sum of Rupees 1,32,000 spent on city and district works by the Durbar officials independently of the Executive Engineer.

163. The main heads of expenditure are:—

Rs.				
Original Works	...	...	...	2,22,582
Repairs	...	...	...	70,876
Irrigation	...	...	...	72,259
Establishments	...	...	...	17,498
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	24,640

164. The following are the works of more special importance either begun, advanced, or completed during the year:—

165. *Mayo Hospital*.—In my last year's Report I observed that some alteration had been necessitated in the original design of this edifice; and it is now under contemplation to depart altogether from the originally intended application of the building, and to convert it into a "Town Hall" and "Museum," for which it is considered it would be much more suitable, providing the hospital accommodation elsewhere. The subject is, however, still undecided, and will be seriously considered by His Highness before coming to a final decision. The revised estimated cost of this structure is Rupees 1,32,861, the original sanction having been scarcely two-thirds of that amount.

166. *City Water-supply*.—The machinery for this scheme, which has already been noticed in previous Reports, has been received from England, and is now in working order.

The operations, however, will be necessarily confined for the present to the supply of the Palace grounds, until the high-service reservoir and the new metal-tubing aqueduct, which the Maharaja intends substituting for the present more imperfect means, have been provided, when the whole of the city as well as the public garden will be plentifully supplied with good and wholesome water.

167. *Roads*.—The Jeypoor and Tonk Road, adverted to in my last year's Report, has been pushed on well; 24 miles of metalling and nearly all the culverts having been finished. The Executive Engineer hopes to be able to complete it entirely by the end of October next.

168. The above remarks apply alone to the Jeypoor section of the road. On the Tonk portion the Executive Engineer reports that he has been unable to do anything during the past twelve months for want of funds. This has been brought to the notice of the Political Agent of



Harowtee and Tonk, and I trust he may succeed in moving the Tonk Durbar to take this important link of communication in hand without further delay

169 It was on the distinct understanding that Tonk would co-operate that the Jeypoor Durbar, in the first instance, commenced the work, and it is obvious that until the Tonk portion is also finished, the money and labour expended by this State will be little better than thrown away

170 *Railway Feeders*—The subject of feeder roads for the Railway is one which engages the Maharaja's attention

Several such roads are under contemplation, but the Durbar has found it impracticable to undertake more than one at present, namely, the one connecting the highway at Alowah, on the eastern border of the territory, with the Railway Station at Mandaoor. This road, which is 35 miles in length, will afford many advantages to the trader and the public generally, and I fully anticipate that the greater portion of the traffic from the interior eastward will in future follow this route instead of *via* Bhurtpoor, Rutehpoor Sikri, &c, &c, as at present

171 *Agra and Ajmere Road*—The entire length of this road, 125 miles, which lies within the Jeypoor territory, has been maintained in a thorough state of repair, at an outlay of Rupees 48,845, which includes the cost of re-metalling 23½ miles

172 *Railways*—The location of the Rajpootana State Railway, which is the only one that traverses the Jeypoor territory, continues to be carried out most satisfactorily, and very few complaints either on the part of the Railway officials or the Native Government have been brought to my notice

173 As the general subject, however, of the year's progress, both with regard to the location of the line and the Police arrangements connected with it, will be fully reported on by the departments concerned, it is not necessary for me to notice it further here

174 *Canals*—There are no canals in the Jeypoor territory

175 *Telegraphs*—One or two instances of complaint have occurred of the wire having been tampered with in the Jeypoor territory, causing interruption to communication, and there is some reason to fear that this may not always be accidental

176 As this subject will be fully reported on departmentally, no further notice of it here appears necessary

177 *Post Offices*—There are two distinct lines of postal communication in the Jeypoor territory, namely, (1) the Imperial, and (2) the Local, or 'Bramanee' line as it is commonly called. The former is under the direct control and supervision of the Chief Inspector of Post Offices for Rajpootana, the latter being maintained and supervised exclusively by the Native Government and its officers

178 There are in all 38 Imperial Post Offices in the Jeypoor State, with an aggregate length of line of 770 miles

179 The exact extent of the local line is not known but it appears to have the support and confidence of the people to

not unfavourably with the imperial lines. It is chiefly used in the interior localities of the territory; and while it provides a pretty good postal service in its way, it is all important to the Durbars themselves in maintaining its intelligence. Communication with the district towns, for which there is a separate and regularly organized department maintained by the State.

It is not known what the amount of revenue derived from the local postal service is, but it is believed to be inconsiderable.

180. As the imperial branch of the service will be reported on by the Chief Inspector, I need only remark that, as far as my office is concerned, and what has come under my personal observation, I have every reason to be satisfied with the past year's operations, which, considering the extent of the line and the difficulties of conducting an institution of this kind in Native Independent States, have been carried out very creditably to all concerned.

181. The period under review has been perfectly free from robbery, or attack on, our mails. The protective measures introduced last year by the Maharaja, and reported to you in my letter No. 13-15A, dated the 31st August 1873, are of the amplest and most efficient kind.

So far they have worked satisfactorily; and so long as they are honestly and earnestly conducted by the officials entrusted with their management, and which the Durbar is determined that they shall be, we need have no apprehension with regard to the future safety of Her Majesty's mails within the Jeypoor jurisdiction.

182. *Irrigation.*—As already stated in another part of this report, the amount expended by the Executive Engineer on works of irrigation during the year under report was Rupees 63,589, which is quite exclusive of a very considerable sum spent on similar works by the District and Revenue officials of the Durbar.

183. Tank irrigation—indeed the subject generally—has in the past few years received a large share of the Maharaja's attention, and a great many useful and reproductive works of the kind have been carried out.

184. Considerable damage is reported to have been caused to the smaller bunds and tanks by the last rains, which, although light at, and in the vicinity of, the capital, fell heavily in some parts of the districts.

185. A scheme of some importance, which at present occupies the Executive Engineer's attention, is the reclamation of a considerable, but extremely south-west of the State, which he believes might be turned into very profitable account by irrigation. He describes the soil as rich and fertile, abounding with old "pucca" wells, "bowlees," and other irrigating means, which might be rendered serviceable at a comparatively small cost.

The scheme has been favourably entertained by the Maharaja, who has directed a sanction of Rupees 10,000 with which to commence operations.

186. The commencement of the work on the great "Ranghaur Reservoir," described in paragraph 48 of my Report for 1872-73, has been unfortunately postponed by the preference of certain international

questions by the Bhurtpoor Durbar connected with the scheme, and which are now under the consideration of the Government of India

187 The great drawback, however, to the full development of these works of irrigation, is the apathy with which the subject is, as a rule, regarded by the Revenue officials of the State

188 I have frequently drawn the Maharaja's attention to the great fiscal advantages that would be derived from a properly fixed water cess and land settlement, but although he may be himself fully alive to the importance of the measure, a great deal depends upon the district authorities, to whom the executive must, of course, to a great extent, be entrusted

It is not, as I have explained to His Highness, the financial considerations alone which this matter involves, but the negative effect which it has on the projects themselves and their general public usefulness, instances having come under my observations where the water of the tanks has actually been allowed to run waste, owing to the absence of any fixed rate, and the zemindars refusing to take the water until this was established, and they knew exactly to what they were committing themselves

## V—REVENUE AND FINANCE

189 The total income of the State, under all heads, for the year under review, is reported to be Rupees 42,52,262, but I consider this to be considerably understated, 45 to 48 lakhs of rupees, I should say, would be nearer the mark, and of this the land revenue is the main producing source

## VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

190 There was no census taken during the year under report, and there are no registers prepared by the Durbar by which the births, deaths, and the extent of the emigration can be ascertained

191 *I Medical Relief II Sanitation III Vaccination*—As these subjects, with the exception of sanitation, will be specially noticed by the General Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana, it is unnecessary to discuss them here

192 I

said all that a districts of the State are very little known, and there is great room for improvement, but with the increased attention now paid to this and other public necessities by the Durbar, and the ameliorating influences of education which is making rapid strides in the territory, we may soon hope to see material progress made

## VII—INSTRUCTIONS

193 The question of public instruction at Jeypoor, though now much more encouraged than formerly, and assisted by large pecuniary grants from the Durbar, does not appear to receive that attention and moral support which one would naturally expect to find in a State in all other respects so liberal and progressive in its policy

202 *Sanscrit College*—This institution has also been favorably reported on by the Principal

203 *Girls' School*—This school is continuing to make fair, though slow, progress among the people

The number of pupils borne on the rolls at the end of the year was 167, of whom 145 are Hindoos and 22 Mahomedans. The average daily attendance was 146

204 The Head Mistress, Miss Joyce, notices the more regular attendance of the pupils, their more orderly behaviour, and their increased zeal in learning, especially in the higher classes

205 Much credit is due to Miss Joyce for her admirable management of the school, and the manner in which she is bringing on her pupils. The needle work of the girls is very praiseworthy, and will, it is hoped, form hereafter an honest means of livelihood to many who would otherwise be driven to crime as a means of support

206 *Zillah Vernacular Schools*—Several new schools have, it is reported by the Durbar, been opened during the year, and general progress has been made

The Persian and Hindee Schools, wholly supported by the Durbar, number in all 31, with an aggregate attendance of 730, while these partially so maintained number 377, with a class attendance of 6,844

207 The usual tabular statements are appended and marked B, C, and D

208 *Literature and the Press*—The only institution noticeable under this head is the *Social Science Congress Gazette*, a vernacular newspaper published at the capital, under the leadership and auspices of the Durbar. Although not confined to any particular political tenet or policy, it is necessarily, from the nature of its proprietary connections, a Durbar organ. Its circulation is limited, and chiefly local

209 *Literary Societies*—There are at the capital a "Social Science Congress" and a "Debating Society," to which latter is attached an extensive library of well selected and instructive works. Both institutions, which are composed of the better class of the native youths of the city and the Durbar servants, are, I understand, well attended, and productive of no small amount of good

210 The library, which is the property of the Durbar, is provided gratis

#### ARTS AND SCIENCES

211 *Jeypoor School of Arts*—In my last year's Administration Report I drew attention to the changes that had been introduced by the Durbar for working this institution on a less extravagant scale, and within the budget allotment of Rupees 15 000 per annum, which had in previous years been always greatly exceeded

212 " "

it was feared  
school, but  
the expendi

co-operation in the common cause for securing the extermination of wild beasts and venomous reptiles, by which so much human life is lost in India. This was most readily responded to by the issue of a proclamation requiring district officers to give their fullest attention to the matter, and authorizing them to offer suitable rewards for all such animals and reptiles so destroyed within the territory. Similar measures were also taken at the capital.

226. *Relations subsisting between the Maharaja and the Residency.*—The cordiality and friendship which have hitherto characterised the relations and intercourse between the Maharaja and his Durbar and the Residency have been fully maintained; and it affords me much pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the loyalty and respect with which the Government of India and its officers continue to be regarded by His Highness and his counsellors.

### KISHENGHUR.

THE result of the year's operations has been on the whole satisfactory.

2. The expenditure, if the Durbar's statement is to be relied upon, has somewhat exceeded the income; but this I understand is due to extraordinary causes, and has not in any way embarrassed the State, which I am told is perfectly free from debt.

From a Return furnished to me by the Maharaja it is shown that the total income for the year was Rupees 2,20,435, and the expenditure Rupees 2,23,823, against Rupees 1,98,258 and Rupees 2,16,988, respectively, in 1872-73.

3. *Crops.*—Both the autumn and spring harvests were fully up to the average outturn of previous years.

Some damage was caused by the severe frosts in December and January, but it was inconsiderable, and confined almost exclusively to the cotton cultivation.

4. *Health.*—The year is reported to have been a healthy one. Small-pox made its appearance in the month of March last, but it has since almost entirely disappeared.

It is said to have been of the milder type, and the number of fatal cases has been small.

5. Like Jeypoor, there are no health and other statistical registers kept by the Durbar. The consequence is that there is no reliable data respecting the sick and death rates of the population, the number of births, and the extent of the emigration.

6. The rains were on the whole favorable, and the fall was an average one.

7. *Education.*—There is no notable change to report under this head. The Vernacular Schools, which number in all 25, continue much the same as they were at the close of last year.

8. The English School for the capital, which I had hoped would have ere this had made some progress, has not been opened.

The Maharaja seeks an excuse for this on financial grounds, but I am disposed to attribute it more to the prejudice that still exists in the minds of the people of Rajpootana against English education, and His Highness' disinclination to adopt any measure, or assume any attitude that might savour in the eyes of his subjects, as partaking of either persuasion or coercion to remove the prejudice

The question is one, however, of the necessity and importance of which the Maharaja is fully aware, and which, I think, may be safely left to his intelligence, tact, and judgment for special consideration when the proper time arrives

9 *Irrigation*—This is a subject which receives, and always has received, the special attention of the Maharaja, and tank irrigation is largely and profitably provided in the territory

10 The most important circumstance connected with the past year's administration is the settlement of the long standing difference between the Maharaja and the Raja of Futtehghur in respect of the latter's dependence to the former

11 The question was finally settled by the Government of India in the month of July 1873, but as there was doubt entertained whether the Futtehghur Chief, who had hitherto so long and obstinately asserted his independence, would quietly accept the adverse ruling of Government, namely, that he should present himself before his Chief and pay due allegiance to him within a period of six (6) months, some military preparations were made with a view of assisting the Maharaja in enforcing the submission of his vassal, should necessity for such arise

12 The 1st of February last was the day fixed by His Highness for the discharge of the Futtehghur Chief's obligation, and so extremely doubtful was the result that up to the very last moment it was consi-

attended the Durbar which had been assembled for the purpose, and accepted the seat assigned to him by the Maharaja

13 *Mint*—There is only one authorized Mint in the territory, the one at the capital. The coinage is confined to the goldmohur and the silver rupee

The institution, as far as I have been able to observe, is, for a Native State worked tolerably well, and with some profit to the State

14 *Crime*—The Maharaja informs me, and I have no reason to doubt the statement, that the year under review has been singularly free from crime, especially of the more serious character

15 *Poisoning*, which at one time prevailed to some extent, has now, it is stated, entirely disappeared

There was no instance of mail robbery, or outrage on Her Majesty's mails during the period under review

16 *Maharaja's charities*—Although not possessed of very extensive means for indulging the inclination, His Highness is at all ready, as far as he can afford, to assist the cause

distress of his fellow-countrymen. Amongst other charities assisted by him during the year is the "Bengal Famine Relief Fund," to which he contributed liberally.

17. *Political relations.*—The relations subsisting between the Maharaja and the Government of India are of the most happy and cordial nature.

Although conservative in his principles, I have ever found him amenable to my advice in all matters regarding which I have considered it necessary to consult or advise him.

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#### LAWA.

THIS petty Chiefship may now be said to be entirely extricated from its financial embarrassment.

2. I have not yet received an account of the exact proceeds of the spring harvest; but I have every reason to believe, when the accounts are made up, that there will be money enough, or at least very nearly so, to pay off the remaining portion of the debt, which, after wiping off the unproved claims of the Thakoor's creditors, as sanctioned by Government, amounted, on the 1st October last, to Rupees 3,836.

3. There will now be both opportunity and means to give attention to the development of the estate's resources, which are not of a mean order; and with that view I have just sanctioned an expenditure of Rupees 1,500 on tank irrigation, which the natural features of the country so much favor.

4. The crops, both autumn and spring, were pretty fair; and the general health of the people was good.

5. I had every reason to be satisfied with what came under my observation when I visited the place in the month of March last.

6. The Thakoor is popular; is anxious concerning the interests and well-being of his people; and gives the fullest encouragement and support to his Manager (one of his relatives) in carrying on the affairs of the estate.

I also find him fully sensible of, and grateful for, the assistance which we have of late years afforded him in helping him out of his difficulties. The estate has now a prosperous future before it.

7. What is alone wanted is the extension of the means of irrigation, and this need not now be put off any longer.

CAMP ABOO, }  
The 20th May 1874. }

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, *Lieut.-Col.,*  
*Poltl. Agent of Jeypoor & Kishenghur.*

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## A.

*Statement showing the monthly average temperature at Jeypoor for the year 1873*

Months	THERMOMETER			REMARKS
	At sunrise	At 2 P M	At sunset	
January	59.9	64.9	61.1	
February	65.3	69.1	67.8	
March	81.4	88.7	87.1	
April	91.4	100.1	95.6	
May	85.3	95.4	81.2	
June	93.6	102.4	95.2	
July	82.5	94.1	89.2	
August	79.6	91.4	81.1	
September	80.2	92.0	86.5	
October	79.9	88.2	83.9	
November	75.4	79.7	77.9	
December	60.8	65.1	59.3	

## B.

*Tabular Statement showing the number of Vernacular Schools in the Zillahs of Jeypoor for the year 1873-74*

ZILLAHS &c	Persian Schools	Hindee Schools	Total No of Schools	Total No of Pupils	REMARKS
Zillah Hindown	1	1	2	84	
„ Sewae Madhapoor	1	1	2	57	
„ Chaksoo	1	1	2	48	
Pergunnah Neweye	1		1	50	
Zillah Milarna		1	1	39	
„ Dowsa	1		1	27	
„ Buswa	1		1	24	
„ Byrat	1		1	28	
Pergunnah Pragpoora	1		1	27	
Zillah Tourawattee Ramghur	1	1	2	25	
Pergunnah Sambhur	1		1	34	
Talooka Sree Madhapoor		1	1	27	
Kot Bunawur	1		1	26	
Pergunnah Tod Roy Sing		1	1	29	
Kusba Sanganeer	1	1	2	72	
Ambar		1	1	33	
Oodeypoor	1		1	27	
Jhoonjhnoo	1		1	19	
Tekanaka Gaon	8		8	54	
	22	9	31	730	

(Sd) W. H. BEYNON, Lieut-Col,

The 20th May 1874

Polit Agent, Jeypoor



## C.

*Tabular Statement showing the number of Mukhtubs and Chatsalas in the Jeypoor Territory, partially maintained by the Durbar, for the year 1873-74.*

LOCALITY.	Mukhtubs.	Chatsalas.	Total.	Number of pupils.
Sewae Jeypoor ...	46	91	137	1,285
Zillah Jeypoor ...	2	39	41	679
„ Hindown ...	...	7	7	125
„ Sewae Madhapoor ...	1	8	9	203
„ Chaksoo ...	...	8	8	160
„ Milarna ...	3	13	16	299
„ Dowra ...	1	23	24	412
„ Buswa ...	1	15	16	355
„ Tourawattee... ..	2	29	31	1,012
„ Gungapoor ...	2	12	14	298
Pergunnah Saubhur ...	...	3	3	71
Zillah Lallote ...	...	6	6	278
„ Toda Bheem... ..	1	6	7	139
„ Shekawattee... ..	7	31	38	1,029
„ Malpoorah ...	...	8	8	269
„ Fagee ...	...	4	4	103
„ Byrat ...	...	5	5	78
„ Kot Kassim ...	1	2	3	49
Totals ...	67	310	377	6,844

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNOX, *Lieut.-Col.*,

*The 20th May 1874.*

*Political Agent, Jeypoor.*



## E.

*Statement showing the working of the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels for the year 1873.*

	Number of cases.	REMARKS.
Remaining under trial on 1st January 1873 ...	16	<p>The average duration of the suits was 2 months and 29 days.</p> <p>Decrees were awarded in 62 cases, the amount of which aggregated Rupees 14,340 against Rupees 47,409, the total amount sued for.</p> <p>There were eight cases of appeal to the Agent to Governor-General, in five of which the Lower Court's decisions were upheld, in one reversed, and in two the result is not yet known.</p> <p>In four cases the stolen property was recovered in full. There were in all 40 persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, the terms ranging from one year to life.</p> <p>The total amount of fines inflicted was Rupees 3,869.</p> <p>There was no corporal punishment awarded.</p>
Instituted during the year ...	178	
Total ...	194	
Settled during the year ...	180	
Remaining unsettled on the 31st December 1873 ...	14	

## F.

*Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels during the year 1873.*

	Number.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.	
Assault with wounding ...	1
AGAINST PROPERTY.	
Highway robbery, with aggravated circumstances ...	2
Ditto without ditto ...	42
Theft, simple ...	28
Cattle-lifting ...	60
Poisoning ...	2
Burglary ...	1
Kidnapping ...	3
Arson ...	4
Abduction ...	1
Miscellaneous ...	36
Total ...	180

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, *Lieut.-Col.*,

*The 20th May 1874.*

*Political Agent, Jeypoor.*

## MARWAR AGENCY REPORT

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### *Annual Report of the Marwar and Jeysulmere Agency for the past official year 1873 74*

1 *Rainfall of 1873* —There was a fairly good fall of rain over Marwar, except in the more western portions of the State, in the months of June and July, but hardly any fell in August and September

2 *Autumn crops* —In consequence the autumn crops over the greater part of the country, with the exception of the more eastern portions, were very much below the average

3 *Spring crops* —There was a very slight fall of rain in the cold weather, but this was only partial, and nowhere sufficient to make any marked impressions on the spring crops. A large quantity of wheat and barley is grown in Marwar on land for the most part irrigated by wells. The average outturn over the whole of the country was calculated at a little in excess of a three quarter crop, and this, taking into consideration the scanty fall of rain, must, I think, be considered satisfactory

4 *Cultivation of Opium* —Towards the Arravalli range of hills, and mainly in the lands belonging to the estate of the Thakoor of Raepoor, a large quantity of opium is grown. I happened to be in that district this spring when the opium crops were looking their best, and promised an abundant yield, the water in that part of the country is sweet and good, and the soil rich. The opium is, as a rule, sent in its raw state to Palee, where it undergoes a process of purification, and is formed into cakes, when thus prepared a considerable quantity is exported to Bombay, whilst a large amount is no doubt consumed in Marwar itself, a great portion of the inhabitants being inveterate consumers of this narcotic

5 *Cotton* —A large quantity of cotton is also produced in Marwar. A Return made out by the Durbar shows the annual average outturn to be about 140,000 maunds. The Jodhpoor maund is equal to 60 seers of our weight, which would make the outturn 210,000 maunds of this more than half is consumed in the State, and the rest exported, chiefly to Bombay

6 *Land revenue collections extracted from Major Impey's 'Gazetteer' of Marwar* —“The land revenue collections and the mode of levying them differ considerably in the several districts. The usual custom is to <sup>at the rate of</sup> a system known locally as ‘Butwai,’ the average three to the tenant, the and even sometimes the

‘Boree’ (grass crops) being divided. In Nagore the land yields one luxuriant rain crop, of which the extreme share of one half falls to the landlord, but the cultivators labor extending only over a short season, during the rest of the year he is free to breed cattle, take service, or engage in trade. In the ‘Thull’ or sandy desert, where labor is scarce and toil great where the ground yields poor and uncertain returns, and the peasant is almost wholly dependant on his rain crop of <sup>at</sup> lord's share falls as low as one fourteenth

7. "Another mode of taxing the land produce is by 'Koontah' (an estimate of the value of the crop when harvested). An average price being struck on the whole, and the landlord's share being at once paid in coin by the cultivator, who takes over the entire harvest at his risk of a rise or fall in prices.

8. "In some villages the 'Moohato' system prevails. The land is measured and assessed before sowing, or a well and the land under it is contracted for. In the sandy districts a fixed rate per plough is usually levied, the result being greatly in favor of the cultivator if he works hard and the rainfall is prosperous."

9. *Improvement much needed on the land.*—Much might be done to improve the condition of the land in Marwar. In a country where the rainfall is slight, the average being from 5 to 5½ inches, one would naturally suppose that steps would long ago have been taken to hoard up every drop of such a valuable commodity, but in Marwar this hitherto has not been the case, and except in isolated places there are no "bunds," although in my last cold weather tour I came across numerous places where such could be built at little expense, and where the area that would be irrigated would be large.

10. Again, although the Durbar officials will tell one that such a Crown village is worth so much annually, this is in the main mere guess work, for a system of village measurement prevails nowhere in Marwar, and I have no doubt that the Maharaja loses greatly in consequence, for Hakims, district officials, and ryots play into one another's hands, and the "Raj" is the loser. The Maharaja has now determined to place one man in charge of the Revenue Department, and I hope he will in time have every village measured and mapped, and that this may be a first step towards a land settlement throughout the "Khalsa" portion of the district; if this is done by the Maharaja on Crown lands, the Thakoors seeing the advantage of the system will soon follow suit. The Maharaja also hopes to lay out a certain sum annually in the construction of bunds or embankments for holding up water. If he carries out his purpose systematically and earnestly, as I hope he will, the State will gain great advantage, and there will be fewer chances of bad seasons which of late have been of such frequent occurrence in Marwar.

11. *Health of the country.*—I believe the health of the country has been exceedingly good during the year under report, there having been no epidemics of any kind, with the exception of a slight outbreak of small-pox, which I should fancy is of almost annual occurrence.

12. *His Highness the Maharaja.*—When I submitted my last year's Annual Report, the Maharaja had only recently succeeded to the "guddee." It was too early then to judge as to how he would guide the State helm, but from the little I had seen of him I hoped for the best, and I am glad to say that I have not been disappointed. He attends personally each day to State affairs, and I have always found, on speaking to him of any case, that he has a thorough knowledge of it. He has introduced many reforms, which will be mentioned *seriatim* hereafter, and has exerted himself vigorously and personally to put down crime and capture offenders.

13. *Courts of Justice.*—Spasmodic attempts have heretofore been made every now and then to institute Courts of Justice in Marwar, and

officials have been on several occasions appointed to perform their important duties, but as these establishments were never placed on a regular organized system, affairs very soon came to a stand still, and cases were disposed of in a haphazard kind of way, sometimes by one person, sometimes by another, whilst in many instances I fancy suitors, weary of long waiting, took the law into their own hands, and settled their cases themselves by arbitration amongst their brethren if of a peaceful disposition, by force if of a quarrelsome turn of mind

14 *Civil and Judicial Courts*—The Maharaja has now organized a department for the administration of both civil and criminal justice, and a code of instructions has been drawn up for each. To the post of Chief Civil Judge His Highness has appointed a gentleman named "Murardhan". He is, I think, the best man that could have been selected for the post. The "Hakims" or head officials of districts have all been vested with certain powers, which they will exercise under him, and an appeal lies from his decision to the Maharaja.

15 The post of Magistrate has been conferred on Motee Sing. I know little of this gentleman personally, but I am told he is well acquainted with his name of the same. Over him it is I know the superior official who will decide appeal otherwise supervise the whole of the lie from his decision to the Maharaja.

16 As these institutions have been so recently established, it would not be wise to form at present a judgment as to how the system will

themselves and their followers as exempt from the action of the law, but already a beginning has been made, and one and all have been warned that every case, whether affecting high or low, rich or poor, will in future be decided by properly appointed officers.

17 I hope in time the Maharaja will be able to establish a kind of Small Cause Court for the speedy settlement of petty civil cases, many of which must arise in a large city like Jodhpoor.

18 The "Moosahibs" or chief officers of the State are the same as last year. Mehta Bijay Sing being the Dewan, Sumrut Raj the 'Buxshee,' or officer in charge of the Fowj, Hurjeeewun the principal Accountant, and Fyzoolla Khan, one of the Maharaja's most trusted advisers.

19 In addition to these men, the Maharaja some seven months ago appointed three more to the State as Councillors, viz., and Kherna. Three of the Thakoor of Raepoor and Koochawun with a representative of the Thakoor of Asoph (who is a minor), are about completing their term of duty, and will shortly be relieved by the other three.

20 For years past the Thakoors of Marwar have been all or many of them, and it is to be expected that they will continue to do so for some time to come.

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very large

28 A new dispensary is also about to be opened at Nagore, a very large town situated to the north of Jodhpore, and His Highness very liberally gave a sum of Rupees 800, which has been expended on the purchase of medicines and instruments for the new institution. Similar establishments have for some time existed at Palee, and at Jessole of Mullannee, so that, including the branch one in the city, there will be five dispensaries altogether in Marwar. The Native Doctors in charge of the dispensaries at Jodhpore and Palee being old, and unfit to do the work required of them, have been pensioned during the year, and younger men applied for

29 *Bhagjee ka talao*—I am glad to say that this important work has now been completed, it was commenced, as mentioned in the Annual Report of this Agency for 1870-71, by "Siree Koonwar," a daughter of Maharaja Manu Sing of Marwar, and a widow of Maharaja Jay Sing of Jodhpore. The tank and its feeder then cost Rupees 3,00,000, but before its completion the Ranees became childish with age, and fell into the power of her servants, by whom the funds, set aside for this work, are supposed to have been monopolized, be that as it may, nothing was done to the tank until 1872, when through the influence of Major Incey, the Political Agent, a committee was formed to collect funds, and the work of completion commenced. The total cost for finishing the tank has been Rupees 1,12,000, almost the whole of which has been disbursed by the Durbar.

30 This tank is situated within the city walls, its dimensions are length 517 feet, width 375 feet, and its walls are from 15 to 25 feet high. It is supplied by a fine canal, fed again by several branch aqueducts which drain the watershed of the rocky ranges to the west of the city. In May 1872 the Political Agent reported "save in the reservoir under the Maharaja's fort, which has now been thrown open to the public there is no water to be had within the town, or within a mile from its walls, all the private garden wells around the city have been thrown open, still the distress for water is very great." The "Bhagjee talao" is capable, I fancy, of holding a supply of water about equal to the requirements of the whole city, and the mode in which it is supplied is such that one good fall of rain would, I believe, fill it. The blessing it will be to the people can hardly be estimated by those who do not know to what straits the people of Jodhpore have so often been put for water.

31 *Bull Sagur*—Last autumn when there was a slight fear of considerable distress might arise from the scanty rainfall, the Maharaja determined, in order to give work to those who might be unemployed, excavating another large tank at a site outside the city, the place was selected by one of his ancestors, Maharaja Bulbt Sagur, an ancestor of people—men, women, and children—have been employed for some time since October last, and it will be sufficiently far advanced for the monsoons set in, to receive water, the place is

Marwar, rather a notorious haunt for robbers, the police commenced a parley with the inhabitants, and were at first warned off, and then fired upon, when a Head Constable of the police, a Naick of the Mhairwarra Battalion, and the headman of the Dewair village were killed, and their bodies afterwards mutilated by the Meenahs

35 On being informed of what had occurred, the Maharaja took energetic measures to trace out the offenders, but they knowing that a hue and cry would be raised now that the blood of servants of the British Government had been shed, fled to their fastnesses in the Arravelli range of hills. The Maharaja met me at the close of the year at Desooree, a large town situated near the Arravelli range of hills, which separate Marwar from Meywar, and there discussed with me measures he proposed adopting for bringing these men to justice. Shortly afterwards an attack, inaugurated by the Maharaja in person when at Desooree, was made upon a gang of Meenahs, which ended in six of the most notorious of them, who are known to have been engaged in the attack on the police in the Dewair Pass, being slain.

36 This attack, although so satisfactory at the time, has had its evil effect, as it roused the Meenahs to vengeance, the men belong to all three States of Marwar, Meywar, and Serohee, and when hotly pursued in one State, cross the border and conceal themselves in another, they seem to have friends everywhere and are fed, harboured, and clothed by Thakoors and others, who doubtless receive a share of their ill gotten gains. Since the attack above referred to was made, the deeds of violence of the rest of the gang have been very numerous, it is impossible to use disciplined troops against this class, for they have their haunts where our soldiers could not follow them. The only thing to be done is to have them carefully watched by spies, who will report every movement, and have them constantly followed and arrested or shot down, wherever they may be found. Another system, too, is to severely punish all those found harbouring or supplying these men with food. They have now, I am glad to say, aroused the country against them, and now every man's hand is against them, and I hope, before the monsoons set in, the greater portion of these gangs will have either been arrested or accounted for.

37 Eleven lately suffered death at Ballee, every one of these men had been guilty of most heinous murders, and richly deserved the fate they received.

will do him good service, and will act as securities for the good behaviour of their brethren

ahs of late,  
buffalo and  
village of  
Dhanpoor, were stolen from there on the night of the 1<sup>st</sup> February,  
the next morning a party from Dhanpoor, num<sup>1</sup> 19 went in  
search of the missing cattle, and found the



jungles; they then proceeded on the tracks of the bullocks and carried them into Serohee, where they were lost, the men being thirsty went in search of water, and whilst so engaged, came across a band of Meenahs, who immediately fired a volley into them, killing five and wounding five others. Doubtless these Meenahs, suddenly seeing a large party of men coming up to them, concluded they were in pursuit of them, and at once fired; the men are known, and will, I hope, in time receive the reward of their crime.

40. *Scheme for the mutual extradition of border criminals.*—In the beginning of the year the Maharaja of Jeypoor submitted, through the Political Agent, a scheme for the mutual extradition of border criminals on the direct requisition of the local authorities. When His Highness visited this capital last year, the subject was discussed by both Maharajas, and His Highness of Jodhpoor therefore readily acceded to the proposal, and formally sanctioned it. Since then a similar arrangement has been made with the Chiefs of Meywar, Serohee and Pahlunpoor, and all four Durbars have, in addition, agreed to allow the Police of one State to follow up criminals, when in hot pursuit, within the confines of another State, reporting themselves to the nearest Police officers of the State so entered, making over the criminals, if arrested, to the Police of the State in which they are captured, who are bound to give a receipt, and be responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners until their surrender is formally demanded.

41. Similarly, if the Police of one State have proof of any known criminal being concealed, or living openly within the precincts of another State, they are to be allowed to cross the border, point out the individual or individuals to the Police of the State in which they are residing, or harboured, who are bound to arrest, give a receipt, and be responsible for their safe keeping, until formally demanded by the Durbar requiring them.

42. One of the main obstacles to the arrest of offenders has hitherto been owing greatly to the jealousy shown by the officials (not so much so the Chiefs) of the States. Each official of a State considers his own district as a separate kingdom governed by laws and regulations of its own, all based on that one great bane of Native Indian rule, "Kudeemee dustoor," or ancient custom. If the rules now agreed to are carried out loyally and cordially by the officers of the different States who have agreed to them, one great step will have been gained in breaking down this barrier of exclusiveness which has so long existed between the Chiefs and their officials of every State in Rajpootana to the great detriment of all classes of society.

43. *Highway robberies.*—There have been several cases of highway robbery during the year under report. In August last six horsemen attacked a jeweller of Rutlam on his way to Jodhpoor, and robbed him (according to his own statement) of jewelry to the value of Rupees 35,000. As soon as the Maharaja heard of the occurrence, he sent men in pursuit, and two of the gang were captured, the remaining managing to effect their escape. The four men who were not arrested are known to belong to a band of outlaws under the Thakoor of Khattoo, who assisted Zorawur Sing in his rebellion at Nagore in 1872, and these men have ever since, whenever opportunity arose, been committing raids in Marwar. The Durbar has an eye upon them, and I hope they

may in a short time be brought to justice. They do not reside in Marwar, but in the adjoining States, hence the difficulty in securing their arrest.

44 In December a number of armed men mounted on camels attacked and robbed several Sikhs who were travelling with goods for sale towards the south east portion of the district, and robbed them of 19 camels and property valued at (by the plaintiffs' statement) upwards of Rupees 2,000, and at the same time killed one of the party. It is supposed that the plunderers were Bhattees of Jeysulmere (a well known predatory class). The plaintiffs had no arms and no guard with them, and as they had been moving about selling their goods for some time previously, their movements and actions doubtless were known, and attracted the attention of this marauding party. The Marwar Durbar failed to prove their statement that the tracks of the plunderers had been carried to the Jeysulmere border, and the Court of Vakeels have decreed a sum of Rupees 1,680 against the Jodhpoor State, being the price of the 19 camels, at Rupees 70 each, and Rupees 300 blood-money for the family of the murdered man. Owing to their having no guards, and not having supplied themselves with guides, no compensation could be awarded for the amount of cash which they affirm they were robbed of.

45 A dacoity, attended with violence and the death of one man, was lately committed in the Pahlunpoor district. The Police of that State followed in hot pursuit, and tracked the offenders into Marwar, giving intimation to the Hakim of Sachore, who immediately sent off sowars after the gang, they were traced to a Bhattee village of Mullanee, and two of the men arrested, these confess to having belonged to the gang who committed the dacoity, and they will be sent for trial to Pahlunpoor. As the Mullanee villagers harboured the criminals, and ultimately it is supposed allowed four of them to escape, the head official who refused to go in pursuit of the four who escaped, although he knew they were in the village, and had been guilty of this crime, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the headman of the village, who it is known harboured the offenders, has been given a month, in which to search out and produce the men who escaped, failing which he will be severely punished.

46 A dacoity of a quantity of large Mexican dollars occurred near Ahmedabad in March of this year. The coins with some saffron were being conveyed from that town to Oodeypoor on three camels, and the attack was made the morning of the second day after the party left Ahmedabad. A body of six heavily armed Rajpoots from Marwar had been to Baroda with the ostensible object of presenting pomegranates to His Highness the Gaekwar. The Resident, to whom they applied for a renewal of their arms license, which they had originally obtained from Pahlunpoor, had his suspicions excited as to their design, and communicated with me. I ascertained from the Durbar that the men had been sent to Baroda without the knowledge of the Maharaja by a Thakoor named Davee Sing, residing at Jodhpoor, who stated that they had gone to try and arrange an alliance for his daughter, either at Baroda or Leduc.

47 On the ground where the dacoity took place I found from this Thakoor, Davee Sing, to the head of the

Byrum Sing, and thence suspicion was at once aroused against them; the Durbar was communicated with by telegram, and a watch was kept for these men, who on their return were at once arrested. At first they denied all knowledge of the crime, but subsequently four of them confessed, and pointed out a quantity of the stolen property which they had buried in their village. Their statement is to the effect that Byrum Sing was not with them at the time of the robbery, but at Eedur. Whether he was there or not at the time, there is no doubt I think of his being, if not a principal, an accessory to the fact. These men will all be sent to stand their trial at Baroda. Those who confess accuse the band belonging to the Thakoor of Khattoo of having been engaged with them in this dacoity; and they also state that intimation was given to the leader of the Khattoo band, of the advent of the coin, by a gomashita of the Seth whose property was plundered, but unfortunately this is only at present hearsay evidence.

48. *Mail robberies.*—I am glad to say there have been no robberies of the Government mail this year. An attack was made on a runner carrying the mail bags between Koochawun and Sambhur by one man armed with a sword; the runner, although very badly wounded, stuck to his bags, and conveyed them in safety to the nearest Police station. The case is still under investigation, but I think there is no doubt that there had been a previous quarrel between the bearer of the mail bags and the attacking person, who had also formerly been a postal runner, and that the object of the latter was not to rob the mails, but to injure the burkara who carried them.

49. The Chief Inspector of Post Offices reported to me on the 18th of February that the runner carrying the letter mail from Erinpoora to Palee had been attacked by highway robbers near the Kheerna stage on the 3rd idem. No intimation was given to the Durbar local authorities at the time of the alleged occurrence, and on enquiry no trace of any attack having been made at all could be found. The Chief Inspector ordered his subordinate to submit a full report without delay, and give his reasons for not having brought the affair to notice at once. Nearly three months have now elapsed, and as the Sub-Inspector has sent no reply, I have come to the conclusion that no attack on the letter carrier was made, and that for some reason or other the man must have made a false report.

50. *Postal Department.*—A proposal has lately been submitted by the Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Rajpootana for the establishment of a new postal line from Ajmere to Nagore *via* Mairta, and the Maharaja has assented to the scheme. This new line will be a very convenient one for the inhabitants of these two large towns, who have, I believe, considerable mercantile transactions with the outer world.

51. There is no postal communication with Jeysulmere, and letters have to be carried by special messengers: this is very inconvenient, and causes great delay in the receipt of communications from and to that Durbar.

52. *Telegraph.*—There is only one Telegraph Office in Marwar, and that is located at Palee, 45 miles from the capital. The receipts during the past year have been so small that the head of the department in Rajpootana lately informed me he was afraid he should have to close the Office.

53 *Tampering with the wires*—I regret to say that there have been several cases of tampering with the telegraph wires of late with the object of stopping communication, it is tolerably clear that these acts have been performed by some one now or previously engaged in the Telegraph Department, as the way in which the wire was handled showed that the person employed had a good knowledge of the working of the line

54 One man has been arrested on suspicion, but as yet there is no proof against him, the ground of suspicion is based chiefly on the fact of his having previously been an employé in the Department, and of his residing not far from where the wire has lately been tampered with. It seems not unlikely that some persons of some persons  
action by telegraph  
telegraph officials report that communication has thus wilfully been stopped about the time when these sales take place. The Durbar intends to hold the head of each village responsible in future for the due protection of the line

55 *Agra and Ahmedabad Imperial Road*—During the year under report the Maharaja has constituted a further sum of Rupees 1,10,916 towards the Marwar section of this road, this makes the sum disbursed by the Durbar on this account, and for the erection of staging bungalows amount to Rupees 5,10,916

56 The road is, I believe, now completed throughout, but the long delay that take place in opening it for traffic, and the large amount that had to be contributed by the Durbar, has been a source of much dissatisfaction to the Maharaja

57 As I reported last year it is the Maharaja's intention to connect the capital with Palee by a good road, he has secured the services of an efficient Native Civil Engineer from Jeypoor, who has had some experience in road-making, and he will be, I believe, entrusted with this work so soon as funds are available for the purpose

58 At present he is employed in supervising the making of roads about Jodhpoor itself, until quite lately there was but one made road (and that was constructed under Colonel Brooke's superintendence during the famine year) in this neighbourhood. The Maharaja intends laying out a road all round the city, and also purposes connecting "Rai la-Bagh," where he resides, with "Door Saugur," the residence of the Political Agent when at Jodhpoor.

Topographical  
cal, employed in  
various each officer is  
supp glad to be  
able to report that there have been very few complaints this year by either the Durbar or the various officers employed

60 In the month of January Mr McNair, an Assistant Surveyor in the Topographical Survey, Rajpootana, was at work early in the morning near a place called Kanana close to the Arravelli range of hills, at a turn in the path he suddenly came across seven Meechahs, suspicions being aroused by the way the last man, who

attempted to edge off from the path, he called out to him to stop, upon which the man ran away, and the Assistant Surveyor followed him, seeing he was being pursued, the Meenah turned round and discharged his arrow (ineffectually as it fortunately happened) at Mr. McNair, who then fired at the Meenah with his gun loaded with shot, the man, though wounded, still ran on, but the officer soon overtook and captured him; this individual turned out to be one of the most notorious of the Meenah outlaws, "Heerka," belonging to Serohee, and he has since paid the penalty of his crimes with others as mentioned in a former part of this Report.

61. It was not a very wise act of Mr. McNair to call upon the Meenah in the first instance to stop, and still less so to follow him up when he ran off, as the jungle in that neighbourhood is very dense, and he might have been led into an ambuscade and shot. However, it is very rare, if ever, that these men attack a European, and if Mr. McNair had not followed Heerka, he would never, I fancy, have fired an arrow at him. The result however of Mr. McNair's gallantry (rash though he was) was very satisfactory, for Heerka had committed crime upon crime, and his arrest at that particular time was very satisfactory.

62. *Jalore border of Marwar and Serohee.*—This border has remained under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell, Political Superintendent of Serohee and Commandant to the Erinpoora Irregular Force, during the year under report, and the good results arising from the arrangements made by him, as brought to notice in former Annual Reports, have fully justified the policy that was pursued in 1871 in making over this border to that experienced officer.

63. Peace and order now prevails in this part of the country which was formerly in such a disorganized condition, and the merit of this is entirely due to Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell. As the period for which the arrangement was made has elapsed, the management of the border will be restored to the Maharaja on the 30th June next, and it is to be hoped that His Highness through his officials will watch over that part of the district with care and prudence, so that the beneficial effects of Colonel Carnell's administration may not be effaced.

64. *Murder of Sind Police.*—In November of last year I proceeded with the International Court of Vakeels to Boyatra, where I was met by Captain Crawford, Officiating Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur, and Lieutenant Yate, Assistant Superintendent of Serohee, to try the prisoners concerned in the murder, in August 1872, of a Subadar and Naick of the Sind Police, which took place within the precincts of Marwar, whither these men had come in search of robbers who had committed a dacoity in British territory. The trial was a long one, lasting from the 10th to the 26th November. Sufficient evidence was only forthcoming to convict one prisoner, named Moorriah Rahtore, of the crime of murder, and he was condemned by the Court to death; the sentence was confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, and the man suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Erinpoora.

65. Kaser Sing, one of the Thakoors of Boyatra, with eight others, was made over to the Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur for trial on the charge of dacoity within the Sind border by the Courts of that district.

78 Nothing will tend to improve the youths of Rajpootana so much as being removed for a period from their homes and being placed at a school where discipline will be enforced, where they will mix with other boys of their own rank in life belonging to other States, and where they will learn habits of industry and be taught to join in manly games and sports. At present the sons of our feudatories, as a rule, receive less education than the present classes in our own provinces, and the wonder is that brought up as they are, they do not, when raised to power, prove more often, than at present, incompetent and worthless. The great point in the character of the Rajpoots is that, as a rule, they are nature gentlemen, and when properly educated, I see no reason to doubt that they will prove a strong tower of strength to the Government of India. For that they are thoroughly loyal to the British Government, who knows them can for a moment doubt.

74. *Muckrana marble for the Cawnpoor Memorial Church supplied free of cost at Cawnpoor by the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.*—To show the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja I would wish to mention that the Secretary of the Committee for the Cawnpoor Memorial Church wrote to me last year for the permission of the Durbar to take marble for the Church from the quarries at Muckrana. I communicated with the Durbar on the subject, and His Highness replied that the quarries were at the disposal of the Committee, but that he could not think of charging any royalty or other tax for the stone, and requested that he might be allowed to supply the stone and land it at Cawnpoor at his own personal expense, adding that "His Highness the Maharaja, with the ample means at his disposal, blushes at the idea of being paid for the paltry assistance required of him in the commendable work of erecting a sacred edifice in memory of the most heroic deeds and resignation of those who have so gallantly fallen at Cawnpoor in the eventful year of 1857."

75. *Deputation of Dr. Bühler to Rajpootana.*—During the cold season Dr. Bühler, Inspector of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency, was despatched to Rajpootana for the purpose of exploring and cataloguing Native libraries in which old Sanscrit manuscripts are known to exist. I was absent from Jodhpoor at the time, but the learned Doctor was treated with cordiality by the Chiefs of both Jodhpoor and Jeysulmere, and received, I believe, much valuable information on the course of his tour.

76. *Jodhpoor Durbar School.*—A new Master, a B.A. of the Calcutta University, was entertained as Head Master of this school last year. The institution is not as thriving as it ought to be for so large a city, but it is improving rapidly.

77. *Settlement of boundaries between Ajmere, Mhairwarra and Marwar.*—After disposing of the Sessions cases at Ajmere, I took the field on the 16th February, and from that date to the 12th of March was engaged with the Assistant Commissioner of Beawur in defining the boundaries between Ajmere, Mhairwarra and Marwar. There were only four disputed cases to settle, and these were satisfactorily arranged. We marched along the greater length of the border, and on closing work, the boundaries of ten villages only were left for settlement.

78. *International Court of Fakoels.*—This Court, as usual, held Sessions at Mount Aboo, Jodhpoor, and Ajmere during the year. The Court accompanied me throughout my tour, and many cases were disposed of in the district.

79. The following Tabular Statement will show at a glance the work of the Court during the year:—

Cases undecided on the 1st April 1873	...	...	114
Filed up to the 31st March 1874	...	...	143
		Total	257
Decided in the year	...	...	214
Remaining undisposed of on 1st April 1874	...	...	43
<hr/>			
CASES APPEALED.			
Decision confirmed	...	...	1
Dismissed	...	...	1
Pending confirmation	...	...	16
		Total	18

Of the 43 cases pending settlement at the close of the official year, 25 belonged to the Marwar Sessions, of which 21 have since been disposed of. Of the 18 remaining, 15 are Aboo and 3 Ajmere Sessions cases.

80 From the 1st April 1867 to the 31st March 1872, 1 775 cases were instituted making an annual average of 295 85. In 1872 73 the number of cases produced before the Court was 211, whilst last year the number fell to 143.

81 Of the 214 cases disposed of during the year, 37 were dacoity, 12 dacoity with wounding, 10 dacoity with murder, and 10 highway robbery, there was one case of highway robbery with wounding and one with murder, there were 21 of theft and 75 of cattle lifting, the rest of the cases were of various kinds unnecessary to enumerate.

82 The great decrease in the number of cases filed in the Court during the last year is a good sign, and proves, I think, that the country is in a more satisfactory condition than it has been for some years past. The Returns of the Court act as a kind of criminal barometer, and show the amount of crime that prevails with more truth than the scientific instrument often does the state of the weather.

83 The amount of awards in money made against the various States is as follows —

	<i>Rs</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>p</i>
Marwar	8 160	12	10½
Bikaner	0	0	0
Jaisalmere	2 974	5	0
Oodeypoor	360	0	0
Ajmere	1 153	0	0
Kishenghur	1 575	0	0
Serohi	759	5	3
Phulnpoor	1 285	15	3
Mullanee	49	0	0
Total	16 317	6	4½

84 The total amount paid through this Agency for the year under report, as compensation for loss of life and property, is Rupees 21,539 9.

85 *Mullanee* — In November last I submitted a detailed report upon Mullanee affairs, which leaves me but little to add here. I arrived at Jessole on the 15th of October, and remained in the district until the 6th.

I  
in my last tour

86 *Rainfall and autumn crops* — I have already brought to notice that an early fall of rain at the commencement of the monsoon secured to the greater portion of the district a good supply of grass, and as the majority of the people keep large herds of cattle and camels, this supply of grass was most useful to them. The rainfall, however, was not sufficient for the usual rain crops, and the outturn, except in one or two favored spots, was almost nil.

87 *Spring crops* — As regards the spring crops, there were hardly any grain except on lands near the River Loonee, where the more plentiful than elsewhere, and these turned out to' .ll



whenever there is a superabundant supply of rain, overflows its banks, and on such occasions, locally known as "rale," the crops over the whole of the ground so inundated are magnificent, but for some years the people of Mullanee have not been favored with this flood.

88. *Duties of the Superintendent as reported on in 1849.*—In 1849 Major Malcolm reported "the duties of the Superintendents (of Mullanee) themselves, and the extent of their jurisdiction has never been clearly defined, but those officers appear to have very wisely confined themselves to maintaining a strict watch over the inhabitants, arbitrating in their endless disputes, and without interfering in their private concerns, exercising throughout that degree of judicial control over them as was most likely to reclaim men of such proverbially lawless habits from the life they had so long been leading."

89. *System then in vogue still continued.*—And such has been the custom ever since, and there can be no doubt that the system has succeeded very well; the great drawback has hitherto been the weakness of the Police force employed in Mullanee, and its inefficient state and the underpayment of the officials employed; both these evils have now been removed; the scheme submitted by me for enlisting a new force of well-paid and well-armed men, and of increasing the pay of the establishment, having been sanctioned by the Government of India. The force is now being raised, and will, I hope, be completed in a short time. The increased rate of pay to the establishment commenced from the 1st January of this year. I am very sanguine that much good will arise from these changes, and I consider it my duty to add that I am greatly indebted to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor for the readiness with which he agreed to the plan proposed by me, and for the assistance he is now rendering in getting together good and trustworthy men.

90. *Settlement of village boundaries.*—The Political Agent in his Annual Report for 1871-72 mentioned that the Naib Moonshee of this Office had been despatched in November 1871, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, to settle village boundaries within Mullanee; this man has worked exceedingly well, and the appeals against his decisions have been very few. The law of

Disputes amongst families owing to the law of "Gavelkind."

"Gavelkind," by which an equal division of the property of the father is, at his death, made among his sons, has long existed in Mullanee, and the amount of ill-feeling and discord that prevails amongst the various families is mainly owing to this law. I have rarely, I think, met with such a quarrelsome race of people.

91. *Estate of Nugger, disputes between father and son.*—The estate of Nugger (for instance) consists of two Kotrees, the "Rawutjee" and the "Ukheerajjee;" in the former Rawut Goman Sing is by adoption sole proprietor, and in the latter his own son, Buboot Sing, remained as heir and proprietor. During the time the heir of the "Ukheerajjee" portion was a minor, his father was supposed to look after his son's interests; now that the latter has attained his majority, and manages his own affairs, he accuses his father of having taken possession of certain portion of his estate, "here a bit and there a bit," and they are now deadly enemies. Whilst at Mullanee I did all in my power to bring about a friendly feeling between them, and endeavoured to get certain cases pending

between them settled by arbitration, but all was of no avail. The whole of Mullanee took sides either with the father or the son, and it was next to impossible to get an unbiased decision from any one, so I had to decide the case myself in the manner which seemed to me most just to both parties.

92 *Similar disputes current throughout Mullanee*—This is more or less unhelpful, however, that the work of defining the village boundaries and the means of putting a stop to these endless disputes in future.

93 *External boundaries*—During my stay in the district I succeeded in getting the Marwar, and the different Jaghiredars of the district, consisting of five members, chosen from among the Rajas of between 50 and 60 miles in length running right up to the Sind border. These men met on the border in the spring, but, owing to an objection raised by Marwar, were unable to do anything, this has now been disposed of, and as soon as the monsoon sets in, the Punchayet will re-assemble, and I hope complete the work in a couple of months.

94 Another Punchayet of three members was also agreed to in my presence at Jessole by the Marwar Durbar and the Jaghiredars of Jessole, &c., of Mullanee, for defining a boundary of about 18 or 20 miles in length. This will leave only about 50 miles of undefined border, for the settlement of which I hope to arrange on my next visit to the district.

95 *Crime*—The only heinous crime committed in Mullanee during the year was the murder of a child at Samdree for the sake of its ornaments. The criminal, a woman, was tried by me, and sentenced to imprisonment for the term of her natural life and this sentence received the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor General.

96 There have been cases of petty thefts, but no dacoities or highway robberies. The Bhattees of Jeyalmere have not been committing so many raids in Mullanee as formerly, but they have been very troublesome elsewhere. I hope, when the new Police force is complete, and posts are established in different parts of the districts, that I may be able to report even less crime than has taken place this year.

97 *Schools*—The schools at Balmere and Jessole continue to thrive. I inspected the latter when there, and was much pleased with the result of the examinations passed by the boys. In the former school there is an attendance of 80 to 85 boys, but the parents, as a rule, do not allow their children to remain long enough, removing them almost as soon as they have learned their letters, so of course but little benefit is derived. But at Jessole the boys are allowed to attend school until they have learned all they can be taught by the school master, and some of the children I found very sharp and intelligent.

98 *Dispensary and health of the district*—There is a dispensary at Jessole which the people seem to appreciate. During the year under report the health of the country has been good.

99 *Hakim*—The Hakim of Mullanee, named Ramlall, has held his present post for a period of nearly ten years, having been appointed by my predecessor, Major Impey.

100 *His duty*—His duty is to keep the S with everything that goes on, see that the T

to their ryots; pay there Fouj "Bool" regularly; and that they exert themselves to keep the peace of the country; and to prepare and submit, for the Superintendent's orders, all criminal and civil cases that cannot be settled by arbitration. ,

101. *Tilwarra Fair*.—This fair takes place annually in the month of March. After the famine of 1868 the late Maharaja increased the taxes levied on goods brought to the fair, and in consequence for two or three years afterwards the attendance was very small. But the Maharaja, on being spoken to on the subject by the Political Agent, removed the obnoxious taxes, and the fair has once again become very popular. The gathering this year has been greater than any since the famine of 1868, and not one single case of theft occurred, which is a very marked improvement on what used to take place on former occasions.

102. *Horses*.—In the year 1868, owing to the dearth, a number of the famous breed of Mullanee horses and mares died, and in consequence the numbers now brought for sale fall far short of what used to come in the years before the famine. This year there were about 250 present, of which 200 were sold, and of these 50 were bought as remounts for the Central India Horse.

103. *Bullocks*.—Thirty thousand bullocks were brought to the fair this year, but there were few purchasers, and only one-sixth of the whole were sold, and in consequence prices were low.

104. *Camels*.—There were only 150 camels sold.

105. *Work of the Superintendent's Office*.—From the 1st April 1873 to the 31st March 1874, 327 cases passed through this Office, of which 186 were criminal, 22 civil, 3 boundary, and 116 miscellaneous. Of these, 276 received the final orders of the Superintendent, 24 were sent by him to the Court of Vakeels for settlement, 9 returned to the Hakim for further enquiry, 9 were transferred to the Marwar Durbar, 2 to the Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur, and 4 to Izzut Rai, the Boundary Settlement Officer, for enquiry, leaving 3 cases unsettled at the close of the official year.

106. *Jeysulmere*.—About this State I regret that I am again unable to furnish any detailed report. I am told by the attendant Vakeel that the rainfall was a failure, but that the showers they had in the early part of the monsoons, as in Mullanee and the western parts of Marwar, ensured a good crop of grass for the large herds of camels and horned cattle that graze in these districts. There has been no distress as grain has been imported in large quantities from Sind, and in consequence the prices have not been higher than usual.

107. *Agent unable to visit the State*.—I was unable, from press of other work, to visit Jeysulmere during the year under report, but intend doing so, if possible, during the ensuing monsoon, that being the only time of year when a large camp can traverse the country without difficulty in obtaining supplies, both of fodder and water.

108. *Marriage of the Maharawul*.—In the month of December the Maharawul proceeded to Doongurpoor for the purpose of marrying a daughter of the Chief of that State. His Highness travelled the whole distance by forced marches on camels, spent some days at Doongurpoor, and visited Aboo on his return to his capital.

109 I am most anxious to visit Jeysulmere in order that I may endeavour to induce the Chief to make some arrangement for putting a stop to the raids committed by the Bhattees of that State, they have committed several dacoities in Bickaneer and other places during the year, and in spite of urgent demands from this Office I have not yet heard of a single arrest being made

110 I shall hope to be able to give more information on the subject of affairs in Jeysulmere in my next report

111 *Tour of Political Agent*—I left Jodhpoor on tour on the 9th October, and did not return to head quarters (being all the time under canvass) until the 19th of March I first proceeded to Mullanee, marched through that district to Boyatra, the south-west corner of Marwar, near to the upper part of the Runn of Cutch, there and in the neighbourhood I was detained sometime by the trial of the criminals concerned in the murder of the Sind Police, of which mention has been made in an earlier portion of this report After the completion of the trial I marched along the Marwar and Pahlunpoor border for some distance, and had a meeting at Thurrad with the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor From there I marched *via* Jalore to Erinpoo, where I spent five days of the Christmas holidays, and from thence proceeded to Dessooree, a large town under the Arravelli range of hills separating Meywai from Marwar There the Maharaja joined and consulted with me about the plans he proposed adopting for the suppression of Meena raids

112 From Dessooree I marched along the Arravelli range of hills to Burr, and on to Ajmere, where I was engaged, for close upon a month, in settling the cases that are sent up for trial before the International Court of Vakeels in their annual Sessions at that station From Ajmere I marched along the Ajmere Mhairwarra and Marwar border, defining the boundary as heretofore mentioned with the Assistant Commissioner of Beawur During the time I was under canvass, I marched a distance of 950 miles, and was thus enabled to see a good portion of the country

*Statement showing the working of the Marwar International Court of Fakeels during the year, viz., from the 1st January to the 31st December 1873*

Agency	Number of cases pending at beginning of the year	Number of cases instituted during the year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the year	Number of cases pending at the close of the year	Total amount of decrees awarded	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT				
							Remaining at close of the year	Appeals during the year	Total	Confirmed	Reversed
Marwar	141	164	306	230	76	Rs a p 24,381 14 4½	1	17	18	3	3

(Sd) C K M W.  
Office

*Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Fideels during the year, viz., from 1st January to 31st December 1873.*

	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Cattle-killing.	Recognition of stolen cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Counterfeit coinage.	Total.
Quarter ending 31st March 1873	27	2	2	5	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	18	2	..	..	1	..	80
Quarter ending 30th June 1873	14	3	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	20	6	..	3	..	..	59
Quarter ending 30th September 1873	7	3	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	19	3	..	..	1	..	41
Quarter ending 31st December 1873	3	3	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	8	..	..	23	3	..	2	1	..	50
Grand Total	51	11	9	9	..	1	15	..	..	2	2	27	1	..	80	14	..	5	3	..	230

(Sd.)

C. K. M. WALTER,

Officiating Political Agent.

# HAROWTEE AGENCY REPORT.

No 256 25P, dated Deolee, 18th May 1874

From—Officiating Political Agent Harowtee and Tonk,

To—Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Harowtee and Tonk Agency for the year 1873-74

2 *General observations*—The rainfall in most parts of the Agency

	<i>Inches &amp; cents</i>
Kota	40 60
Jhallawar	44 50
Tonk	28 90
Shahpoora	35 70
Deolee	35 88

was above the average, and in many places the continuous absence of sunshine caused much injury to the monsoon crops, the outturn of which was therefore considerably less than usual. The failure is estimated at one-fourth

of the whole harvest. The spring crops were up to the mark. The prices ruling during the year have been abnormally high. In the cold season small-pox existed in an epidemic form at Tonk, and it has latterly appeared in the villages round Deolee, and in the station itself. At the close of the year it had broken out with some severity at Jhalrapatun. Otherwise the health of the people has been good.

3 *Arrangements for reform at Kota*—The year has been rendered noteworthy by the satisfactory inauguration of a new régime at Kota, whose affairs have so long been sources of regret and uneasiness to the British Government.

4 *Agent to the Governor-General's visit to Deolee, &c*—The Agent to the Governor General visited Deolee in October. The Nawab of Tonk and the Chiefs of Shahpoora came in to meet Colonel Pelly, who subsequently visited Boondie and Kota, and thus made the acquaintance of all the Chiefs of this Agency, save the Raj Rana of Jhallawar. During his stay at Deolee the Agent to the Governor-General inspected the Deolee Irregular Force, and was much pleased with its appearance and discipline. The church and other buildings, constructed by voluntary sepoy-labor under Colonel MacDonald's supervision, are evidences of the industry, skill, and good feeling of the men, to whom this station owes many public works of taste and utility.

5 *Isolated position of Deolee*—Deolee is during the rains constantly cut off from Nusseerabad by the flooding of the Bunass River. The need of proper ferry arrangements has been admitted, and, in paragraph 108 of Captain Muir's Report for 1869-70, it was stated that the establishment of a ferry had been sanctioned, yet the only mode of crossing the river which now exists is a small flimsy raft of bamboos, tied over earthen pots, and propelled by men swimming along side. The passage of the river (which is 900 yards wide and very swift in current) is therefore attended with considerable risk. The complete isolation of the cantonment for weeks together might in time of disturbance lead to grave consequences, while, even in ordinary times, persons falling sick in the rains have no means of retreat, though their lives upon their getting away. A couple of good flat-bo

construction of a small rest-house on the further bank of the Bunass, would go far to remedy the evil complained of. The cost need be but trifling. The ferry service would probably be self-supporting. The rest-house could be built for a few hundred rupees.

6. *Mayo College*.—The subscriptions on this account from the

Kota ...	Rs. 70,000	States were as per margin. The balance due by the Kota State is Rupees 70,000; by Boondce Rupees 4,000; by Jhallawar Rupees 15,000; Tonk has
Boondce ...	" 10,000	
Jhallawar ...	" 40,000	
Tonk ...	" 5,000	

paid up in full.

7. With regard to the erection of boarding-houses for pupils, Kota and Jhallawar have not as yet replied; Tonk has allotted Rupees 6,000 for the purpose; Boondce declines to take any steps.

8. Tonk further gave a sum of Rupees 1,000 to the Mayo Memorial Fund.

9. *Bengal Famine*.—The Chiefs and people under the Agency were

	Rs.	Rs.	
* Kota Chief ...	5,000		invited to subscribe towards the relief of the distress in Bengal; and responded well to the call.
Officials and merchants ...	15,131	20,131	I attach a statement* of sums already remitted, amounting in all to Rupees 32,131.
Boondce Chief ...	...	1,000	
Jhallawar Chief ...	5,000		
Officials, &c. ...	5,000	10,000	
Shahpoora Chiefs ...	...	1,000	

10. More is promised from Kota, and the Tonk subscriptions have yet to come. A donation of Rupees 400 has been received from Hafiz Abdoolla Khan of Tonk, who was President of the Regency Council during the minority.

11. *Tribute and contributions*.—Except in the case of Kota tributes and contributions due by the States to Government have been regularly paid during the year.

12. *Mail robberies*.—Two attempts to rob the Government mail were reported from Kota. Both were frustrated. Otherwise the mails have been unmolested.

13. *Boondce*.—The Agent to the Governor-General visited Boondce in October. He was met with the usual ceremonies and escorted to his camp. He visited and received the Chief, and was struck by his bearing and manners.

14. *The finances*.—The Durbar complains that it is overburdened by the tribute which it has to pay under the Treaty of 1818.

15. The total revenue is estimated at Rupees eight lakhs, and the expenditure at somewhat less. This estimate is approximate only. There is no State from which it is more difficult to get information. Boondce owes to the Rajpootana and Harowtee Treasurers Rupees 18,909 and Rupees 7,894, respectively.

16. *Deolee Road*.—I am glad to say that considerable progress has been made in this work during the year. Some sixteen miles are now in good order for wheeled traffic. There is no attempt at metalling, but causeways are built here and there; the approaches to rivers and nullahs have been made easy; and the road, passing through a stony country, keeps fairly good during the rains.

17 *Absence of Police arrangements*—There is great want of efficient arrangements for the protection of life and property. Thefts and robberies are frequent. The Durbar's earnest attention has been called to this matter, but I believe the Chief would rather pay the compensatory awards of the International Court than introduce what he would consider new fangled police measures.

18 *The Chief's sons*—On my last visit in March the Chief introduced his elder son, a nice looking child of seven. His education has already been commenced. I did not see the second son.

19 *Jail*—I visited the Jail, and found it clean and in good order. There was ample space and ventilation for the prisoners, who did not exceed 20 in number. With one exception the prisoners seemed well cared for.

20 *Dispensary*—I was taken to a house which was called the dispensary. There was no Doctor, and the place was shut up, and evidently never used. I could find no medicines or instruments, and no books are kept. This is an instance of the disfavor with which new institutions, however useful, are regarded in Boondée.

#### KOTA

21 *General remarks*—The affairs of this State have been the subject of special references to Government for sometime past. It is only needful here to give a sketch of the course of events since my last report.

22 At the close of 1872-73 matters had got to such a pass that intervention of some sort was felt to be inevitable. I never ceased to urge on the Chief the necessity of taking some steps to avert the absolute ruin which

on one who, I seemed thrown away,  
in the hands of, ices, was a mere puppet

Chief and State there were, amongst the people of the Court, one or two of some respectability who were able to understand that a crisis had arrived which no one in the State was fitted to meet. These persons did all in their power to strengthen my hands, and to open the eyes of the Chief to the shame and misery which had come upon the State. They pointed out to him the certainty that, sooner or later, the British Govern

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therefore he placed himself in our hands, and was prepared to accept any measure of reform which it might please Government to introduce.

23 In October the Agent to the Governor General visited Kota, and had several interviews with the Chief, who reiterated his desire for Government aid, and again expressed his perfect readiness to acquiesce in whatever arrangements might be made.

24 Under these circumstances, Government saw fit to appoint Nawab Farz Ali Khan Bahadoor, C S I (late of Jeypoor), to be of Kota with full powers. In February last I joined +



Agent to the Governor-General at Kishenghur, where I met the Nawab, and received my final instructions. A few days later, accompanied by a suitable escort, I went to Kota for the purpose of installing the new Minister.

25. At this time affairs at Kota were in a very unsettled and critical condition. The Maharao had relapsed into the hands of evil counsellors, who did not scruple to misrepresent the action of Government, which they declared meant nothing less than the deposition of the Chief. They urged the Maharao to withdraw his application for Government aid, to repudiate his promises, and to offer every possible opposition to the appointment of Nawab Faiz Ali. They even went so far as to hint that death was preferable to the dishonor which was about to be put upon the Chief. Vague rumours of a disquieting nature were diligently circulated, and had the desired effect of creating general uneasiness and alarm.

26. Of the feeling of the people, weary of years of the tyranny, there was no doubt; they looked to us to save them from the misery in which they had so long been steeped.

27. The temper of the army was not at first so certain. The Durbar had indeed been a bad paymaster, and British intervention meant for the troops the disbursement of arrears. But in an undisciplined army of 8,000 men elements of danger are seldom absent. The Chief's private treasury was known to be full; promises and threats were not wanting; the men who were pulling the strings were desperate and unscrupulous, and to their dull minds the occasion seemed ripe for an *émeute*.

28. On the 19th February I reached Kota. The Maharao at my desire came out the usual distance to meet me. I introduced the Nawab. The following day I visited the Chief with the Nawab, and presented the khureeta of the Agent to the Governor-General containing the announcement of the arrangements made by Government for the administration of the State. After a few minutes' conversation I took leave of His Highness, who promised to return my visit the next day, and then to discuss State matters.

29. Much consultation took place at the Palace that night and the next morning. The low intriguers who had hitherto been in power, when brought face to face with the orders of Government, felt that the game was up. The more sensible advisers already alluded to were called in; and when the Maharao came to see me as he had promised, it was evident that affairs had taken a favorable turn. He met the Nawab with great politeness; and accepted with a good grace the intervention of Government which he had solicited. I then declared that the administration of Kota was placed in the hands of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, to whom all well-disposed persons would render cheerful obedience. The Maharao directed his officials to attend on the Nawab and take his orders. The next day all attended as directed, and from that time open opposition ceased. The worst of the Chief's maladvisers were banished from the State; but many who dreaded the light remained, and these did their best to conceal and hold back State papers and accounts. Such difficulties were to be expected. Time and patience will overcome them.

30 *The finances*—The State accounts are deficient, confused, and untrustworthy. So far as can be made out, the revenue amounted last year to 28 lakhs, from which must be deducted about 12 lakhs for jaghire and religious grants, and revenue not recoverable, leaving a net income of 16 lakhs. A statement of income and expenditure is attached. The receipts are almost entirely from land revenue. No taxes are levied. The army costs nearly six lakhs a year. Nearly another six lakhs are absorbed in the palace expenses, while the Chief takes a lakh besides for his privy purse.

31 The cash balance in the treasury when the Nawab took charge was Rupees 63,227. The revenue for the year had been anticipated, only two lakhs remaining to be called in.

32 All persons having claims on the State were called on to file and substantiate them. As the accounts go back for many years, and as each item must be carefully scrutinized, it will be some time before an exact statement of the debts can be prepared. The claims brought forward amounted to nearly 90 lakhs of rupees.

33 For sometime at least the revenue cannot be expected to show any marked expansion. Meanwhile we must do our best to reduce expenditure.

34 With the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General arrangements were entered into with wealthy bankers of Ajmere for a loan, up to the maximum limit of six lakhs at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to enable us to carry on business at first, and to pay off the arrears due to the Government of India and the troops.

35 The balance of Government tribute up to 31st December 1873, Rupees 2,46,427, was paid up in March.

36 The payment of the arrears due to the army commenced at once, and was carried on daily. Due care was exercised to guard against false claims being brought forward.

37 *Deolett Treasurers*      amount  
of the  
and

38 The Treasury Office was removed from the city to a suitable building close to the Agency bungalow.

39 *The Courts*—The existing Courts were found to be merely engines of oppression, with no defined duties or jurisdiction. These were closed, and Civil, Criminal, Revenue, and Appeal Courts took their place. Some 2,000 petitions had been filed within a month of the opening of the Courts.

40 *The Officials*—Wherever possible, the old officials, if moderately honest and respectable, have been retained. Those who used their influence in the cause of right and order have been rewarded with suitable posts, and are giving the Nawab loyal and zealous aid.

41 *Government mail*—Special measures have been taken to ensure the safe transit of the Government mails, the guards have been strengthened, and an officer has been deputed to see to the due conveyance of the roads.

42. *Salute to the Nawab.*—Intimation being received on the 11th March that a salute of nine guns had been sanctioned for the Minister within the limits of the Kota State, I requested that one might be fired from the fort. This was immediately done.

43. *Dispensary and Jail.*—The Nawab and I visited the dispensary and jail. The former was in good order, and apparently much frequented. The Native Doctor is highly spoken of. The jail was fairly clean. There were about 70 prisoners, of whom nearly half were awaiting trial.

44. *Concluding remarks.*—Having seen the authority of the Nawab firmly established, and his position and dignity publicly recognized, I left Kota on the 16th March.

45. Everything is fairly in train. Steps are being taken for a rough land survey, which shall permit of a short settlement being made; for the construction of roads; the establishment of schools; the drainage and improvement of the city; the gradual reduction of the army; the introduction of a regular system of accounts; the redress of grievances; the resumption of lands improperly alienated from the State; the curtailment of the enormous unnecessary expenditure; the allotment of a fixed sum annually in payment of the debts, and the reform generally of the administration. But these things cannot be done in a day; and at first starting the labor to be gone through is almost overwhelming. This year we can only report that a conclusion has been put to scandalous misrule, and that a fair start has been made in the right direction. Next year we may hope to describe progress and improvement.

46. The Tabular Statements (from 1 to 10) which are attached may prove of interest, though the information they contain must not be taken as absolutely correct.

#### JHALLAWAR.

47. *General remarks.*—There is little to report in regard to this State, which appears on the whole to be well governed. The Chief is noted for his friendly disposition to Europeans, and for his anxiety to carry out the wishes of Government. He received me with great politeness, and I saw a good deal of him during my few days' stay at Jhālrāpatun. His country is singularly rich and prosperous-looking. For miles and miles the eye dwells upon poppy fields; opium being the principal product. The Chief is anxious to have Government scales for the weighment of opium established at his capital; and is willing to pay for a road to link the town with the Bombay and Agra Road. If this proposal were carried out, it would no doubt lead to the extension of the trade of Jhālrāpatun. At present the opium grown in the country finds its way to the scales at Oojein and Indore.

48. The Maharaj Rana is assisted in the government by a Minister, whose influence is not always used for good.

49. *The finances.*—The revenue, nominally some 12 or 14 lakhs, is said to be really nearer 20 lakhs. There is a considerable debt of some 14 lakhs, which has lately engaged the attention of the Durbar.

50 *The Courts*.—I visited and inspected the Civil and Criminal Courts. There is no Criminal Court of appeal, so that appeals are heard in the Court of original trial.

51. In the Civil Courts, too, there are no rules or system. Cases are settled in the haphazard fashion, appeals lie to the Chief.

52 *The Jail*—I went over the jail, which is admirably constructed and managed. It will bear comparison with our own jails in cleanliness, ventilation, and general arrangement. The prisoners looked well-cared for. Country paper, carpets, and chicks are made in the jail, which is superintended by Mr. Orr, a Eurasian, to whom great credit is due.

53 *Roads*—The road from Jhalrapatun towards Kota, as far as it lies within Jhallawar limits (some 20 miles), has been put in fair order for carts during the year.

54 *Adoption of an heir by the Chief*—The decision of the Government of India in this matter having removed all difficulty, the Maharaj Rana has adopted an heir from the family of Burwun, in Kattywar, from which stock His Highness is himself descended. The young Prince is a handsome bright-looking child. His education is being attended to.

55 *Government mails*—The case of mail robbery referred to in paragraph 14 of last year's Report has been decided against Jhallawar, and the decision was upheld on appeal, with the addition to the original award of a fine of Rupees 1,600.

56 *Dispensary*—The dispensary is the best I have seen. The supply of medicines and instruments is most ample, everything was in perfect order, and the skill and kindness of Mahomed Naeem Khan, the Native Doctor, render the institution most popular.

## TONK

57 *General remarks*—In January I spent 10 days at Tonk, during which time I visited the Courts, School, Dispensary, and Jail, and endeavored to ascertain generally the condition of affairs.

58 *The administration*—I regret that I cannot report favorably of the administration. The Nawab, shortly before my visit, had expressed a desire to place the whole management of affairs unreservedly in the hands of the Minister, Sahibzada Oobeydulla Khan. This I learned from private sources, but it was afterwards admitted to be true, though the Minister declared that he rejected the Nawab's proposition at once.

59 The Tonk family has numerous offshoots, the representatives of relatives of the present and former Chiefs. Each of these is styled Sahibzada or Prince, each has his small estate, and each desires to assert in some way or other his independence of the Chief. A very few of these Sahibzadas are adherents of the Minister, but these enjoy his favor, while the others complain of not meeting with justice or due consideration. There is thus much heart-burning and bad feeling, which sometimes shows itself in outbursts of insubordination and disrespect to the Chief.

60 I think a partial remedy for all this would be found in the formal association with the Minister of Hafiz Ibadulla Khan, formerly President of the Regency Council. He is an old respected by the family, and I believe showed good

61. I foresee difficulties at Tonk ere long, unless something is done to abate present abuses.

62. *The death of the Chief's son and heir.*—The Nawab sustained a severe affliction in October in the loss of his only surviving son, a child of two years old.

63. *Visit to Deolee.*—The real good feeling of the Chief was shown by his visit to Deolee to meet the Agent to the Governor-General a day or two after the death of his child. Colonel Pelly was much struck by this mark of good-will, and duly expressed his acknowledgments to His Highness.

64. *The finances.*—The usual report and statistics not having been furnished as yet, I can only remark here that the financial condition of the State has certainly not improved since last year. A failure of rain-crops caused loss of revenue, while the expenditure has, I fear, not been curtailed.

65. The last instalment, Rupees 25,000, of the Government loan of one lakh of rupees, was paid with interest up to date early in January.

66. The donation of three lakhs allotted to the Ex-Nawab on his deposition has been fully paid up, and his monthly allowance is now disbursed regularly.

67. A final settlement of the outstanding Lawa accounts has been made; Rupees 3,750 have been received from Lawa; the balance Rupees 3,836 is awaited.

68. The coinage of Madhopooree rupees having been discontinued by Jeypoor, the Tonk Mint was re-opened for the issue of this currency, which is that principally obtaining in Tonk. The Durbar has expressed its willingness to meet the views of Government in any measures that may be proposed for the introduction of a uniform currency.

69. *The Courts.*—There are Civil, Criminal, Revenue, and Appeal Courts, all of which were duly inspected. The records seemed well kept, and the system of carrying on business satisfactory. But complaints were bitter of the harshness and oppression of the head of the Criminal Department, a man bristling with certificates, but unfitted to be entrusted with so much power. I spoke to the Minister about removing him to some other position; but I have not heard that this has been done. Great hardship is inflicted on the people by his retention in his present office.

70. I will quote an instance of the manner in which the law is administered. A woman disappeared, and a man with whom she was last seen was accused of having murdered her. There were some grounds for suspicion, but no sufficient proofs. The sentence was *that the man should be imprisoned with hard labor until the woman was found, or until he could prove that he was innocent.* The sentence had been running for years. I requested that the man might be released, and pointed out that, as he had not been proved guilty, he should have been discharged; and that where it is thought absolutely needful to remand a prisoner for the production of further evidence, the final disposal of the case should not be deferred beyond a fixed and reasonable time. Many persons had been imprisoned for years awaiting trial. I was assured by the Minister that all this should be put right.

71. *The Jail.*—The jail was in fairly good order; the prisoners' food not being as I thought sufficient, I asked that it might be increased;

this was done. The women prisoners are in the same enclosure with the men, though in different houses. Two mothers had children entirely covered with small pox living with them. These families were at my request removed to a house at some distance from the jail.

72 *The School*—This is in an embryo state, but is improving and becoming popular. Only the vernaculars and arithmetic are taught, and none of the scholars are far advanced.

73 *Roads*—The approach of the rail to Jeypoor has made the completion of the road between that place and Tonk very desirable. I have pressed this on the attention of the Durbar, which has promised that the necessary funds shall be forthcoming before the rains.

74 *Post Office*—The Durbar has ceased to charge rent for the building used as a Post Office.

75 *Numbhera Pergunnah*—His Highness and the Minister visited this pergunnah in the cold weather, and I trust good results will follow. The Moghees are stated to have been almost all expelled from the district, but they have apparently not gone far and still carry on their occupation of plundering from time to time. Some of the more notorious of this class have been admitted as approvers in the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, and the Durbar, though it has heavy claims upon them, has not pressed for their surrender.

76 *Kotree Customs Post*—The right of Tonk to occupy this post was held to be proved many years ago, and orders were issued accordingly. These orders were only carried out this year—a party of the Central India Horse having been detailed to ensure the submission of the Indore officials. The case has, however, been recently re-opened apparently at the instance of the Indore Durbar. Intimation has been received that a special officer will be detailed further to enquire into the matter.

77 *Complaints against Neemuch officials*—The complaints made against the Neemuch officials in the concluding paragraph of last year's Tonk Report have not been substantiated by the Durbar, though it has been several times addressed on the subject.

78 *The Dispensary*—The dispensary at Tonk is well conducted, and the Native Doctor popular.

79 *Tonk Report*—The usual report from Tonk has not been received, and I am unable to wait for it any longer. It shall be submitted hereafter.

#### SHAHPOORA

80 In paragraph 15 of last year's Report allusion was made to a proposed land settlement for five years. The tenders received were not satisfactory, as they did not come up to the revenue of the preceding year. The subsequent partial failure of the rain crops rendered it expedient to defer the settlement. I have now invited applications for contracts for five years, and shall endeavor as much as possible to keep the land in the hands of the zemindars.

81 The young Chief's education has not advanced much. He was absent at Oodeypoor for four months in attendance on the Maharana, this threw him back. He reads and writes Hindee fairly and has commenced the study of Urdu. I think his intellectual has

increased. He shows interest in State affairs, with which Salik Ram gives him every opportunity of becoming acquainted.

82. At the close of the year the Chief was about to celebrate his marriage at Muksoodunghur. A dowry of Rupees 17,000 is received on the occasion. Rupees 9,000 have been allowed for the marriage expenses.

83. *The finances.*—The receipts for the year were Rupees 2,09,013, the expenditure was Rupees 1,63,796, leaving a surplus of Rupees 45,217. The expenditure includes Rupees 41,164 devoted to the liquidation of debt, and Rupees 2,800 were expended on tanks. About Rupees 70,000 of debt remain to be paid.

84. *Boundary disputes.*—The many cases of disputed boundary between Shahpoora and Meywar give rise to much trouble. The frontier in question is so extended that the services of a special officer are needed to define it. It is hoped that something will shortly be done in this direction. A proposal has been made for the settlement of the boundary by an official deputed by Oodeypoor. This would scarcely meet the views of the Shahpoora Durbar, which would naturally mistrust any settlement come to by a nominee of the Maharana.

85. *School, Dispensary, and Jail.*—These were visited in company with the Chief.

✓ 86. The school was examined. It has made good progress. A small extra expenditure has been sanctioned to increase the staff of teachers.

87. The dispensary was evidently in good hands. Vaccination operations had been extensive and successful.

88. The jail was clean and well kept. There were but few prisoners, all in for short terms.

89. *The City of Shahpoora.*—Since Moonshee Salik Ram's deputation great improvements have been made in the city. Roads have been constructed and repaired; the entrance to the city has been cleared and widened. Attention is given to sanitation. Salik Ram deserves favorable notice for his administration.

90. *Meena Kherar.*—The Meena Kherar has been quiet during the year. The Meena element in the Deolee Irregular Force has doubtless a powerful influence upon the *morale* of the Kherar population, which is now as peaceable as it was formerly turbulent.

91. *Dispensary.*—This institution has continued to afford relief to numbers of patients from the surrounding districts. Success was largely due to the exertions of Dr. Eddowes, whose departure on furlough is felt to be a public loss.

92. *Harowtee International Court.*—Statements showing the work transacted in the Harowtee International Court are attached.

93. *Movements of troops.*—The 14th Bengal Lancers marched for Rawulpindee in October. The 9th Bengal Cavalry in relief did not arrive till the middle of January. In the meanwhile a squadron of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant James, did duty at Deolee. This squadron eventually accompanied me to Kota, as also did two companies of the Deolee Irregular Force. In the work that had to be done, the presence of troops, so soldierly in appearance and admirable in behaviour, had a value which can hardly be overestimated.

*List of accompaniments to Harowtee and Tonk Agency Annual Report for 1873 74*

Statements showing receipts and expenditure of the Kota State	1 to 10
Statements showing the work of the Harowtee International Court	1 to 3

(Sd) J C BERKELEY,  
*Officiating Political Agent*

**No 1***Statement showing the annual net receipts of the Kota State*

Particulars of receipts	Amount Rs
Annual net receipts	16 41 092
Jaghire and charitable grants	5 04 496
Land lying waste or uncultivated district expenses and sums irrecoverable	6 54 203
Total	27 99 791

**No 2***Statement showing the details of net revenue of the Kota State as estimated at present*

No	Particulars of receipts	Amount Rs
1	Land revenue	15 12 991
2	Miscellaneous receipts	79 902
3	Revenue realized from jaghires	12 857
4	Nuzzerana from Patails	3 998
5	Grazing of camels and other animals	7 724
6	Mint income	1 076
7	Law and Justice	6 511
8	Profits from workshops &c	9 216
9	Abkaree	2 110
10	Forest revenue	3 141
11	Nuzzerana realized from District officials	566
12	Charity cess realized from villages	1 000
Total		16 41 092

**No 3***Statement showing the details of District expenses of lands remaining uncultivated and other irrecoverable items*

Particulars	Amount Rs
Districts and other expenses	3 23 548
Irrecoverable items standing against the zemindars	1 04 034
Irrecoverable items standing against the zemindars dead and absconded	10 656
Lands lying uncultivated	1 46 584
Amount remitted in favor of zemindars	69 309
Total	6 54 201

(Sd) J C



## No. 4.

*Statement showing the Jaghire and other Charitable grants of Kota State.*

Particulars.	Amount.
<i>Jaghire grants.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Zenana and Majee Sahibs ... ..	92,049*
Durbaries' salaries ... ..	53,007
Grants to Rajpoots and other Sirdars ... ..	1,72,496
Grants in payment of interest on debts ... ..	28,709
Total jaghire grants ... ..	3,46,261
<i>Charitable grants.</i>	
Charitable grants ... ..	1,58,235
Jaghire grants ... ..	3,46,261
Charitable grants ... ..	1,58,235
Grand Total ... ..	5,04,496

## No. 5.

*Statement showing the Annual Expenditure of the Kota State.*

No.	Particulars.	Amount.
	<i>Establishments.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1.	Court Establishment as per detail enclosed ... ..	68,252
2.	Armies ... ..	5,71,941
3.	Government tribute ... ..	3,64,720†
4.	Expenditure incurred in Government workshops, purchase of grain, clothes, &c. ... ..	4,62,150‡
5.	Education ... ..	1,248
6.	Purchase of horses, bullocks, and elephants ... ..	17,299
7.	Amount paid into the Chief's private treasury for pocket expenses ... ..	1,00,000
8.	Charitable allowances ... ..	10,896
9.	Male and female servants' salaries ... ..	39,883§
10.	Public works, repairs to roads, fort, and Palaces ... ..	24,526
11.	Extraordinary expenditure by order of His Highness the Maharao ... ..	1,20,711
12.	Maharaja Sookh Sing's allowance ... ..	2,350
13.	Debt liquidated ... ..	53,940¶
14.	Interest on debts ... ..	50,000
15.	Camels' hire, &c. ... ..	7,000
	Total ... ..	18,94,916

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY,  
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

\* Dowager Ranees.

† 20,000 realized from Kotree fiefs excluded.

‡ Maharaja's private expenses, clothes, food, jewels, feed of elephants, horses, bullocks, belonging to State and army and other miscellaneous expenses.

§ Old servants of former Ranees and present zenana attendants.

|| Illegitimate brother of the Chief.

¶ 39,000 for mother's debt.

## No. 6.

*Statement showing the detail of Courts of the Kota State*

Particulars	Amount Rs
1 Moonsheekhana	6 506*
2 Revenue Court	2 804
3 Treasury and Account Office Establishment	13 884
4 Criminal Court, Jail, and City Polices	3 573
5 Civil Court	1 757
6 Appeal Court	3 896
7 Other miscellaneous Courts	35 831
Total	<u>68 251</u>

## No. 7.

*Statement showing the Government Tribute paid annually by the Kota State*

Particulars	Amount Rs
Government tribute	1 84 720†
Contingent (military contribution)	2 00 000
Total	<u>3 84 720</u>

## No. 8.

*Statement showing the Kotice Tribute paid annually through the Kota State to other Treasuries*

Particulars	Amount Rs
Ajmere Treasury	20 000‡
Jeypoor ditto	14,397
Total	<u>34 397</u>

## No. 9.

*Statement showing the pay of Forces and other servants in arrears up to 21st February 1874*

Particulars of arrears	Amount Rs
Army	3 31 80b
Stud and Elephant Establishments	15 447
Nuckkarkhana do	1 269§
Court (Judicial) do	22 211
Charitable allowances	4 164
Camel hire	4,626
Total arrears	<u>4 39 523</u>

(Sd) J C BERKELEY  
Offg Political Agent

\* Ch ef's own Office Establishment

† Includes Rs 20 000 shown in Statement No 8

‡ This item is included in Rupees 1 84,720 shown in Statement No 7

§ Musicians

## No. 10.

*Statement showing the Cash Balance found remaining in the Treasury of the Kota State on the 25th February 1874.*

Particulars of collections.			Amount.
			Rs.
Cash on account of revenue collection	...	...	1,519
Collected to meet Government tribute	...	...	61,708
Total	...	...	63,227

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*The Harowtee International Court.*—The following Statement exhibits the work performed by the Harowtee and Tonk International Court during the year under review, 1st April to 31st March 1874:—

Number of cases on the file at close of preceding year	26
" " instituted	133
Estimated value of property plundered	Rs. 84,034-8-0

*Amount of compensation awarded for property plundered, and against what State.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Meywar	1,127	0	0
Jeypoor	309	6	0
Boondee	544	14	4
Kota	3,846	12	6
Jhallawar	3,408	4	3
Tonk	.....	.....	.....
Shahpoora	107	2	6
Total amount paid	9,343	7	7

Number of persons killed	6
" " wounded	7
" " convicted	46
" " acquitted	28
" " died	...
" " escaped	...
" of cases adjusted out of Court	3
" of cases transferred	4

*Amount of blood-money awarded, and against what State.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Meywar	300	0	0
Jeypoor	.....	.....	.....
Boondee	.....	.....	.....
Kota	.....	.....	.....
Tonk	.....	.....	.....
Jhallawar	.....	.....	.....
Shahpoora	.....	.....	.....
Total amount awarded	300	0	0

Average duration of cases	70 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average detention of cases	10
Number of cases disposed of	129
" " on file at the close of the year	30
Property recovered	Rs. 9,395 7 0

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, Capt.,  
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

*Abstract Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the  
Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakeels during the year*

	No. of cases from 1st January to 31st December 1873	No. of cases from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874
<b>AGAINST PERSON</b>		
Murder	1	1
Assault with wounding	0	0
Total	1	1
<b>AGAINST PROPERTY</b>		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	0	1
"    without    "	20	18
Gang robbery with aggravated circumstances	1	1
"    without    "	4	3
Theft with aggravated circumstances	0	0
,    without    "	20	13
Cattle lifting	24	26
Premeditated dacoity	19	13
Arson	1	1
Burglary	8	8
Counterfeit coinage	0	0
Miscellaneous	41	44
Poisoning	0	0
Total	138	128
Grand Total	139	129

(Sd) J C BERKELEY Capt,  
Offg Poltl Agent

## Statement showing the working of the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Faveels during the year.

AGENCY.	No. of cases pending at be- ginning of year.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.						REMARKS.	
							Remaining at close of the year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.		Remaining.
Harowtee and Tonk Agency from 1st January to 31st December 1873 ...	24	131	153	139	19	10,808 11 7	1	8	9	4	..	1	4	Stolen property recovered valued at Rupees ... 9,243 3 0
Harowtee and Tonk Agency from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874 ...	26	133	159	129	30	9,343 7 7	5	5	10	5	..	1	4	Ditto ... 9,395 7 0

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, Capt.,  
Offg. Political Agent.

# EASTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT.

## INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

*Principal events of the year*—The principal events of the year are the excessive rainy season of 1873, the separation of the Dholepoor State from this Agency, and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and staff at Bhurtpoor

2 *Abnormal rainy season*—A season of unusual drought and hot winds was succeeded in the month of July by rain, which at first moderate and seasonable, as the year advanced became excessive, flooding the lands within the Bhurtpoor and Dholepoor States. In the latter the Chumbul rose to an unprecedented height, and in the former the extraordinary floods of the Bangunga and Ruparel Rivers inundated the country for miles round for

tions and

Residency compound lay three feet under water for several days, and dykes and buttresses were thrown to prevent the flood breaking through the city gates. Previous to the setting in of the rains there had been extensive fires in Bhurtpoor and the surrounding villages, whereby great loss accrued to the Durbar and the people

3 I was at Dholepoor, and had been since the early part of February, when news reached me of the flood. A few days after, when the roads had become passable, I came down and was an eye witness to the devastation caused by the waters

*Separation of Dholepoor from the Eastern States*—Rao Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, K C S I, having in the month of April been appointed guardian of the State of Dholepoor, I, as reported in my last Annual Report, made over charge to him on the 16th of that month. Owing to illness and other causes, however, the Rao Rajah excused himself from personally attending to the administration, and the Council of five members appointed by him continued to transact business with indifferent success until I left Dholepoor on the 16th of October, together with all my camp, in order to be present at a Durbar which His Excellency the Viceroy had expressed his desire to hold at Agra for the reception of the Native Princes and Chiefs

*And creation into a separate Agency*—Subsequently Dholepoor was created an independent Agency under an additional Political Agent of the First Class, and my connection with the State ceased on the 22nd December, on which date I made over charge to Major Dennehey

4 *Bhurtpoor and Dholepoor Chiefs present at Viceregal Durbar*—Both the Chiefs of Bhurtpoor and Dholepoor were present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Agra in the month of November. The Chief of Kerowli was excused attending owing to the death of his cousin, the only surviving daughter and child of the late Maharaja Madan Pal

*Visit of Viceroy and suite to Bhurtpoor and Deeg*—His Excellency the Viceroy and suite, together with the Governor General's <sup>A</sup> <sub>o</sub> f

Rajpootana, at the invitation of the Maharaja, visited Bhurtpoor and Deeg, where they received the usual hospitable attentions from His Highness. From Deeg His Excellency travelled on to Goherdhun and Muttra.

5. *Condition of crops.*—In consequence of the excessive rains the autumn crops were all but lost, and the prices of staple grains of course remained high. A Comparative Statement of prices for this and the last year enclosed\* will show the market rates which prevailed at Bhurtpoor.

\* 11.

Nevertheless, the deep saturation which the soil had thus received proved very advantageous to the spring crops which just harvested are found to be much above the average. In fact the outturn is reported to be extraordinary, and but for the drain caused by the scarcity in Bengal would more than counterbalance the losses of the previous season. The cotton and urhar crops, however, were almost completely lost from the excessive frosts of early January.

6. *Cold weather tour through Bhurtpoor.*—In order to arrive at a correct estimation of the benefits conferred by the Roopareil river, I proceeded on a tour of inspection through the northern and other pergunnahs of Bhurtpoor, and I thus visited the district towns of Koomher, Deeg, Kaman, Pahari, Seekree, Gopalghur, Nugger and Akheyghur. At Seekree I inspected the large embankment used for holding up the Roopareil water on its entering the territory, and I pointed out to the Durbar various means by which the utility of the work might be increased.

7. *And Kerowli.*—On my return from Mewat I proceeded through the Bhurtpoor pergunnahs of Ochein and Biana on a visit to Kerowli, returning to head-quarters *via* Roopbas and Rudawal on the 27th of February. My tour comprised all the pergunnahs of Bhurtpoor but two, as well as the five districts of Kerowli, whose principal towns and forts were successively visited and examined by me.

8. *Arrangements for the security of the mails.*—I am glad to be able to report that the arrangements for the protection of the Government mails are complete within the States under this Agency, and that they have worked well during the year. In Bhurtpoor the mails are always escorted by one or more mounted troopers, and in Kerowli, which contains eight miles of postal communication only, the same arrangement exists, so that the mails travel in perfect security. A Statement is at-

\* 21.

tached\* giving all the information possible on this subject.

9. *The Rajpootana State Railway opened through Bhurtpoor.*—The most noteworthy event of the year, however, and one which will doubtless in future times sensibly affect the material and moral prospects of this State, was the opening of the Rajpootana State Railway from Agra to this, a distance of 33 miles, which took place on the 20th October 1873, and on the 28th April was further extended over 70 miles to Dowsa in Jeypoor.

10. *Appointment of a Superintendent to the Railway Police.*—A Superintendent, Rajpootana State Railway Police, has been appointed, with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate, to try all offences cognizable by him within the limits of Railway lands. The scheme for the Railway Police has also received the definite sanction of Government in its revised form.

## I—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

*Physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief staples*

11 *Area*—The State of Kerowli lies between latitude  $25^{\circ} 53'$ — $26^{\circ} 48'$ , longitude  $76^{\circ} 47'$ — $77^{\circ} 38'$ . The area is about 1,870 square miles.

12 *Boundaries*—It is bounded on the north by portions of the  
and east by  
and on the

13 *General appearance*—Wild and hilly, and near the banks of the Chumbul excessively cut up into ravines. The hilly country on the Jeypoor frontier is called the "Dang,"\* that on the confines of the Chumbul, "Baharr," and the district bordering the river about the town of Mandrail is locally known as "Talera."

14 *Rivers*—Chumbul and the Morel forming the eastern and south western boundary, and several other petty streams.

15 *Communications*—The principal lines are west toward Jeypoor *via* Kooshulghur, north east to Dholepoor, north *via* Hindaun to Bhurtpoor, and south east *via* Mandrail into the dominions of Sindia.

16 *Climate*—Salubrious, the hot season is long and trying, water abundant.

## POLITICAL

17 *Historical summary*—The Chief is the head of the Jadon clan, who claim descent from Krishna, and are looked on as the head of the "Yaduvansi," or descendants of the moon, in contradistinction to "Soorajvansi," whose head is the Maharana of Oodeypoor. Tod makes the Chief of Kerowli the head of the eight Sachas of the Yadus, the second of which are the Chiefs of Jeysulmere. The branch of Kerowli never seems to have strayed far from the ancient limits of their race, that is the country of Brij on the tract round Muttra. They once held the celebrated Biance which was wrested from them by the Mahomedan Emperors, whence they established Kerowli on the west bank, and Subbulghur on the east bank of the Chumbul. The latter tract was taken from them by Sindia in 1796 A D.

18 In 1454 the State was conquered by Mahmud Khilji, King of Malwa, and assigned as a tributary appanage to his son. After the conquest of Malwa by Akbar, the territory of Kerowli probably became incorporated with the empire, and on the decline of the latter was run by the Mahrattas, who exacted from it a tribute of Rupees 2 annually. This was ceded to the British Government by the Treaty of Poona in 1817. Subsequently the State was taken under British protection, and the tribute relinquished. Proving ungrateful for the generosity, the Chief gave support to Doorjan Sal, who in 1830 he was the Bhurtpoor guddee.

19 Maharaja Hurbuksh Pal died in 1838, and his adopted son, Pertab Pal, who dying in 1848, a



relations, named Narsing Pal, was adopted by the family, whose succession was recognized by the Government of India, and an Agent\* appointed to control all parties and exercise the direct management of affairs. Narsing Pal died on 10th July 1852, and the Government of India recommended that the State be resumed as a lapse, but in the meantime a claim having been advanced by Madan Pal, which was supported by public opinion and a strong party of adherents, he was recognized as successor to the Kerowli Chiefship in 1854. The Agency was abolished, but the Chief was warned that Government expected him to pay up the debt which was owed to them by the State.

20. This debt at the time of Maharaja Madan Pal's accession amounted to Rupees 94,312, and was originally incurred by the Maharaja of Kerowli to the State of Bhurtpoor, which was indebted to the British Government, to whom the debt was transferred. In arranging for its liquidation with Bhurtpoor Government gave credit for the amount due from Kerowli and took upon itself to recover it from that State. When the mutiny of 1857 occurred Maharaja Madan Pal was conspicuous in his loyalty to the British cause; the Government in recognition of his services remitted to him the amount of the debt, increased his salute from 15 to 17 guns, and Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to nominate him a G.C.S.I. The government of this Prince was energetic, and he vigorously enforced even-handed justice and put down lawlessness and other crime which had begun to prevail. His death, which took place in 1869, was generally deplored. He has been succeeded by Jeysing Pal, the present Chief, whose accession was recognized by Government in January 1871. The Maharaja of Kerowli has received the right of adoption.

21. *Form of administration.*—The Chief exercises supreme criminal and civil jurisdiction. The executive work of the State is performed by a Mookhtear, appeals from whose decision are heard in the Ijlas Khas or Court of the Maharaja. There is a Revenue officer who is charged with the superintendence of that branch of the administration, and there is a Tehseeldar and Police post to every Tehseel of which there are five, *viz.*, Kerowli, Jerota, Mandrael, Machulpoor, and Ootgir, these five pergunnahs comprising the State of Kerowli. In civil cases the powers of the Mookhtear are unlimited, but he has to refer all criminal cases for orders to the Ijlas Khas. Appeals from the Revenue officer are heard by the Mookhtear, who thus may be denominated the virtual Minister with quasi-unlimited powers.

22. *Character of land tenures; system of survey and settlement.*—There is no settlement and the system of annual assessment prevails.

\* K.K. The land\* tenures may be divided into *khalsa* or Crown lands, and *maafee* or rent-free holdings. There are 405 towns and villages in the State: of which 208 are *khalsa*, and 197 alienated, *viz.*, some to clansmen, others as charitable endowments in lieu of service, or for the maintenance of the zenana, and some leased out for a number of years.

23. *Civil divisions.*—As said before the State is divided into five pergunnahs, over each of which is a Thannadar and Tehseeldar.

24. *Details of the last census. Tribes and language.*—A rough census was taken some years ago which gave a total population of 124,060 persons of all denominations.

25  
chiefly of  
Mahomeda

## II—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

26 *Surveys*—There has been a topographical survey of the State conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson and Captain Melville of the Gwahor and Central India Topographical Survey, and the Great Topographical Survey have also been through

27 *Settlements*—No revenue settlement was ever made of this territory. Consequently it is impossible to give the exact area of the culturable land and the area lying fallow or irrecoverable. Probably a very large proportion is unculturable waste, and the cause of so little being cultivated may be assigned to the system of annual assessments which is in full vigour. I believe little or no care is taken by the Durbar to encourage tillers.

## III—PROTECTION

28 *Legislating authority*—There is no written law, but the decisions of Courts are based on custom as throughout Rajpootana.

29 *Police*—Under this head I have no information save that the strength of the city police consists of 22 men who are paid at the rate of Rupees 3 or 4 each.

30 *Criminal and Civil Justice*—Enclosed Return\* gives the work done under this head, as well as under that of 'Civil Justice'

\* 3 K

31 *Prisons*—There is a Jail at the capital which contains 31 inmates of whom a Statement is annexed†. Although the accommodation is small, the arrangements are good, and the interior is kept clean and airy.

† 4 K

32 *Registration*—Fees are levied on title deeds for the transfer and mortgage of immovable property, but I have no exact information on this head.

33 *Military*—The military strength of the State comprises a force of 3,625 men of all arms, divided into 400 cavalry, 3,200 infantry, and 35 gunners. Of these 1,100 is the Contingent from Jaghiredars, which is only called out on emergencies.

## IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

34 *Agriculture*—The staple products of the autumn harvest are jowar moth and bajra and of spring, wheat, barley, and rice, ~~potatoes~~ cotton are also sown, the outturn of which is generally more than the requirements of the population. In the Machul

are extensive plantations of the betel-leaf which is produced of a quality much valued by the natives.

35. *Weather and crops*.—The rains although heavy were not so destructive as in other places. Frosts did harm in early January, but the spring crops were on the whole favorable.

36. *Horticulture*.—The produce of the gardens is, as a rule, farmed out to the highest bidder by public auction. The water is good and abundant, and the soil favorable to the growth of plants, but the only fruits produced are the orange, lemon, mangoes, and plantains.

37. *Forests*.—None properly so called, the requirements of the State and public being supplied by the *Chornkar*, the *Dhow*, and the *Dhāk*, all of which are abundant on the sides of the hills and ravines. There are no timber trees, stone being used for roofing purposes.

38. *Mines*.—Iron ore is said to exist in the western hills, but no experiment having been ever made the statement must rest on its own grounds.

39. *Quarries*.—There are extensive stone quarries which are worked on the usual conditions as prevailing in other States.

40. *Manufactures*.—None of any importance. Bed-legs, colored green and red, are largely sold, the color which is sprinkled red, green, and blue being peculiar to Kerowli.

41. *Trade*.—No Return has reached me although called for several times. All the information that I can supply under this head is contained further on when treating of "Customs" and "opium."

42. *Public Works*.—The works mentioned in the last year's report, viz., the buildings on the road to Hindown and the new bazar at Koorgaon are being prosecuted. In addition to which a market place has been built on the eastern face of the town of Kerowli for the reception of goods on the occasion of the Sheoratri fair, and an old tank has been cleared out and made serviceable.

43. *Roads*.—I went over the Baroda road during my recent visit to Kerowli and found that owing to the sandy nature of the soil the berms of the road had been washed down here and there. Work is still going on, and I hope that in course of time the road may prove a blessing to travellers and tradesmen. The length of this road is about eight miles, besides there are four miles of metalled road in and about the city environs which are kept in good repair. The metal which is dug out of the ravines is of a most durable quality, and as an instance I may notice that the road made by the late Major Monck-Mason, when Political Agent at Kerowli in 1854, from his residence to the town, remains intact to this day although no repairs have been done to it since that period.

44. *Post Office*.—The Post Office, which is under the departmental control of the Postmaster of Bhurtpoor, costs a sum of Rupees 76-8-0 monthly, and the proceeds from it are about the same.

45. *Irrigation*.—There are no canals, and consequently no canal irrigation. One or two dams exist from which water is allowed to cultivators, but no water rate is charged. As a rule well irrigation is general throughout the territory.

## V—REVENUE AND FINANCE

(a)—*Imperial Revenue and Finance*

46 *Land revenue*—The Statement attached\* gives a total revenue for the year of Rupees 4,97,542, or a decrease of Rupees 9,540 over that of the previous year. The land revenue may be put down at 3½ lakhs

\* 5 K

47 The sources of Imperial revenue, besides land revenue and tribute money from Jaghiredars, which amounts to between Rupees 20,000 and 25,000, are chiefly —

48 *Customs*—The amount under this heading, as given in the Statement, is Rupees 53,330, or a decrease of over Rupees 7,000 over last year. The customs revenue is derived mainly from the export of ghee, opium, and cotton. Cotton and opium are also carried through from Harowtee and Jeypoor via Hindown and Mandrail into the British territory and Sindia's dominions. The imports are mostly grain and piece-goods.

outturn finding its way towards Indore by way of Mandrael, Sabulghur, and so on.

50 *Stamps*—The income of Stamp papers and Civil Court fees, which amounts on an average to about Rupees 6,500 annually, is shown in the Statement for the present year to be Rupees 7,425.

51 *And "Keilaje"*—Which denotes the offerings made by pilgrims to the shrine of "Keila Debee." This is a celebrated shrine situated about 14 miles from Kerowh, which attracts large multitudes of pilgrims every year in the months of April and October. She is the "Kali" of Bengal, worshipped under the local designation of "Keila," and her votaries besides making the usual blood offerings of victims make a money donation besides which goes to the coffers of the State as Imperial revenue. The income from this source is said to have declined since the death of the late Chief.

## VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

52 *Medical Relief*—Under the departmental supervision of the Agency Surgeon, who reports favorably of the work done during the year.

53 *Sanitation*—The State was remarkably free from epidemic of any kind, and the general health of the people was good. Although no rains instead of away the impurities of the town.

54 *Vaccination*—2,454 persons were vaccinated, of which 102 were successful, the rest being unsuccessful, doubtful,

## VII.—INSTRUCTION.

55. *Education.*—There is but one school at the capital, where English, Persian, and Hindi are taught. The attendance is said to be 101 boys. The Chief does not devote any attention to the institution, the rate of progress therefore is low and unmarked.

## VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

56. The only interesting places in the State are the Fort of Towan-ghur, Mandrael, and Ootgir. The former was nearly cotemporaneous with the town of Biana in Bhurtpoor, and was built by Towan Pal, son of Bijey Pal, the founder of Biana. I have no reliable information respecting the antiquity of the other places.

## BHURTPOOR.

## CHAPTER I.

## PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

57. *Physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief staples*—Has been treated already in former reports.

## POLITICAL.

58. *Historical Summary.*—The territory now called Bhurtpoor belonged to the domain of the Tanwar Rajpoots, who reigned at old Delhi or Indraprestha, and passed from them with their empire into the possession of the Pathan and Moghul Empires of Delhi, and when the latter was overrun by Mahratta inroads, the Bhurtpoor Jat Chief, Runjeet Sing (whose ancestors for five generations had gradually, during the decay of the Moghul Empire, acquired the districts adjacent to Muttra and Delhi), was confirmed by Madhajee Sindia in 1782 in the possession of eleven pergunnahs yielding ten lakhs, and subsequently in three more, giving an income of four lakhs as rewards for services to General Perron, which fourteen pergunnahs (as per margin) constitute the present State of Bhurtpoor.

59. At the commencement of the Mahratta war in 1803 we made a Treaty with Runjeet Sing and conferred upon him the districts of Kishenghur, Kathoomur, Rewari, Gokul and Sahar, but as after the battle of Deeg he gave shelter to Holkar, the surrender of the latter was demanded, and on a refusal to give him up the memorable defence

of Bhurtpoor took place, in which the British were repelled in four assaults with a loss of 3,000 men. Fearing eventual defeat, however, Runjeet Sing came to terms and caused Holkar to leave his territory, but the districts which had been given him by the Treaty of 1803 were resumed by the British. Runjeet Sing died in 1805, and was succeeded successively by his sons Rundheer and Buldeo. Buldeo Sing died leaving an infant son, Bulwunt Sing, six years of age, whose succession was recognized by the British, but this was disputed by his cousin, Doorjun Sal. The British were forced to move against Bhurtpoor, which on the 18th of January 1826 was successfully stormed by Lord Combermere, Doorjun Sal carried a prisoner to Allahabad, and the young Maharaja established in the succession under a Regency and the superintendence of

\* Colonel Lockett

a Political Agent\* Bulwunt Sing after a long and popular reign died in 1853, and was succeeded by his only son, Jeswunt Sing, the present Maharaja, to whom full powers of administration were given in 1871. A list of the British representatives who have held political charge of the State since 1826 is annexed†

† G B

60 Bhurtpoor pays no tribute and no contribution to any local corps or contingent. Its gross revenue from all sources is about 30 lakhs. The Maharaja has received a Sunnud of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

61 The religion of the Jats is Brahminism with considerable latitude, and the rites of female infanticide, suttee or sumadh are unknown among them. The Jats of Bhurtpoor are allied to those of Sirhind, and are divided into two great tribes the Doong and the Ara. From the former spring the Bhurtpoor reigning family of the clan Sinsinwar. Although there is but little doubt that the Jats emerged from Central Asia into India at quite a different period from that when the Rajpoots

### Kerowli Durbar

62 *Form of Administration*—The Maharaja is the supreme head of the State, having the power of inflicting capital punishment. The State Council, consisting of five members, is a Court of Appeal in all cases, save those under reference by the Superintendent of Female Domains. As far as the civil administration is concerned, the territory is divided into two divisions the first under the Magistrate of Bhurtpoor, who has jurisdiction in sev  
under the Magistrate  
of Mewat, inhabited  
itself being set apart for the maintenance of the private apartments and  
superintended by an official who has the powers of a Tehsildar subject

cases instituted in their Courts, an appeal lying from \* de  
the State Council. For the city of Bhurtpoor  
Judge subordinate to the Magistrate of Bhurtpoor

hearing and deciding all civil suits under Rupees 500, and the Kotwal, also subordinate to the abovenamed official, who has power to imprison for three months, and can fine up to Rupees 10. There is a Tehsildar and a Thannadar in every pergunnah: the former has powers to imprison for three months, and to fine up to Rupees 10, the duties of the latter being confined to holding the preliminary enquiry only. The Salt and Customs Departments are respectively under the superintendence of an official who refers all cases to the State Council. The Collector of Revenue has undefined powers, an appeal from his decision lying to the Ijlas Khas.

63. *Character of land tenures, system of survey and settlement.*—A revenue survey of the Bhurtpoor territory was made in the years 1854, 1855, 1856 under the conduct of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hamilton, when a summary settlement was effected for three years. Another on the same principle was effected in 1859 for four years, when a new revenue settlement was made for six years. From 1869 to 1871, a period of three years, owing to the general scarcity, the same rates were allowed to stand as these charged for by the six years settlement, and for the next year an enhanced rate of 10 per cent. was levied. Statistics for a regular settlement for a period of 10 years had in the meantime been under preparation, and the measure was introduced in the year under report.

64. The land tenures of the State may be divided into two classes: "Zemindari," or Crown lands, and "Maafce," or rent-free holdings. "Zemindari" tenures are those in which the land is cultivated for the Zemindar by lessees who pay him a certain rent for the same. The land is estimated according to the nature of the soil and the probable amount of yield. After the deduction of his proprietary rights the Raj jumma being thrown into a common stock is paid in through the putwaree of the village by regular instalments at the end of each harvest. The autumn kist is paid in October, and that for the spring harvest in April. Revenue is received in specie and not in kind.

65. "Maafce" lands may be divided into "Enam," "Jaghire," and "Poon." "Enam" holdings are in lieu of military service rendered to the State, the average share per "bundook" or head being 30 beegahs. "Jaghire" lands are hereditary tenures, and do not pay any revenue to the Raj. The proprietor however does not possess the power to oust any of the hereditary Zemindars in favor of his own nominees, and cannot levy a larger revenue than the prescribed amount.

"Poon" lands are endowments apportioned for the maintenance of religious or charitable institutions. A list\* of the lands is given in Appendix: this has been obtained with considerable labor.

66. The successive stages in the work of settlement are the same as prevailing under the North-Western Provinces Government. The lands of the different villages are demarcated, village maps and registers prepared, the capacity of the various soils ascertained after a careful scrutiny of their former yields, when a critical appraisement takes place. A deduction of one-third is made in favor of the Zemindars, the net balance being fixed as the regular amount of assessment.

67. *Civil divisions of territory.*—For administrative purposes the State of Bhurtpoor is divided into 14 pergunnahs, which are given on the margin of paragraph 58.

68 *Details of the last census Tribes and language*—Appendix 9B gives the results of a census taken in the year 1867 Altogether the State contains 743,710 inhabitants, which gives a population to each square mile of 376.74 Hindoos number 630,242 to 113,445 Mahomedans, which gives a percentage of 18.00 Mahomedans to Hindoos The population consists, besides Jats and Goojers, chiefly of Brahmins, Malees, Nairs, Moons, Thalass, B. Goss, Moss, Aboos, and Mahomedans and the

69 *Changes in the Administration*—A thannadar has been appointed for Police purposes in connection with the Rajpootana State Railway

## CHAPTER II

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

70 *Surveys*—The State was surveyed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India in the year 1867, and a revenue survey of the territory was made in 1854, 1855, 1856 Operations are in progress for ensuring a complete demarcation of the boundary adjoining the British districts of Agra, Muttra, and Goorgaon

71 *Settlement*—A regular settlement for a term of 10 years has been made by which the Government demand has increased from Rupees 16,90,202 to 20,16,584, being an increase of Rupees 3,26,382 over the former settlement The percentage per rupee paid to the Raj is one-sixth, the Zemindar receives one-twelfth, while the share of the tillers is three fourths of a rupee The causes which have contributed to the enhancement of the revenue are an increased area of cultivated land and the masonry wells A detailed Statement of the new settlement was submitted to the Agent to the Governor General with my letter No 165, dated 20th February 1874

72 *Waste lands*—The amount of waste lands is estimated at 834,978 beegahs, of which 246,803 beegahs is culturable waste and 588,175 unculturable waste

## CHAPTER III

### PROTECTION

73 *Legislating authority*—The M<sup>r</sup> Khas, is the legislating authority of the



spirit of the Indian Penal Code and any other Criminal and Civil enactments of the British Government is followed, and the procedure, so far as the officials are acquainted with it, also, is made to tally with that of British Courts of Justice.

74. *Police*.—The Police strength of the capital amounts to 302 men, who are under the direction of the Kotwal and receive from Rupees 4 to 15 a month. A sum of four annas per month is deducted from the pay of each man, and this amount goes to a fund from which compensation is made in case of robberies in the city, where no trace of the stolen property is found.

75. The rural Police comprises a force of 1,505, some of whom receive pay, but the majority hold rent-free lands. There is also a force of Tehsil Sepoys numbering about 800 men, the arrangement being that 100 Sepoys and two Jemadars should be allowed to each lakh of rupees of revenue. I am inclined to believe, however, that the Police employed at the capital is larger than that represented to me.

76. *Criminal Justice*.—A Return marked 10B. shows the work done under this head by the different Courts. The number of cases pending would appear to be larger than that reported last year.

77. *Prisons*.—There is one large Central Jail at Bhurtpoor, having accommodation for about 300 prisoners. There is also a Jail in the fort of Bhurtpoor which is used for prisoners under trial. Each head-quarters of a pergunnah has its lock-up, but Tehsildars are not permitted to keep prisoners in them for a longer period than one month. In the fort of Deeg there is also another Jail capable of holding about 40 prisoners. Return marked 11B. gives the number of prisoners confined in the Jail showing a decrease of 19 against the numbers of last year.

78. *Civil Justice*.—Return marked 12B. gives the number of cases decided, and the working of the different Courts under this head.

79. *Registration*.—An *ad valorem* fee of 5 per cent. is levied on all mortgages, and a fee of 10 per cent. on sales and transfer of landed property. The receipts during the year under this head amounted to Rupees 1,586.

80. *Military*.—The total military strength of the State amounts to 10,210 men of all arms, of which 1,460 are cavalry, 8,500 infantry, and 250 artillery. There are 38 cannon, unserviceable as field guns, but sufficiently practicable for purposes of ceremony.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

81. *Agriculture*.—The appliances are of the most primitive nature, being those in use throughout India. The spring crops, comprising chiefly wheat, barley, and gram, are reared by well irrigation, which is

very extensive, and the ground being well saturated by the previous rains, the autumn crops, which consist of the millets, jowar, bajra, and moth, several pulses and cotton, dyes, indigo, and oil seeds, generally give a favorable yield. As a rule, the former are produced mostly in the northern and western pergunnahs watered by the Rooparel. In addition to the above sugar-cane is sown generally throughout the district, and in one or two of the south western pergunnahs large quantities of molasses are manufactured and exported into the neighbouring districts.

82 *Weather and Crops*—The total rainfall as registered at Bhurtpoor was 44.78 inches, that is about twice the usual quantity. The late hot season was a long one, and was succeeded by the rains which set in on the 12th July. There were heavy falls in that and the succeeding month, but the prospect of the crops continued hopeful and promising. Severe floods, however, occurred about the middle of August caused by the extraordinary inundations of the Bangunga and the Roopareil. A wave of the former passed over the right bank sweeping across country to the very walls of the capital, which was only saved by dint of strenuous exertions in which the Maharaja was personally conspicuous. The autumn crops were in consequence lost, nevertheless the heavy rains did a great amount of good to the spring crops, which, just harvested, have proved much above the average.

83 *Horticulture*—Under this head I have not much to say, as this State, which has copious means of irrigation and a fertile and genial soil, is generally behindhand of some of the other States in the science of gardening. The Chief has no taste for and does not encourage it. Some improvements introduced during the minority have been

the produce of the gardens is farmed out by public auction which brings a trifling amount into the State Treasury

84 *Forests*—These have been treated of among the physical features of the country in the previous reports. The conservancy arrangements are complete, and the woods are much denser now than they ever were before, being rigidly guarded by a band of foresters who are enjoined to allow no poaching. The fuel requirements of the State are supplied from the forests, which are khalsa lands. The trees used for timber are the neem, babool, and furrash, and these generally abound

85 *Mines*—There are no mines at present worked in Bhurtpoor. There are, however, some copper mines in the range of hills to the south which were worked in former days, but being found unremunerative were given up.

86 *Quarries*—There are extensive stone quarries in the Roopbas and Biana Pergunnahs. The celebrated quarry of Bansu Puharpoor produces a white and red sandstone of a most durable quality and yet very malleable. It has been worked for ages past, the Futtehpoor Sikri buildings and the Deeg Palaces being constructed of the same material. It has been largely used since for the railway works.

87 *Manufactures*—Kharī or Balamba salt, which I may notice under this heading, although a natural product, is

labor. There are three kinds of Khari salt, the *matia*, the *katila*, and the *pania*. The former is a fine, large, crystallised salt, and is obtained by evaporation. Saline earth is collected in large quantities and placed over drains covered with straw. It is then sprinkled with brackish water which washing the saline particles precipitates them into chunam-lined pans which by the action of solar heat condenses into crystals of salt. The manufacture of this salt is limited owing to the expense of gathering the materials.

88. *Katila*, which is inferior to *matia*, is produced by pans being filled with brackish water, which when left to the action of the sun and air evaporates off. Twigs of the thorny jowasa (*alkagi maurorum*) bush having been thrown into the water crystals of salt, as solar evaporation takes place, form themselves round these thorny twigs, which therefore are called *katila*. The process of manufacturing the *pania*, which is inferior to both the above, is similar to that of the *katila*, with this difference that the crystals are suffered to form at the bottom of the pan without clustering round the camel thorn.

89. The only other articles of any note produced are "chowrees" or whisks carved in ivory and sandal-wood. They are of a most elegant shape and used as ornaments for the mantel-piece. The "goorgoorees," or native mud-pipes, are common articles of household comfort much used by the population, and are made of different patterns by the potters of Nugger, who also produce wooden plates and other vessels which are greatly prized by the neighbouring districts for their elegance, durability, and cheapness. Some work done by the weavers of Bhusawur, who turn out a kind of coarse fabric called "Gerha," which is considered comparatively of a superior quality and finish, may, also, be classed under this heading.

90. *Trade*.—The principal imports are rice, opium, sugar, groceries, piece-goods, and the metals; and a brisk through traffic in Sambhur salt, cotton, and opium is always going on throughout the year.

91. The export trade of Bhurtpoor consists chiefly of cotton, grain, and salt. The gross produce of cotton is estimated at 150,000 maunds, and the area under cultivation 30,000 beegahs. A duty of four annas a maund is charged on its transit and export, which in a favorable year realizes a revenue of Rupees 30,000 or 40,000.

92. The northern and western districts known as the Mewat Pergunnahs, and inhabited by that frugal and industrious, although turbulent, population the Meos, is the granary of Bhurtpoor. The soil receives saturation from the Roopareil and by numerous earthen dams which hold up the rain water. The staple products are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, and motha, on which a duty of one anna a maund is charged by the State.

93. Khari salt is a manufacture peculiar to the State, the process of which has been already described. It is carried on in almost all the districts, but principally in Bhurtpoor, Koombhere, and Deeg. It is under the superintendence of a Tehsildar and a numerous staff of officials. At the close of 1871-72 (for which statistics have reached me) there were 51 salt-works with 1,546 pans in good working order. The gross produce for that year (a Tabular Statement of which is annexed\*) was 16,96,662

maunds or 58,505 tons, out of which 10,99,192 maunds or 34,454 tons was sold, realizing a gross revenue of close upon nine lakhs of rupees. Of this the Raj takes a share of about a third, the duty levied is one anna per maund, while in British territory the same salt realizes a duty of Rupees 3 a maund on crossing the Customs line. The duty was raised by the British Government from Rupees 2 to 2 8 in 1859, and from Rupees 2-8 to 3 in February 1861.

94 *The annexed Return marked 14B* shows the total amount of traffic which passed through the State. The amount is less than last year which may be attributed to the famine at present raging in Bengal which has affected the importations of rice and other grains from the Eastern markets.

95 *Public Works*—There are no public works of any importance in hand at present. Work has been carried on here and there on the city wall. The new Post Office was completed and opened during the year. Work has been going on on the city pavement, and at the Maharaja's residence at Sewur.

96 *Roads*—Some of the roads reported on last year have been completed, but no new ones have been opened. The principal lines are from Agra to Jeypoor, 144 miles, from Bhurtpoor to Muttra, 23, from Bhurtpoor to Deeg, 22, and from Deeg to Muttra, 22 miles.

97 There are altogether 142 miles of metalled\* and 100 miles of unmetalled\* roads in the State. The Trunk Road from Agra passes through Bhurtpoor, and is the principal trade route to Jeypoor. A branch line connects it with the Ulwur frontier, and another with the towns of Deeg and Kaman in the north. Of the unmetalled roads the principal traffic road is that through Khanwa and Biana to Kerowli and Agra.

98 *Railway*—The territory is traversed through the middle by the Rajpootana State Railway now completed. The length of the line is 38 miles.

99 *Canals*—There is but one canal properly so called, the object of which is to drain off the surplus water of the Roopareil.

100 *Telegraphs*—There is a Telegraph Office, the annual cost of

by 1 the average  
rece 1

101 *Post Office*—The Postmaster in charge of the Post Office at Bhurtpoor has general control over the subordinate Post Offices of Koombhare, Deeg and Kaman. The total monthly cost of the postal establishment, which is paid by the Government of India, amounts to Rupees 263 8, and the average monthly income may be put down at about the same figure. Departmentally, the office is under the superintendence of the Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajpootana, and under the immediate supervision of the Inspector, Jeypoor Division.

102. There are four postal lines traversing the State, the detail of which is subjoined. The mails are carried by Railway to and from Agra, Bhurtpoor and Dowsa in the Jeypoor territory :—

No.	From	To	Distance within Bhurtpoor territory.	Name of Post Office.	Remarks.
1	Agra ...	Ajmere ...	44½	Bhurtpoor...	By rail to Dowsa in Jeypoor.
2	Bhurtpoor ...	Koombhere, Deeg, and Kaman.	34	Koombhere..	By runners.
3	Ditto ...	Muttra ...	8½	Deeg ...	Ditto.
4	Deeg ...	Ditto ...	5	Kaman ...	Ditto.

103. There is also a Durbar Post Office which carries all letters to the district on a trifling charge of one pice per letter, irrespective of weight or distance.

104. *Irrigation.*—There are no perennial rivers, and consequently no irrigation from canals. The flood water of rains and streams is however held up by embankments all over the district, and released at the time of sowing. It is in fact a system not of irrigation but of saturation.

## CHAPTER V.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

#### (A.)—*Imperial Revenue and Finance.*

105. *Land Revenue.*—The land revenue of the State by the regular settlement recently effected amounts to Rupees 20,16,584, of which Rupees 17,84,565 is khalsa revenue, and Rupees 2,32,019 allotted for the maintenance of the zenana. A Statement is attached marked 16B., giving the cash transactions of the Treasury during the year under report.

106. *Canal Revenue.*—Water being supplied free to all lands comprised within the khalsa, no duty is levied thereon. But on all others, such as jaghiredars, enamees, &c., a cess of one rupee per beegah is levied, the proceeds of which are accounted for and lumped up in the Treasury accounts under the head of "other items of income from pergunnahs."

107. *Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the land.*—These in Bhurtpoor principally are customs and salt, and secondarily excise and stamps and Court fees.

108. *Customs.*—This department is classified into 17 divisions and 81 subordinate beats, of which three divisions and 35 beats are situated on the frontier,\* and 14 divisions and 46 beats in the interior of the district.

\* Of these 13 are on the British border.

109 All traffic p  
o- Hindown, or Kero  
lakh, and in prosperous

but during the year under report the trade has been sensibly felt. Although alway when open to Jeypoor will contribute appreciably to diminish this source of the general revenues, the present falling off may be attributed mainly to the scarcity in Bengal and the consequent decrease or rather fall off in the Bengal rice supply. The heavy rains of last year, and the loss of some of the crops, especially cotton, might also account for it partly. The total difference between the receipts of the former and those of the present year is Rupees 60,553.

110 *Opium*—Little or no opium is produced, the population having to depend on imports from the Jeypoor territory.

111 *Salt*—This is an important branch of industry which during the year under report realized Rupees 2,90,927. The manufacture and trade in salt has already been described. It is anticipated that the income under this head will continue to decline, as with the advent of Sambhur and other salts the industrious product of Khari salt will diminish proportionably. I am told that large quantities are in store, for which there is no demand,\* and the traders who have laid out their capital on this speculation are of course in alarm.

\* Owing to the increasing through transit of Sambhur salt.

112 *Excise*—The average yearly income from this source is estimated at about Rupees 5,000. The monopoly for the sale of country spirits is farmed out for a number of years, and the income therefrom grouped under the head of "Customs." There is no tax on intoxicating drugs.

113 *Stamps*—The sale of Court fees stamps is grouped under "Administration and Public Departments." It may be put down at a yearly estimated average of Rupees 18,000.

114 *Any other taxes levied for Imperial purposes*—There is a cess of 1 per cent levied for educational purposes, and a road cess of one per cent, both these being considered Imperial revenue.

#### (B)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial

115 *Provincial Revenues*—The only items that might be classed under this heading are the "Gunga Mundar" and "Musjid" cesses. These were instituted by the father of the present Chief for the erection of architectural structures as places of worship for the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities of the capital. On his appointment to any post the new incumbent forfeits his pay for the first month, which is credited in the State Treasury as a deposit. There is a Committee of respectable members who have the charge of superintending the money on these buildings, and the officials. The large "Musjid" is now nearly completed, and the beautiful and spacious "Gunga" are the creations of the idea which moved Mahara. to establish these funds. The cash balance at the these funds was about Rupees 5,000.

## CHAPTER VI.

## VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

*Details of census if taken in the year of report.*

116. *Births and Deaths.*—Although village registers have been kept, the data forthcoming is not sufficiently reliable to be tabulated.

117. *Medical relief.*—The number of dispensaries in operation during the year was thirteen, of these four are in the capital and nine in the districts. The total cost of these institutions is Rupees 9,493 per annum. The number of cases treated was 66,893. A new hospital is being built at Pahari, and another at Roodawul. When the latter is ready the Oochein one will be closed. Female wards have been constructed at the Arrah Hospital and opened during the year.

118. Owing to the exceptionally heavy rainy season there was a good deal of fever during the latter months, and the usual amount of cholera and small-pox prevailed. The health of the jail population was not good either, which also may be ascribed to the same cause.

119. *Vaccination.*—The cost of this institution was Rupees 2,238, and the total number of cases vaccinated 26,154, of which 23,648 were successful.

## CHAPTER VII.

## INSTRUCTION.

120. *General system of public instruction.*—There is a Central School at Bhurtpoor attended by some 301 boys. There are also twelve Tehsilee and 181 Hulkabundi schools, all these institutions being superintended by a Durbar official. English is taught in the Central School, but the standard of education under this branch of study is low and capable of much improvement. There are also Persian, Arabic and Sanscrit classes. In the district schools both Persian and Hindi are taught, and in the village schools Hindi only. The Girls' School did not get on, and was therefore closed.

121. *Education.*—The annexed Return\* shows the total attendance in the different institutions comprised in this department, and the annual cost of the same.

\*17B.

122. *Literature and the Press.*—There is a Lithographic Press attached to the Sudder School, in which elementary works for beginners both in Persian and Hindi are printed.

*Literary Societies.*—Nil.

131 Weir was founded by Budun Sing more than 100 years ago, and contains a fort and palace built of granite, and sever



It was the residence of Pertab Sing, brother of Sooruj Mull, who much embellished the place.

132. Gopalghur is said to have been founded 78 years ago, when it was called Dorola, and when taken possession of by the Jats assumed its present name in honor of Gopal, one of the names of the God Krishna.

133. Khanwa, founded nearly a thousand years ago by Khan Mahomed Pathan, is famous for a great battle fought there by Baber with Rana Sanka of Oodeypoor in 1526, when the supremacy of Upper India was decided in favor of its Moslem invaders by the utter defeat of the Hindoo Prince.

134. Pabari was built by a slave of Feroze Shah, one of the Pathan Emperors of Delhi. It takes its name from a bluff close by rising in the midst of a low plain.

135. In point of antiquity and the variety and number of its ruins, the town of Biana is certainly prominent. Its fort built on a range of hills was esteemed one of the strongholds of India and the bulwark of Jadon dominion, and has a high pillar of stone, the inscription on which has not yet been deciphered. It was held by the Jadon Raja Bijey Pal, and was taken in 421 H. (A.D. 1004) by Masood Salar Ghazi, a nephew of Mahmood Ghaznavi. There are numerous graves of Mahomedan fanatics who perished, which are known as Aboo Khandar, probably in reference either to the great number of the sons of Cabul who fell during the siege, or to the name and nationality of the Moslem leader, who was Abubakr Khandahari. It is a spot of great sanctity in the eyes of the Mahomedans, who declare that if a few more of the followers of the prophet had received the crown of martyrdom the place would have superseded the title for veneration and pilgrimage held by Mecca.

## CHAPTER IX.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.*—Nil.

136. *Stationery.*—This is shown in the general Statement of Revenue and Expenditure to be Rupees 4,698-7-6.

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### *List of Appendices to this Report.*

- 1I.—Comparative Statement of prices of food grains at Bhurtpoor.
- 2I.—Statement showing the arrangements for the protection of the Government mails within the Eastern States.
- K.K.—Return of "Khalsa" and "Maafee" lands in the State of Kerowli.
- 3K.—Return of Criminal and Civil Justice.
- 4K.—Kerowli Jail Return.
- 5K.—Finance Statement.

- 6B—List of British Representatives who have acted as Political Agents at Bhurtpoor since 1826  
 7B—Return of Khalsa and "Maafee" lands in the State of Bhurtpoor  
 8B—Abstract of above  
 9B—Return showing the results of the Census, 1867  
 10B—Return of Criminal Justice  
 11B—Jail Return  
 12B—Return of Civil Justice  
 13B—Statement showing the produce and sale of ' Khari ' salt in 1871-72  
 14B—Trade Return  
 15B—Statement showing the number of metalled and unmetalled roads in existence  
 16B—Finance Return  
 17B—Return of Education

18 Appendices

(Sd) A W ROBERTS, Capt,  
*Offg Poltl Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana*

### II.—Paragraph 5.

*Comparative Statement of prices of food grains prevailing in the market at Bhurtpoor during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74*

MONTHS	1872-73				1873-74			
	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Gram	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Gram
	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch.	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch
April	17 8	25 0	21 4	21 0	17 8	22 8	20 0	23 0
May	18 8	25 0	20 0	20 8	17 8	24 0	20 0	21 8
June	17 8	24 0	18 0	20 0	15 8	20 0	18 0	18 8
July	17 4	22 8	17 8	22 8	15 12	20 12	17 0	18 12
August	17 8	24 0	20 0	20 0	13 12	17 8	16 0	16 4
September	17 8	25 0	21 8	20 8	13 12	17 0	14 0	16 0
October	17 0	24 8	19 8	20 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	17 8
November	16 4	23 8	23 0	19 4	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0
December	16 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	19 8
January	16 0	21 8	19 8	19 0	15 8	20 8	20 0	20 8
February	17 8	22 0	20 0	21 0	15 4	20 0	18 0	18 2
March	17 12	23 0	21 8	22 0	13 12	17 0	16 0	15 10

(Sd) A W ROBERTS, Capt,  
*Offg Poltl Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana*

## 21.—Paragraph 8.

*Statement showing the arrangements existing in the States within the Eastern States Agency for the protection of the Government Mails.*

No.	Designation of postal line.	No. of police posts.	No. of ditto mounted police.	No. of ditto Meena Guards.	No. of Meena Patrois.	Average distance in miles between each post.	No. of mounted police escorting mails.	REMARKS.
1	Agra and Jeypoor ...	5	10	13	86	4	...	About the time on which the mails are expected to pass the police both mounted and foot keep an active patrol on the line, and after the mails have passed on within the next beat retire to their post. (Mail is now carried by railway to Dowsa.)
2	Deeg and Kaman ...	...	3	...	...	5	1	No escort with mail, road is patrolled about time of arrival.
3	Bhurtpoor and Muttra ...	...	2	...	...	4	...	Same as above.
4	Goberdhun and Deeg ...	...	2	...	...	6	1	Mail is not escorted. Adjacent Kerowli village responsible for its safe transit. (Vakeel states that mounted police always at hand at the chowkee to act as escort when necessary.)
5	Bhurtpoor and Deeg ...	...	3	...	...	6	...	
6	Kerowli and Hindown ...	1	...	2	...	6	...	

B HURTP OOR, }  
The 25th May 1874.

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,  
Offg. Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

## KK.—Paragraph 22.

*Statement showing the number of "Khalsa" and "Maafee" villages in the Kerowli State*

No	Pergunnahs	Crown	ALIENATIONS BEING TENURES HELD RENT FREE				Total	Grand Total
			Zenana expenses	Religious endow- ments	Held by clansmen	Other here- ditary tenures		
1	Huzoor Tehseel	48	19	32	8	12	71	119
2	Tehseel Jeerota	11	1	2	25	9	37	48
3	, Mundrael	43	2	9	2	6	19	62
4	" Ootgir	60	5	18	0	10	33	93
5	" Masulpoor	59	3	6	12	3	24	83
	Total	221*	30	67	47	40	184	405

\* Of these 203 are Khalsa and 13 Istamrar or leased out for a number of years

## 3K.—Paragraph 30.

*Statement showing the work performed by the Civil and Criminal Courts of Kerowli during Sumbut 1929, or from 1st June 1872 to 31st May 1873*

No	DEPARTMENT	Pending from last year	Insti- tuted during the year	Total	Disposed of	Pending
1	Civil cases	178	167	345	127	218
2	Criminal cases	253	758	1 016	968	48
	Totals	436	925	1 361	1 095	266

BHURTPPOOR }  
The 25th May 1874 }

(Sd) A W ROBERTS Capt  
Offg Poltl Agent, Eastern States  
Rajpootana

## 4K.—Paragraph 31.

*Kerowli Jail Return for Sumbut 1929, or from June 1872 to May 1873*

Name of month in each		Number remaining from last month	Admitted	Total	Released	Number remaining
June	1872	20	6	26	3	23
July	"	23	2	25	8	17
August	"	17	2	19	2	17
September	"	17	1	18	2	16
October	"	16	7	23	6	17
November	"	17	1	18		18
December	"	18	4	22	1	21
January	1873	21	7	28	13	15
February	"	15	10	25	1	24
March	"	24	4	28	1	27
April	"	27	6	33	5	28
May	"	28	7	35	4	
	Totals	20	57	77		

## 5K.—Paragraph 46.

*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Keroli State for Sumbut 1929, or from 1st June 1872 to 31st May 1873.*

Receipts.		Amount.		Expenditure.		Amount.	
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
Balance of previous year	...	...	4,929 9 9	Charitable allowances	...	7,270 7 6	6
Income of Crown lands	...	...	3,19,990 2 3	Balance of pay for last year to army, civil list, foreign services and other fixed establishments	...	67,798 4 6	6
Petty items of income from lands including balance of last year	...	...	21,914 5 0	Balance of pay for present year to army, civil list, foreign services and other fixed establishments	...	2,27,571 3 3	3
Tribute paid for jaghire lands...	...	...	21,703 9 9	Commissariat	...	37,628 8 9	9
Customs	...	...	53,330 13 3	Toshakhana, including purchases of jewellery and other miscellaneous goods	...	19,963 13 6	6
From the Fair of Kellajee	...	...	6,192 13 0	Purchase of clothing, &c.,	...	6,811 9 9	9
Fines for absences...	...	...	536 13 9	Public works, stables, &c.,	...	9,150 6 0	0
Sale of stamp papers, and Civil Court fees...	...	...	7,425 7 9	Money spent on festivals, &c., and private expenses of Maharaja	...	24,883 4 3	3
Repayment of advances	...	...	637 11 9	Expenses of the female apartments	...	13,230 12 9	9
Miscellaneous, including gardens	...	...	11,524 0 3	Miscellaneous	...	12,639 9 6	6
Loans	...	...	44,073 4 0	Advances to Durbar servants...	...	1,888 0 0	0
Deposit account	...	...	2,253 4 6	Advances to cultivators	...	1,039 6 6	6
				Repayment of Government loan	...	25,062 8 0	0
				Repayment of loans contracted from city bankers	...	37,616 2 0	0
				Customs	...	3,121 3 9	9
					...		
Total	...	...	4,97,512 2 0	Total	...	4,95,934 4 0	0
				Surplus over expenditure	...	1,607 14 0	0
Grand Total	...	...	4,97,512 2 0	Grand Total	...	4,97,512 2 0	0

BHUNTPPOOR,  
The 25th May 1874.

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,  
Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

## ✓ 6B — Paragraph 59

*List of Political Officers who have at different periods filled the appointment of British Representative at Bhurtpoor from the year 1826 to the present time*

NAMES	Date of appointment	Period of service		
		Years	Months	Days
Colonel Lockett	1826			
Mr Tyler				
Captain R Morrisson	1st April 1853	4	1	26
J P Nixon	27th May 1857	1	11	9
Major P A P Bouverie	5th 1859	1	11	26
Captain C K M. Walter	30th April 1861	2	11	1
T Carnell	1st 1864	0	6	21
C K M Walter	22nd Oct 1864	1	10	8
Lieutenant W J W Muir	29th Aug 1866	0	1	24
Captain C K M Walter	22nd Oct 1866	3	0	2
J J Blair	23rd 1869	0	5	11
Mr R Harvey M D	31st March 1870	0	1	3
Captain T Cadell V C	3rd May 1870	0	7	0
P W Powlett	3rd Dec 1870	0	11	21
Major C K M Walter	23rd Nov 1871	1	1	23
Captain A W Roberts	16th Jan 1873			

BHURTPoor

The 25th May 1874

(Sd) A W ROBERTS Capt

Offg Poltl Agent Eastern States Rajpootana

## 7B.—Paragraph 65.

Statement showing the number of "Khalsa" and "Maafee" villages in the Bhurtpoor State.

No.	Pergunnahs.	Crown.	ALIENATIONS BEING TENURES HELD RENT-FREE.				Grand Total.	REMARKS.	
			Religious en- dowments.	In lieu of service.	In perpetuity.	Total.			
1	Bhoosawur ...	75	5	3	11	19	94	{ Temples and other charities Jats ... Bunniahs ...	{ 5 ... 13 ... 1 ... 1
2	Biana ...	147	4	3	17	24	171	{ Temple and other charities Jats ... Brahmins ...	{ 4 ... 18 ... 2 ... 1
3	Weir ...	38	1	...	2	3	41	{ Temple and other charities Jats ...	{ 1 ... 2 ... 1
4	Ochein and Roodawul ...	70	1	6	12	19	89	{ Temple and other charities Jats ... Bunniahs ... Mahomedans ...	{ 1 ... 16 ... 1 ... 1 ... 1
5	Kaman* ...	112	7	...	1	8	120	{ Temple and other charities Jats ...	{ 7 ... 1 ... 1 ... 1

NOTE.—The lands in Bhurtpoor territory are principally tilled by the following castes, who are numerically strong in the

NOTE.—The lands in Bhurtpoor territory are principally tilled by the following castes, who are numerically strong in the





## 8B.—Paragraph 65.

*Abstract Statement No. 7B., giving the number and valuation of the villages in the Bhurtpoor State.*

No.	Holders of villages.	Amount in money.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
999	Crown villages ...	14,78,348	5	6
173	For maintenance of the Zenana establishment ...	2,00,863	10	3
52½	For maintenance of temples and other charities ...	46,514	0	0
44	In lieu of service ...	95,772	0	0
71½	In perpetuity to Sirdars and others, not clansmen ...	1,29,853	8	0
29	In perpetuity to clansmen and relatives of Chief ...	46,841	0	0
1369	Total	19,98,192	7	9

NOTE.—The income from “Crown villages” has increased considerably since this Statement was originally prepared, *vide* paragraph 71.

BHURTPOOR, }  
The 25th May 1874.- }

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, *Capt.*,

*Offg. Political Agent,*

*Eastern States, Rajpootana.*

## 9B—Paragraph 68

Statement showing the results of the census of the population taken at Bhurtpoor on the night of the 10th of July 1867

District.	Pergunnah	Number of Town ships or Villages	Area in square miles of 640	POPULATION			Number of per sons to each square mile	PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES		Number of houses	Average number of persons to each house	REMARKS
				Total	Males	Females		Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bhurtpoor	Akberghar	81	141.36	61,294	27,037	33,597	367.86	100.00	85.20	6,083	7.79	
	Bhurtpoor	179	257.12	144,778	78,470	66,309	563.03	100.00	84.50	23,783	6.10	
	Bhoolawar	87	127.81	50,380	27,276	23,114	394.26	100.00	84.74	5,943	8.47	
	Bana	173	300.95	76,317	41,013	35,429	253.66	100.00	87.13	8,277	9.23	
	Ballabgarh	14	23.93	9,999	6,385	4,604	426.07	100.00	85.34	1,223	8.17	
	Deeg	113	194.46	77,003	41,761	35,243	365.94	100.00	84.39	9,982	7.70	
	Gopalgarh	143	145.29	50,794	27,224	23,570	349.60	100.00	86.69	12,651	4.01	
	Koombhere	102	161.69	60,587	37,236	23,351	420.64	100.00	86.83	8,640	8.07	
	Kaman	121	131.74	43,116	23,045	20,071	327.28	100.00	87.09	5,147	8.37	
	Nugger	89	60.75	29,627	16,124	13,443	366.15	100.00	83.37	3,470	8.53	
	Oodein	91	179.24	50,504	27,104	23,400	280.78	100.00	86.33	11,714	4.31	
	Paharee	77	101.50	31,477	16,844	14,633	309.63	100.00	86.68	3,857	8.14	
	Roopbas	69	115.67	36,323	19,879	16,443	313.47	100.00	83.71	9,667	3.75	
	W e r	34	63.41	23,632	12,133	10,449	356.13	100.00	86.12	3,169	7.12	
Totals		1,371	1,974.07	743,710	402,106	341,604	379.74	100.00	84.95	114,118	6.51	

There is reason to believe  
that since the census was  
taken the population of  
the State has greatly in-  
creased

Bhurtpoor

(Sd) A W ROBERTS Capt

Officiating Political Agent Eastern States Rajpootana

The 25th May 1874

## 10B.—Paragraph 76.

*Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of Bhurtpoor during Sumbut 1929, or from 29th September 1872 to 13th September 1873.*

No.	Designation of Courts.	Nature of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpoor ...	Appeals	2	40	42	39	3
2	Ditto ditto ...	Original	32	2,178	2,210	2,095	115
3	Courts Subordinate ...	Ditto	25	3,139	3,164	3,135	29
4	Magistrate of Deeg ...	Appeals	3	53	56	55	1
5	Ditto ditto ...	Original	34	1,494	1,528	1,514	14
6	Courts Subordinate ...	Ditto	7	3,374	3,381	3,356	25
	Totals ...	...	103	10,278	10,381	10,194	187

## 11B.—Paragraph 77.

*Bhurtpoor Jail Return for Sumbut 1929, or from 29th September 1872 to 13th September 1873.*

No.	Terms of imprisonment.	HINDOOS.			MAHOMEDANS.			TOTAL.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	
1	For life ...	16	6	1	5	...	...	28
2	" 14 years ...	7	1	...	1	...	...	9
3	" 10 " ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	" 7 " ...	3	3	...	1	1	...	8
5	" 5 " ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
6	" 4 " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	" 3 " ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
8	" 2½ " ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
9	" 2 " ...	12	1	...	4	...	...	17
10	" 1½ " ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3
11	" 1 year ...	38	4	...	6	...	...	48
12	" 6 months ...	55	4	1	4	...	...	64
13	" 6 " and under	53	1	2	4	1	...	61
	Totals ...	202	20	4	28	2	...	256

BHURTPOOR, }  
The 25th May 1874. }

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,  
Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

## 12B.—Paragraph 78.

*Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of Bhurtpoor during Sumbut 1929, or from 29th September 1872 to 13th September 1873*

No and designation of Courts	Nature of cases	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Disposed of	Pending	REMARKS
1 Magistrate of Bhurtpoor	Appeals	3	47	50	36	14	
2 Ditto ditto	Original	5	193	198	187	11	
3 Courts Subordinate	Ditto	42	754	796	758	38	
4 Magistrate of Deeg	Appeals	6	81	87	85	2	
5 Ditto ditto	Original	20	127	147	137	10	
6 Courts Subordinate	Ditto	5	616	621	614	7	
Totals		81	1 818	1 899	1 817	82	

## 13B.—Paragraph 93

*Tabular Statement showing the income derived from Bhurtpoor Salt during the Sumbut year 1828 (1871-72)*

No of Salt works	51
No of Salt pans	1 546
	<i>Mds s</i>
Amount of salt manufactured during the year	16 96 662 33
Ditto sold during the year	10 99 192 12

## INCOME REALIZED BY THE STATE

	<i>Rs a p</i>
Government share	1 91 024 14 0
Revenue from land	15 037 11 9
Duty levied at one anna per maund	87 123 9 3
Charitable and other petty dues	34,931 8 9
Total	3 28 117 11 9

## INCOME REALIZED BY BYOTS

	<i>Rs a p</i>
Account of share	5 51 339 14 9
Perquisites and other dues	16 633 7 9
Total	5 67,973 6 6
Grand Total	8,96 091 2 3

BHURTPOOR, }  
The 25th May 1874 }

(Sd) A W ROBERTS, Capt.,  
Offg Poltl Agent, Eastern States,  
Ra,

## 14B.—Paragraph 94.

*Bhurtpoor Trade Return for Sumbut 1929, or from 29th September 1872 to 13th September 1873.*

<i>Description of Traffic.</i>		<i>Amount in Tons.</i>	<i>Customs duty levied thereon.</i>		
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Imports	...	19,107	66,127	2	6
Exports	...	9,390	37,245	10	5
Through-traffic	...	21,161	98,590	1	5
Internal trade	...	18,945	54,170	14	1
Total	...	68,603	2,56,133	12	5
Bhurtpoor salt, mostly exports		34,628	2,90,926	9	3
Grand total	...	103,231	5,47,060	5	8

## 15B.—Paragraph 97.

*Statement showing the number of roads maintained in the Bhurtpoor State.*

## METALLED.

<i>Details.</i>		<i>Distance in miles.</i>
Agra and Jeypoor Road	...	45
Bhurtpoor and Deeg	...	21
Deeg and Kaman	...	13
Do. and Ulwur	...	26
Bhurtpoor and Muttra	...	8
Deeg and do.	...	4
Bhurtpoor and Futtehpoor Sikri	...	7
Circle Road round town of Bhurtpoor		6
Residency and Lewur Road	...	3
Do. and Keoladeo temple	...	3
Other station roads	...	6
		— 142

## UNMETALLED.

Bhurtpoor and Hindown Road	...	34
Deeg and Nudwaie	...	22
Kaman and Gopalghur	...	14
Biana and Jugnere	...	20
Bhurtpoor and Goberdhun	...	10
		— 100

BHURTPOOR, }  
The 25th May 1874. }

(Sd.)

A. W. ROBERTS, *Capt.*,  
*Offg. Poltl. Agent,*  
*Eastern States, Rajpootana.*

## 16B.—Paragraph 105.

*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhurpoor State for Sumbut 1928, or from 29th September 1871 to 28th September 1872*

RECEIPTS	Amount		EXPENDITURE	Amount	
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Land revenue	16,46,937	1 6	Land revenue	1,54,560	10 0
Other items of income from pergunnahs	8,31,611	4 9	Salt	8,882	13 9
	157 G M		Customs	46,631	4 3
Customs	2,96,504	0 6	Administration and Public Departments	77,665	7 8
Administration and Public Departments	3,14,600	0 6	Public Works Department	1,68,890	8 0
Public Works Department	26,989	7 8	Miscellaneous	2,79,422	0 3
Miscellaneous	6,648	2 0		111 G M	
Birth of the heir-apparent	1,221	15 6	Religious and charitable grants	81,977	0 6
	1,025	0 6	Civil List	1,63,758	9 0
			Army	7,45,983	16 9
			Police	1,10,920	0 3
			Pensions	22,411	11 6
			Toshakhana	49,503	13 9
				77 G M	
			Stables	1,72,586	0 0
			Clothing Establishment	68,771	2 3
			Work shops	69,683	13 3
			Commissionariat	60,293	9 8
			Other Durbar Establishments	64,838	7 0
			Education	18,421	12 9
			Medical services	13,504	15 6
			Buildings	2,67,446	4 9
			Stationery	4,603	7 6
			Foreign Services	23,583	9 6
				6 G M.	
Total	26,24,485	8 9	Total	28,16,779	6 9
	187 G M			194 G M	
Receipts of Dewchee villages	2,46,900	14 0	Expenditure on the Dewchee	2,46,900	14 0
Advances to cultivators	23,093	7 0	Advances to cultivators	28,025	9 3
Loans	50,497	14 0	Loans	45,729	5 3
	30 G M				
Grand Total	29,44,980	11 9	Total	28,34,434	3 3
	217 G M			194 G M	
			Surplus over Expenditure	1,10,546	8 6
				23 G M	
			Grand Total	29,44,980	11 9
				217 G M	

BHURPOOR, }  
28th May 1874.

(Sd.) A. W. LORRY, *Capt.*,  
*Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States, Hyderabad*

## 17B.—Paragraph 121.

*Bhurtpoor School Return for Sumbut 1929, or from 29th September 1872 to 13th September 1873.*

No. and Heads.	DEPARTMENTS.				Total.	No. of Teachers.	Amount of expenditure.
	English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.			
							<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1 Bhurtpoor College ...	58	77	147	19	301	19	5,544 12 6
12 Tehseelee Schools ...	...	282	497	19	798	35	3,363 14 9
181 Hulkabundee Schools ...	...	20	3,019	...	3,039	181	9,479 11 9
2 Visitors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473 4 6
Total ...	58	379	3,663	38	4,138	238	18,861 11 6

BHURTPOOR,  
The 25th May 1874.

}

(Sd.)

A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,  
Officiating Political Agent,  
Eastern States, Rajpootana.

## ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

No 204, dated Ulwur 31st March 1874

From—Political Agent Ulwur

To—Officiating Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the administration of the Ulwur State for the year 1873-74

2 No stirring events have occurred during the year, but it has been one of steady progress, and various reforms have been introduced, which will be noticed under the various headings of this report

3 *General condition of the People*—Peace has been maintained throughout the State during the year The people appear to be contented and happy, and to appreciate the efforts which are made to secure their welfare The increase of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the land revenue demand caused no discontent Mr Oliver, C S I, Deputy Commissioner of the adjacent Punjab District of Goorgaon, bears testimony to the Meos who form the bulk of the population in the north-eastern portion of the State being as happy and contented as those in his own district, and notices that great numbers of those who had fled, have returned to their villages during the past three years

4 It was found after a cursory investigation that the debts incurred by His Highness since the State was placed under management amounted to about Rupees 97,000 on the 31st August last Of this amount about Rupees 41,000 was due to tradesmen, and Rupees 56,000 to the servants in his various private establishments The amount is now supposed to exceed Rupees 1,25,000 The shopkeepers are not much to be pitied, as they were warned that the State would not be responsible for debts incurred by His Highness

5 *Harvests*—The year under report has been an anxious one for the cultivators in the State The yield of the spring crop of 1873 was considerably below the average, but the high rates at which the produce was sold more than compensated them for the short outturn

6 The rainy season set in unusually early, two inches falling during the first half of May, and "bajra" and cotton, in some parts "jowar" and "mukka" also, were sown A month's drought ensued, and the crops in the ground were burnt up

There was a considerable fall towards the end of June, when the sowings were effected for the second time The rain fall during July was favorable, and the prospects became good, but in the first part of August it rained so incessantly that the fields could not be weeded The crops suffered much in consequence, and what escaped this disaster were still further injured by a too scant fall during the ensuing four weeks, only two inches falling between the 14th August and 7th September The prospects were considerably improved by a fall of '      thr      's



on the 8th and 9th September, and ultimately the autumn harvest turned out to be fully a quarter under the average. The cotton crop was, however, almost a total failure.

7. Altogether the rain-fall during the season was 34·3 inches, and unfavorably though it fell for the khureef crops, it filled all the tanks and bunds, and saturated the land splendidly for the rubbee. A larger extent of land was sown with wheat, barley, and gram than was ever known before.

8. The prospects were as bright as possible up to Christmas time, when they were darkened by the failure of the cold weather rain and by the frost which did considerable damage, particularly to "urhur," about the middle of January. Still the land was so thoroughly saturated by the fall in September, that the yield per acre will not be much under the average, and, a very much larger area than usual being under cultivation, it is estimated that the gross outturn will be about 30 per cent. above the average.

## CHAPTER II.

### REVENUE.

9. A detailed Statement of the income and expenditure of the

	1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Actual.	Estimate.	Actual.	Estimate.		
	R.	R.	R.	R.		
Receipts ...	20,90,543	22,49,484	22,56,751	22,79,430		
Expenditure ...	19,17,318	1,75,000	14,17,643	19,24,313		
Surplus ...	4,73,225	4,09,484	4,02,204	3,04,006		
Liquidation of debts ...	2,00,583	3,00,000	4,16,277	3,13,000		
Net surplus ...	2,03,742	1,09,484	53,631	...		
Cash balance ...	6,36,373	8,31,857	6,90,201	6,85,250		

State will be found in Appendix A., and the table in the margin contains a précis thereof.

10. The ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Ulwar financial year 1872-73, which expired on the 31st August last, each exceeded those of the preceding year by about two lakhs.

11. The revenue has shown a tendency to increase under almost every head, but the principal items of increase are Rupees 1,41,743 from land revenue, and Rupees 32,054 from customs.

12. *Land Revenue.*—Rupees 1,29,870 of the former sum is due to the enhanced assessment under the temporary settlement made by Captain Powlett, and the remainder to miscellaneous items which come under the head of land revenue. The total demands of the land revenue office, including the education and dispensary cesses of one per cent. each, amounted to Rupees 19,68,833. Of this Rupees 19,64,249 was realized, leaving Rupees 4,584 due at the end of the year, Rupees 2,491 of the latter

amount has since then been realized, so that only Rupees 2,093 now remains uncollected, that is 0 1 per cent on the total demand, a conclusive sign that the people are not over assessed. The above result is also most creditable to Mr Thomas Heatherly, who is in charge of this department, and to whose good services and trustworthiness I have had the pleasure of bearing testimony in previous reports.

13 *Customs*—The rise in the receipts from customs dues deserves a longer explanation, as it has been brought about by an interesting series of reforms.

14 The Maharao Raja let the customs dues for 1868-69 for Rupees 1,20,000. The dues at that time included a duty of two annas per   
whic  
whic

His Highness excused the high import and export dues on grain for the year, and allowed the contractor a remission of Rupees 56,000, reducing the net receipts of the year to Rupees 64,000.

15 His Highness next let the customs duties, inclusive of all the duties of grain, for Rupees 1,35,000 per annum for three years. The famine in Rajpootana, however, compelled His Highness again to excuse the two annas per maund import and export duty on grain, and the remission which was allowed to the contractor on that account reduced the receipts for 1869-70 to Rupees 90,500.

16 The administration of the State was entrusted to a Council of Management in the beginning of the (Ulwur) revenue year 1870-71, and one of the first actions of the Council was to excuse the import and export duties on grain, and to grant the contractors a remission of Rupees 15,000 on this account, thus reducing the net receipts for the year to Rupees 1,20,000.

17 There was too much to be done at that time for the Council to give its attention at once to the whole question of the customs dues of the State, which were collected in the most exacting manner. Every conceivable article of commerce was liable to duty, and the rates varied at each toll house, payment at one not excusing that at any other.

18 After a long and careful enquiry a general average of the rates was struck, and a uniform tariff of export, import and transit dues, to be paid once for all, was drawn up, quarter rates being levied on purely internal traffic. The high import and export duties on grain were abolished, and half anna per maund was fixed in place of the varying duties which prevailed previously. A regular system of "ruwannas" or passes was introduced, the counterfeits of each pass to be forwarded to the Account Office for compilation in order that some knowledge of the trade statistics of the State might be obtained.

19 The contractor whose lease had still a year to run, accepted the new tariff and agreed to pay Rupees 1,20,000 for 1871-72, the same sum as he had paid during the preceding year. The system of passes now introduced for the first time gave such control over his collectors that he realized the handsome profit of Rupees 70,000.

20 Before that year came to an end, a Committee was appointed to draw up a new tariff, calculated to bring in Rupees 1,50,000 per

annum, their calculations to be based on the trade statistics which had been collected. The result was that the number of dutiable articles was reduced from Rupees 253 to 29, and the transit duty on grain which had realized Rupees 26,693 during 1871-72 was entirely abolished.

21. The contract for the dues according to the new tariff for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 was put up to auction, and notwithstanding the great reductions that had been made, the large sum of Rupees 1,55,000 per annum was bid, an increase of Rupees 35,000 on the previous year.

22. In Appendix B. will be found a Statement of the traffic and customs dues for 1872-73, from which it will be seen that the contractor collected Rupees 2,15,629, and after deducting the cost of collection and the amount paid to the State, his profit amounted to about Rupees 35,000.

23. As the new tariff brought in more than was desired, it was resolved to abolish the whole of the internal dues which had yielded nearly Rupees 54,000, and the collection of which was most irksome to the people, and impeded internal trade. Various petty items which were hardly worth collecting were also abolished. The contract according to the reduced tariff was offered to the contractor (whose lease was liable to terminate at the end of one year, should either of the parties to it desire) for Rupees 1,35,000, and accepted by him.

24. Appendix C. contains a Statement of the traffic and customs dues from 1st September 1873 to 28th February 1874, the first half of the Ulwur financial year 1873-74. The dues collected during this period yielded only about Rupees 60,000, while during the corresponding months of the previous year they yielded Rupees 1,16,000. The falling off is due to the failure of the cotton crop, which alone caused a decrease of Rupees 30,000 in the customs receipts, and to the general dullness of trade caused, it is said, by the famine in Bengal.

25. By the introduction of order and regularity into the Customs department, where previously all was confusion, the income of the State has been enhanced, an object which was not aimed at, while all duties on grain and all duties on every description of internal traffic have been abolished, and duty is now taken at greatly reduced rates and on a clearly defined system, on only about one out of every ten description of goods that were formerly liable to it. The convenience which the reformed tariff has caused to the people, and the impulse which it has given to commerce generally, are infinitely beyond comparison with the small gain which has accrued to the State.

26. *Expenditure.*—As stated above, the expenditure of the past revenue year exceeded that of the previous year by upwards of two lakhs. The Statement in the margin shows the principal items of increase and accounts for a much larger sum than the net increase, the expenditure under other heads having been less than was estimated.

	Increase.
	Rs.
1. Horses, elephants, cattle farms, &c. ...	... 48,968
2. Office establishments ...	... 12,441
3. Police ...	... 20,658
4. Public Works ...	... 68,130
5. Jail ...	... 9,032
6. Charitable grants and religious endowments ...	... 17,383
7. Allowances to Lumberdars, Kanoongoes, &c. ...	... 7,916
8. Settlement operations ...	... 55,062
9. Advances for making wells ...	... 10,367
10. The Maharao Raja's domestic establishment ...	...
11. Miscellaneous advances (recoverable) ...	... 19,816
12. Education ...	... ..

27. The first item of increase is owing principally to 13 months' commissariat charges having fallen within the year, to a rise in the price of grain, and to the sum of Rupees 13,000 having been transferred to the Raj from the Maharao Raja's private account to which it had been debited on account of grass and fodder to his horses, elephants, &c

28. The increase in the cost of the Office establishments, which includes the Courts, Tehsils, &c, is, owing to the pay of the officials who worked well, having been raised

29. The increase under Police is mainly attributable to the transfer to this head of the sepoy's belonging to the fort garrisons, &c, who worked in the Police Department, but whose pay was debited to the army. Increases of pay have also been allowed to deserving men

30. The increase under "Public Works" and "Jail" and "Settlement" will be subsequently accounted for under those heads

31. The large increase under the head of charitable grants and religious endowments is owing to the restoration after careful enquiry of money grants which the Maharao Raja had summarily confiscated in 1868

ees receive certain per-  
this account increased

32. The sum of Rupees 50,000 was allotted to advances to cultivators for the construction of wells, of which Rupees 27,000 was expended, an increase of upwards of Rupees 10,000 under this head during the past year. The money is well laid out, and a still larger disbursement on this account is being made during the current year

33. The item of Rupees 18,140 on account of the "Khawas Chelas," or hereditary domestic servants, has for the first time been debited to the State. Previously the pay of the establishment was defrayed by the Maharao Raja out of his monthly allowance. The arrears of pay due to them amounted to a large sum, and when they asked for payment His Highness summarily dismissed them all. Having always been brought up in the Palace they would have starved had they been thrown on the world. It was therefore arranged, with the consent of the Government of India, that their pay should in future be defrayed from the Raj Treasury. This arrangement caused a saving of Rupees 1,000 a

in the fort garrisons. They object much to this plan, but it would not be right to allow them to go on eating the bread of idleness for ever

		Decrease	year, which will end 31st August next, is estimated at Rupees 22,56,400, that is Rupees 30,000 less than that of the preceding year, the decrease occurring under the head noted in the margin
		Rs	
1 Arrear		10 000	
2 Forest dues		3 000	
3 Customs		10 000	
4 Judicial		2 000	
5 Nuzzool		5 000	
		30 000	

34. The estimated falling off under the head of *there being fewer arrears outstanding than* *rest*

dues to less wood being required from the forests for the Railway works; that under "Judicial" to the receipts from this source being uncertain, and to its being therefore prudent to estimate on the safe side; that under "Nuzzool" to the reforms which have been made in this department and which will be explained further on; and that under "Customs" to the measures which have already been narrated at length.

37. The estimated expenditure for the current year exceeds the actual expenditure of the past year by Rupees 1,31,000. It is unnecessary to comment in detail on each item of increase or decrease. The most important item of decrease, as compared with the past year, is

	<i>Increase.</i>
1. Chief's personal allowance ...	15,000
7. Administration establishments	13,000
8. Police ...	4,000
9. Army ...	30,000
12. Public works ...	18,000
13. Workshops ...	3,000
16. Charitable grants ...	16,000
19. Settlement operations ...	28,000
21. Vakeels ...	12,000
22. Education ...	1,500
Total ...	1,40,500

those who worked well; in the Rupees 18,000 in the cost of keeping the stable, elephant, camel and bullock establishments, and the more important items of increase are shown in the margin. The increase on account of the Chief's allowance is owing to the accident of only eleven months' allowance having fallen in the past year; in the administrative establishment and "Police" to the raising of the salaries of those who worked well; in the Rupees 10,000 to the Bengal Famine Fund and to some more confiscated grants having been restored after full enquiry; and the increase on account of "Vakeels," to your having required the attendance on you of a Vakeel from the Ulwur State, this having been dispensed with by your predecessor. The other items of increase will be noticed hereafter under their respective heads.

38. *Liquidation of Debts.*—During the last three years the sum of Rupees 10,44,290 has been expended out of current revenue in liquidation of debts, and Rupees 3,13,050 will be disbursed on this account during the current year.

1870-71	Rs.	3,59,330
1871-72	"	2,69,583
1872-73	"	4,15,377
		<u>10,44,290</u>

39. All the miscellaneous debts have now been paid off, with the exception of Rupees 4,932 due to Sheikh Ibrahim of the Delhi Firm of Wullee Mahomed. This is the individual who was expelled from Ulwur in 1870 by order of the Government of India, and whose dealings with the Maharao Raja were noticed in the letters quoted in the margin. The above amount has been offered to him on condition of his giving an acquittance of all demands against the State, and he refuses to do this until his other claims, which have been rejected after full enquiry, are paid.

40. *Loan from Government.*—Ten lakhs of rupees were borrowed from Government, and five lakhs and a half have been repaid, leaving due

Letter from Political Agent, Ulwur, No. 567, dated 31st August 1870, paragraph 60.

Letter from Foreign Secretary, No. 1737P., dated 26th September 1870, paragraph 6.

with interest up to 31st March 1874 the sum of Rupees 5,82,095, a lakh and a half will be repaid next month, and the balance will be paid off in three half yearly instalments, the last of which will be due in November 1875

41 *Settlement operations*—It will be most convenient to give an account of the settlement operations in Captain Powlett's own words, extracted from the Report which he has submitted —

ghur,  
ghur,  
pergunnabs The Tijara cases were disposed of last year, and those of Thana Ghazee, Bansur and Bahrar remain

"It was not until the beginning of the year under report that the survey began to proceed rapidly In March 1873 I established survey instructors of putwarees in all the tehseels where regular operations were not beginning, and I organized these regular operations as detailed in my last Report The arrangements were as follows—

1—Survey —

Ramghur	}	Under the Settlement Officer
Luchmanghur		
Ulwur		
Bansur		
Govindghur	}	Under Superintendent Heralall
Katunbar		
Pajghur		
Thana Ghazee		
Kishenghur	}	Under Superintendent Ramgopal
Mandawar		
Bahrar		

"As each party proceeded it was to absorb the putwaree instructors of each tehseel and their pupils, whose work was then inspected

"The result has been that the survey of the whole State is now approaching completion, and I may now safely say that by the end of the year I have good reason to believe that the work has been well done three-fourths of the State

is about 3 000 square miles will have been measured in 18 months

"Cases of various kinds have been heard by the Superintendents in their respective pergunnabs, by Lalla Manneelall and by myself in Luchmanghur and Ramghur, and by Mr Heatherly in Ulwur and Bansur I have chiefly confined myself to appeals, though I have also heard a good many original cases The cases of all the tehseels, except Bansur, Bahrar and Thana Ghazee, have been for the most part disposed of My practice has been to issue a proclamation in each pergunnah fixing a date up to which petitions of plaint would be taken, after that date no more were to be received until after the completion of the record, when on due cause for the delay being shown cases might be instituted in the "Mal Sadar

"*Putwarees*—I have taken great pains to instruct the natives of Ulwur in the use of

that 85 putwarces and 47 boys from Ulwur Schools have a thorough practical knowledge of it. Something has been done towards framing rules for putwarces' guidance in their ordinary work, but much in this direction remains to be done.

*Cost.*—The total expense of the settlement up to the end of December 1873 was Rupees 1,47,893, of this Rupees 80,653 was on account of survey.

## CHAPTER III.

### JUDICIAL.

42. *Civil Courts.*—In the Civil Court at Ulwur 1,325 cases of the value of Rupees 1,22,213, and in the Tehsildar's Courts 1,424 cases of the value of Rupees 31,904, were disposed of. Appeals from the former to the latter were made in only 10 cases, in six of which the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, and in the remaining four were reversed. The fewness of the appeals speaks well for the working of the Lower Courts.

	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Returned for review.	Compromised.	Pending.
To Council ...	90	100	190	87	5	7	45	40
„ Poltl. Agent	8	18	26	17	1	2	0	0

43. The table in the margin shows the appeals made from the Civil Court to the Council, and from the latter to the Political Agent during the year, and their result.

44. Moonshee Ramdial, the Civil Judge, who holds a pension of Rupees 200 a month from the Government of India, has gained the confidence of all classes of the community.

45. *Criminal Justice.*—A Statement drawn up in the same form as last year's, showing the result of operations in the detection and prosecution of crime during the year ending 31st August last, will be found in Appendix D.

46. This result, as shown in the table in the margin, is an improvement on that of the previous year. The increase in the number of cases comes entirely under the head of petty offences, and there is a most satisfactory absence of serious crimes. During the year one murder was committed, the perpetrator of which was executed, and there were eight cases of culpable homicide. Not one serious robbery was committed within the limits of the State.

47. A Statement of the punishments awarded to the 2,668 persons who were prosecuted to conviction will be found in Appendix E.

48. *Police.*—A considerable improvement is noticeable in the working of the Police. The Meena rules are now enforced with greater regularity than heretofore.

49 It is hoped that ere long a system of rules for the control of the Meenas, based on those which the Punjab Government have issued under the Criminal Tribes Act, but which have not yet been extended to the Meenas, will be adopted by all the Native States in this part of the country. Until this is done, and until simple rules are agreed upon for the extradition of criminals between the several States, the efforts to suppress crime in one solitary State will not be productive of much good.

50 In my last year's report I mentioned that an attempt was being made to induce some Meenas to forsake their predatory habits by establishing them in a colony about six miles from this. The experiment, although not a failure, cannot be called a success. None of them were brought up on any criminal charge during the year, but the Police officer who was placed in charge of the settlement turned out untrust-  
omitted crimes  
ent for their own

51 The Ulwur Police have again been fortunate in arresting proclaimed robbers whose names are entered in the Thuggee and Dacoity Department General List. Three\* of a famous band of brothers have been caught, and the fourth brother, Obeera, is still at large. They belonged originally to the Jeypoor State. Another escaped convict (another General List man), named Bukhsa, was also apprehended.

52 The pay of the Police officers who have done well has been largely increased, and the organization of the department has been much improved by the transfer from the Army List of the sepoy who were attached to it, their pay being raised at the same time.

53 New arrangements are being made for the payment of the chowkeedars. Previously, in addition to their dues from the village they levied black-mail under the name of "dheel urbai" (raising the dust) on all merchandize that passed through their limits. This has been stopped, and they are now being paid from local cesses, and merchandise passes free.

54 Fouydar Krishklall, who is at the head of the Criminal Court and Police Establishment, has worked industriously. He is anxious to distinguish himself by good service.

55 Jail.—The jail continues to be admirably managed by Mr G Heatherly under the superintendence of Dr Downie, who has taken much trouble with it.

Dr Manners Smith, Deputy Surgeon General, Agra Circle, and Dr Moore, General Superintendent of Dispensaries in Rajpootana, both visited the jail during their cold weather tours, and expressed themselves much pleased with the state in which they found it. The latter officer remarked in his Report for 1872 that he considered it "the best jail in the Native States, and more adapted to its purpose than many in British provinces."

56 The daily average number of prisoners during 1873 was 448 6, an increase of 30 on that of 1872. The 1' was 6



the daily average of sick being only 1·73 per cent. on the number in jail. Four deaths (inclusive of that of a man released in a weak state) occurred during the year from natural causes and one from an accident (a prisoner fell into a well) making, exclusive of the latter, a death rate of only 8·9 per mille. In the Ajmere and Bhurtpoor jails it was respectively 19 and 30 per mille in 1872. The average death rate in the Bengal jails for fifteen years was 81·6 per mille, and in 1871, the healthiest year known there, it was 40.

57. Discipline was strictly maintained and 247 floggings were inflicted, all for the usual petty crimes of deficiency of work, illicit possession of tobacco, and stealing grain while grinding. No escape or attempt at escape was made.

58. Appendix F. contains an account of the income and expenditure of the jail. From this it will be seen that the cost of food and clothing came to Rupees 21·12 per prisoner against Rupees 21·6 in 1872, and the earnings from remunerative works came to an average of Rupees 17·2 per prisoner, an increase of 35 per cent. over the average of Rupees 12·10 of the previous year. The principal sources of income are the carpet weaving and paper manufactories, the garden and digging kunkur for roads, and the manufacture of blankets has been introduced. Mr. Heatherly has taken very great pains with the manufactories and has kept the accounts in beautiful order. His pay has been raised from Rupees 150 to Rupees 200 a month.

59. A fine range of workshops, which has been under construction during the year, is approaching completion, and several other improvements are contemplated.

60. In Appendix A. Rupees 9,032 is debited to the jail more than during the preceding year. This increase is owing to the cost of the arms procured for the jail having been charged in the year's accounts, to the increased number of prisoners, and to the supplies being slightly dearer.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

	ACTUAL.		ESTIMATE.
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1. Buildings ...	40,972	67,072	61,350
2. Irrigation ...	16,350	20,520	32,650
3. Roads ...	18,216	55,821	60,000
4. Workshops ...	16,498	20,940	11,000
5. Establishment ...	3,171	4,615	5,000
Total	85,178	1,69,863	1,70,000

61. A detailed Statement of the public works recently finished or under construction is contained in an Appendix G., and the table in the margin contains an abstract thereof.

62 ✓ A handsome School house has been erected at Ulwur at an expenditure of Rupees 25 000 and a new Hospital and Dispensary, estimated to cost Rupees 15,000, will be finished before the rains

63 A fine new bazaar and market-place on the road between the city and the Railway Station has been commenced. It will cost about a lakh of rupees and will be built departmentally, but the expense will be borne by the tradesmen to whom shops have been allotted, advances being made from the Treasury to those who have not capital at their command

64 The two principal bunds which were under construction last year were an extraordinary districts of 1

was excellent, and it was no fault of the Engineer's that they were carried away. They are again under construction, and it is hoped they will be finished before the rains. Important bunds are also being constructed at Madana and Tijara

65 The construction of roads throughout the State is being carried on with much vigour, Rupees 55,821 was expended on this account during the past year and an allotment of Rupees 60,000 has been made for the current year. The Railway Stations in the Ulwur State will be well served with feeder roads

66 The cost of establishment bears a proportion of less than 3 per cent to the total expenditure on public works, and the cheapness and solidity with which those works are constructed, have elicited the praise of the Engineer officers, who have inspected them

## CHAPTER V.

### EDUCATION

67 Appendix H contains the annual School Returns. There are now in the State besides the Ulwur High School and Thakoor School, 16 Tehsil and 60 Hukabundi Schools, 16 of the latter having been opened during the year

The headmen and zemindars of several villages have applied for schools, a sign that the benefits of education are beginning to be appreciated

The total number of scholars on the rolls is 3,403 against 2,968 of the previous year

During my cold weather tour I noticed a great improvement in most of the schools. The large "Tehsile" Schools at Rajghur, Tijara, and Bahrar were in a most satisfactory state

68 The attendance of the High School has risen from 313 to 398, and the school is in a much better state than formerly. The boys went into the commodious new building on the 1st November.

69. The attendance at the Thakoor School has fallen from 84 to 69. The new Head Master, Lalla Shamjee Rai, B.A., is not responsible for this however. The real reason is that the Thakoors of this State are generally in straitened circumstances, and their appreciation of education is not sufficiently high to induce them to incur expense by keeping their boys at Ulwur. In order to overcome this difficulty, it has been resolved to keep about 20 boys, sons of needy Thakoors of good family, in the boarding school at the expense of the State. Hitherto the few boys who live in the boarding school have paid for their own living.

70. Up to the present time no fees have been taken at any of the schools. The schools have thus been kept up by the State, and the one per cent. levied on land revenue and the shop-keeper class, who make most use of them, contributed nothing to their cost. It has been decided that from the 1st April fees shall be levied in the High School and in the several Tehsilee Schools at half the rates usual in British districts, those who pay the one per cent. being exempt. This measure may have the effect of temporarily reducing the numbers on the rolls, but it will be beneficial to the people as they are prone to undervalue what they get for nothing.

71. Last year I reported the recent establishment of the girls' school at Ulwur by Pundit Roop Narain, one of the members of Council. The attendance at those two schools and at two others, which have been opened at Ulwur, has risen from 64 to 101, and a really good beginning has been made. Through the Pundit's exertions 10 other girls' schools have been started during the year at the principal towns in the State, and they have now 195 on their rolls. The whole credit of this movement is due to the Pundit, to whom I entrusted the entire control of all the arrangements.

72. The expenditure on education has risen from Rupees 22,112 in the past year to Rupees 26,587 in the present, Rupees 19,050 of the amount having been realized from the one per cent., and the remainder being contributed by the State. The pay of a number of the masters has been raised, and also that of the Inspector Moonshee Kanje Mull, who has continued to give satisfaction; scholarships have also been freely given.

## CHAPTER VI.

### MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

73. The working of the three dispensaries in the State has been satisfactorily conducted under the superintendence of Dr. Downie, 13,203 patients having been treated, about the same number as during the preceding year.

74. Dr. Downie in his Annual Report again strongly recommends the establishment of more dispensaries in the State. The only difficulty

which stands in the way is the impossibility of getting good Native Doctors to put in charge of them. This want may be supplied by the Medical College at Ajmere proposed by Dr Moore

75 The following Table shows the result of the vaccination operations during three years —

Seasons	Successful	Unsuccessful or doubtful	Unknown	Total	Percentage of success including unknown	Average No by each vaccinator	Cost of each successful case
							<i>Rs a p</i>
1871-72	8 380	1 046	730	10 156	88 90	725	0 4 4½
1872-73	12 740	1 525	934	15 207	89 99	1,169	0 2 8½
1873-74	19 252	1 752	888	21 892	91 68	1 562	0 2 0

The number of vaccinations shows an increase of 44 per cent on last year's, and is double that of 1871-72

76 In his Report Dr Downie calculates that half the children born in the State during the year have been vaccinated. He calls attention to the fact that although the proportion of boys to girls according to the census is 57 13 to 42 87 per cent, the proportion of girls vaccinated considerably exceeds that of the boys, the percentage being 53 8 girls to 46 4 boys, and he ascribes this anomaly to the belief still widely prevalent that we are seeking to discover the "Avatar" of the Hindoos or the "Imam Mahdi" of the Mahomedans by applying the "Tika"

## CHAPTER VII

### ARMY

77 The expenditure on the army was less than during the preceding year, the reduction being mainly attributable to the transfer from the Army List of the sepoys who were employed in the Police and other departments. The estimated expenditure for the current year is slightly higher, the reason being the rise in the price of grain

78 The number of so called fighting men on the list, which was 7,324 in the preceding year, is now 6,108, 810 of the decrease being attributable to the transfers above noticed, and the remainder to vacancies not being filled up

79 There is another point connected with the army which deserves notice. It has always been the custom of the State to charge "tafawat,"

as the fine is called, for the number of days a horse is absent after its service is due. The total demand against the Jaghiredars on this account amounted to Rupees 2,38,578, but the accounts had never been sifted, and many erroneous entries had been made in the Raj accounts. The Jaghiredars were kept in a constant state of fear and irritation by unjust demands being made against them. By my order Rupees 1,08,931 was deducted from the Raj demand, that being the amount of the charges against jaghires which had been unjustly confiscated by the Maharao Raja, and restored by me. To inquire into the remainder a Committee was appointed, and the result was that Rupees 82,139 was written off as having been erroneously entered, and the balance Rupees 47,509 will be recovered by instalments. This measure has caused a great feeling of relief among all the proprietors in the State.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### STABLES, &C.

80. The stables, breeding stud, elephant, camel and bullock establishments, and the cattle farms, have been carefully and successfully managed during the year. Details regarding those establishments would not possess general interest, so I refrain from dwelling upon them.

## CHAPTER IX.

### COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

81. In former reports I entered with some detail into the reforms which had been introduced into this department. The expenditure, which amounted to about four lakhs when the Maharao Raja governed the State, has been reduced year by year, as shown in the margin, to Rupees 2,13,778. The supplies expended during the past year would have cost Rupees 31,000 more than they did had they been purchased according to the former system of buying in the bazaar what was required for the State daily. The new system of dealing with contractors, and of making large purchases departmentally wherever low rates prevail, relieves the local markets, keeps down the bazaar rates, and is thus as advantageous to the populace as to the Raj.

82 Pundit Ramchurn, the son of Roopnarain, who had the chief hand in reforming this department, is now in charge of it, and manages it to my satisfaction

## CHAPTER V

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### SECTION I — BOUNDARIES

83 Boundary disputes between Jeypoor and Ulwur have long been rife, but it is hoped that when the pillars, which it has been determined to erect, have been built they will cease. The most serious case was one in which the Rajnata village of Jeypoor was concerned and two or three Ulwur villages of the Bansur Pergunnah. Both Durbars having agreed to abide by Captain Abbott's decision in the matter, he proceeded to the border in November last and decided the case in favor of Ulwur.

84 The boundary cases in which the Jeypoor Durbar appealed have all been settled.

#### SECTION II — RAILWAY

85 The construction of the portion of the Rajpootana State Railway which passes through Ulwur has been carried on vigorously, and it would have been completed up to this by this time had the rails not been required for the famine works in Bengal.

The works have been carried on with the same harmony as heretofore between the Railway Engineers and local officials.

#### SECTION III — POST OFFICE

86 As the Imperial Post has offices at only three of the market towns, where there are "tehsils," a local post for the benefit of both the public and the Raj has been established.

The postage is quarter anna on paid and half anna per quarter tola on bearing covers.

The monthly cost is Rupees 446-8, and in March 1874 the covers carried were as follows —

Official	5,286
Bearing postage	826
Received from the Imperial post and distributed by the local post	455

A comparison of revenue and income is postponed till the system<sup>1</sup> had a longer trial.

87. No attacks have been made on the mails within the limits of Udaipur State.

A local postal establishment has recently been organized to connect the several towns in the State with the capital. The correspondence between headquarters and the district officials is now conveyed expeditiously, and private letters are carried at half the postage rates of the Government of India. The institution promises to be a great convenience to the public.

#### SECTION IV.—MUNICIPALITIES.

88. I have referred in former reports of the Municipal Committee which has been appointed for the city of Udaipur. It has worked better than hitherto, Pandit Rung Nairn having been appointed President. In place of the house tax, which was most unpopular and was collected with much difficulty, and which yielded only about Rs. 8,000, octroi dues have been imposed on the articles and at the rates noted in the margin. Their collection has been set for the year for Rs. 22,000, out of which some about Rs. 3,000 will have to be paid as compensation to a number of persons who were previously allowed to levy dues on their own account. The new arrangement is popular with all classes except the former collector, who kept to them some of their collections.

89. Municipal Committees have also been appointed in the towns of Rajghur and Tijara, and the same octroi dues are now levied at these places as at Udaipur. Care is taken that they do not turn into transit dues.

#### SECTION V.—Nuzzul.

90. The department called "the Nuzzul" has not been mentioned in previous reports. This office has to do with the letting and selling of all houses, the property of the State, and of land for building purposes, and also has the collection of certain dues on all sales and mortgages of houses throughout the State. Those dues amounted to no less than 25 per cent. on sales of houses and to half that amount on mortgages. Although those dues used to yield only about Rupees 4,000 per annum, the department was a most oppressive one. It trusted solely to informers for information about sales and mortgages, and those informers naturally used their position to make money for themselves. Cases of sale and mortgage, which had occurred some times as long as forty years previously, but which had not been reported on account of the exorbitant dues, were brought up against the parties concerned, who gladly bought the informers off.

91. During the year before last the office was placed under an energetic man, who enforced the rules in all cases which came to his knowledge and considerable oppression was the result.

92. The department has therefore been reorganized and the tax on sales and mortgages of houses, which is levied on the plea that the land on which the houses stand is the property of the State, has been reduced from four to one anna in the rupee on the former, and from two annas

to half an anna on the rupee on the latter. The income of the Nuzzool Office will consequently be much reduced, but the loss to the Raj will be a trifling matter in comparison with the importance of removing such a fertile cause of oppression.

## SECTION VI—WEIGHTS AND COINAGE

93 In my last report I mentioned the intention of the Council of Management to introduce into the State the standard weights and measures of British India. This measure has been carried out without causing any dissatisfaction, and the convenience and benefit which it has brought to the public is already apparent. Weights to the value of about Rupees 15,000 were cast for the Durbar in the Roorkee workshops, and they have been distributed at a slight profit to the State.

94 Another useful measure has been effected, namely, the introduction of British India copper coinage as a legal tender in place of the very inconvenient and clumsy coinage previously current in the State, Rupees 15,000 worth was supplied by the Government of India at 25 per cent below nominal value, and two thirds of the amount have been disseminated. As no discount is allowed to money changers they oppose the measure, and the dissemination of the coin is much retarded in consequence.

## SECTION VII—NEEMRANA

95 The Chief of Neemrana has given no trouble during the year, and has paid tribute at the rate of Rupees 3,000 a year to the Ulwur Durbar.

## SECTION VIII—COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT

96 The Members of the Council of Management have continued to work steadily and well.

## SECTION IX—CONCLUSION

97 As I am about to make over charge of this Agency to Captain Powlett, it may be convenient for future reference, if I give a short retrospect of the principal measures which have been introduced during the past four years and of their results.

98 *Past and present condition of the State*—The condition of disorder into which the State had fallen when its administration was entrusted to a Council of Management in 1870 has already been fully reported.

Order and contentment now prevail throughout the length and breadth of the State.

99 *Increase of income and reduction of expenditure*—The accounts for the two last years of the Maharao Raja's tenure of power were so confused, that it has been impossible to clear them up, and the year 1867-68 is consequently the latest with which compar be



made. In that year the income was Rupees 19,83,417 and the expenditure Rupees 24,70,329. In the past year (1872-73) the former was Rupees 22,86,751, and the latter Rupees 18,17,543.

100. Notwithstanding the great increase in the income, the taxation now falls much more lightly on the people than formerly. When the Maharao Raja was in power, he used to collect the land revenue three or four months before it was due. This cost the people in interest and in paying the charges of the parties quartered on them to enforce payment, about 20 or 25 per cent. on the total demand, and the butta on the Hallee and Government Rupee cost them about two per cent. more.

101. The land revenue is now collected at the proper periods, and the increase of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. made by Captain Powlett's temporary settlement is not felt by the people. The fact that only 0.1 per cent. of last year's demand remained uncollected is proof positive of this.

102. The reforms in the custom dues tariff have already been dwelt upon. Their result has been that the revenue from this source which was Rupees 1,20,000 in 1868-69 is now Rupees 1,55,000, notwithstanding that the duty on grain and many other vexatious dues have been abolished.

103. *Liquidation of debt.*—During the past three years the sum of Rupees 10,44,290 has been expended out of current revenue in liquidating arrears of pay, miscellaneous debts, and the loan from Government, and the balance due on the loan will be paid off within the next twenty months.

104. *Reforms in administrative establishment.*—All the administrative establishments of the State have been reformed, and the expenditure on them which the necessities of the Maharao Raja had obliged him to reduce to starvation point, has been greatly increased, in many cases trebled. The officials are no longer obliged to resort to illegitimate means of obtaining the wherewith to support themselves and a marked increase of efficiency has taken place. It is not to be supposed that bribery and corruption have ceased to exist among them, but there is no doubt that a great improvement has taken place in this respect.

105. *Police.*—The Police establishments have been entirely reorganized, and they now work tolerably well. Many noted criminals have been apprehended and stringent rules for the control of the Meenas have been introduced.

106. *Civil and Criminal Courts.*—The jurisdiction of the higher Civil and Criminal Courts has been clearly defined, and Tehsildars have been invested with power to dispose of petty cases, a measure which has been attended with great convenience to the people.

107. *Education.*—Much attention has been paid to the educational department. The expenditure on it in 1867-68 was only Rupees 12,162, and it is estimated to amount to Rupees 26,587 during the current year. The efficiency of the schools has been greatly increased, but much still remains to be done. A number of girls' schools have been successfully established through the exertions of Pundit Roopnarain.

108. *Vaccination.*—Vaccination has been introduced and 40,372 children have been successfully vaccinated in three years.

109 *Public Works*—The construction of public works, such as schools, dispensaries, roads and bunds, has been energetically carried on, Rupees 1,69,868 having been disbursed in this department during the past year, and Rupees 1,70,000 having been allotted to it in the Budget estimate for the current year

110 *Jail, breeding stud, &c*—The system of Jail management has been entirely altered, as have also the system of managing the stables, breeding stud, cattle farms, &c, and the results have been highly satisfactory

111 *Commissariat Department*—The Commissariat Department has been entirely reorganized with much benefit both to the State and to the people

112 *Weights and Measures*—Weights and measures similar to those of the Government of India have been introduced in place of the clumsy and inconvenient ones previously in use

113 *Confiscated grants restored*—Many jaghires and religious and other grants which had been summarily and unjustly confiscated by the Maharao Raja have been restored

114 *Municipal Committees*—Municipal Committees have been instituted at Ulwur, Rajghur and Tijara, are popular and promise to work well

115 *Marriage and funeral expenses*—Scales of marriage and funeral expenses have been drawn up by punchayuts of the several castes, with the exception of Rajpoots, with whom it has been found impossible to deal for the reasons stated in last year's report

116 *Settlement operation*—A temporary settlement of the land revenue resulting in an increase of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the former demand has been effected by Captain Powlett and the operation preparatory to a fifteen years' settlement have been more than half completed

118 *Maharao Raja's allowance*—An allowance of Rupees 16,000 a month has been fixed for the Maharao Raja's private expenditure and has been paid regularly This is amply sufficient to meet his reasonable wants, as all expenses connected with festivals, ceremonials, and entertainments are borne by the State

119 *Conclusion*—In conclusion I would place on record that no changes have been introduced without patient consideration and without carefully preparing the way for them beforehand None have been introduced without the approval of the Council of Management, and none attempted which could not be carried into effect Care has always been taken not to offend the prejudices of the people, and the dignity and position of the Durbar have been upheld on all occasions

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#### *Receipts and Disbursements*

1871-72 (Sumbut 1928)	Actuals
1872-73 ( " 1929)	Estimates.
1872-73 ( " 1929)	Actuals
1873-74 ( " 1930)	"

STATEMENT showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1928 and

RECEIPTS.	1871-72.		1872-73.				1873-74.	
	Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Land Revenue.</i>								
1. Arrears ...	30,090	...	20,000	...	29,637	...	20,000	...
Current revenue ...	17,60,180	...	19,00,000	...	19,02,923	...	19,00,000	...
Total ...	17,91,170	...	19,20,000	...	19,32,560	...	19,20,000	...
2. Gardens ...	12,335	...	12,631	...	11,674	...	15,000	...
3. Canals ...	12,319	...	14,003	...	13,727	...	15,000	...
4. Forest dues ...	10,433	...	11,275	...	15,983	...	12,325	...
5. Tribute from Jaghiredars ...	11,980	...	11,800	...	15,740	...	15,000	...
6. Grass lands ...	1,971	...	3,800	...	10,077	...	10,321	...
7. Miscellaneous ...	4,939	...	4,500	...	5,273	...	5,188	...
		18,45,147		19,78,009		20,05,031		19,92,304
<i>II.—Sewai Jumma.</i>								
8. Customs ...	1,18,592	...	1,55,000	...	1,50,646	...	140,000	...
9. Abkari ...	5,798	...	7,275	...	6,104	...	7,275	...
10. Mint ...	3,142	...	400	...	429	...	300	...
11. Judicial—								
Fines ...	27,123	...	25,000	...	23,238	...	22,000	...
Fees of Civil Courts ...	9,872	...	10,000	...	12,839	...	12,000	...
Stamps ...	5,017	...	5,000	...	6,391	...	6,500	...
Total ...	42,012	...	40,000	...	42,468	...	40,500	...
12. Salt ..	2,184	...	2,400	...	1,235	...	2,600	...
13. Iron furnaces ...	4,691	...	5,400	...	6,842	...	6,500	...
14. Discount, interest, &c. ...	8,250	...	8,000	...	7,622	...	7,000	...
15. Savings of pay-refunds ...	2,463	...	5,000	...	8,277	...	8,000	...
16. Nuzzool ..	7,923	...	8,000	...	9,469	...	4,000	...
17. Miscellaneous ...	14,778	...	2,000	...	9,567	...	9,400	...
		2,09,833		2,33,475		2,43,659		2,25,575
Total ...	...	20,54,980	...	22,11,484	...	22,48,693	...	22,18,409
<i>Extraordinary.</i>								
School Fund ...	17,804	...	18,500	...	19,050	...	19,000	...
Dispensary Fund ...	17,759	35,563	18,500	37,000	19,008	38,058	19,000	38,000
Total ...	...	20,90,543	...	22,48,484	...	22,86,751	...	22,56,409
Balance in deposit account ...	...	940	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash balance at commencement of year ...	...	4,31,691	...	6,36,373	...	6,36,373	...	6,36,373
Grand Total ...	...	25,23,174	...	28,84,857	...	29,23,124	...	29,46,817

## A.

(A D 1871 72 and 1872 73) and the Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1930 (A D 1873 74)

DISBURSEMENTS	1871 72		1872-73				1930 74.	
	Actuals		Est. mate		Actuals		Est. mate	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Expenditure on private and domestic expenditure		2 14,619		1 80 000		1 65 000		1 80 000
<i>Ray Expenditure</i>								
Tables {								
Eding	236 3		26 24		32,806		27 608	
Carriage	11 096		14,253		16 0 4		16 300	
Breeding stud	17 056		20 309		2 378		24 370	
Elephant establishment		51 775		60 803		71 207		68 279
Bullock establishment {		18 302		23 413		25 398		23 800
Ruthkhana	13 990		15 602		21 173		17 873	
Garrikhana	7 517		8 819		10 511		9 800	
Camel		21 497		24,421		31 694		27 673
Cattle farms		1 519		11 971		17 897		15 900
Admin. strat. re. establishment		3 136		2 991		19 010		3 383
Police		1,34 513		1 35 000		1 46 9 4		1 69 897
		15 046		15 000		35 704		41,210
Army {								
Artillery	28 148		29 505		31 791		33 235	
Fort Garrison	1 65 419		1 56 976		1 31 010		1 3 228	
Cavalry	2 95 230		2 50 679		2 52 599		2 60 300	
Khas Chowkey	16 309		15 631		15 40		16 110	
Futteh Pul un	53 263		51 690		60 290		61 536	
Khas	27 594		26 694		26 131		26 3 8	
Bukh awar	29 096		29 746		28 361		9 120	
Irregular Companies	36 949		36 941		32 9 2		31 411	
Reesalah Nukdee	21 8 5		21 372		20 849		21 036	
Camel guns	4 132		5 146		4,750		5 293	
Imtreazees		8 07 845		6,23 140		6 94,245		6 60 591
Kothi Dusehra (tent cloth ing &c department)		16 764		13 132		14,518		10 000
		29 593		31 178		37 114		32 785
Public Works {								
Buildings	40 972		42 800		53 261			
Workshops	16,469		13 800		20 940			
Roads	8 916		60 500		58 34			
Bunds	18 535		23 000		16 993			
Canal	2 373		2 600		6,310			
Miscellaneous		84,625		7 400				
Workshops {				1 40 000		1 52 729		1 70 000
Mistreekhana	1 5 8		1 4 3		1 409		1 509	
Chupper bund	9 945		11 000		13 983		14 974	
Gar kuptani	1 514		2 000		2 225		3 742	
Jail		13 037		14 4 3		17 606		20 216
Gardens		18 461		21 663		27 493		23 691
Charitable religious and other endowments		25 066		19 919		22 767		24 296
Bengal Famine Fund		64 237		60,196		71 620		77 500
Pergunnah expenses—							10 000	87 500
Lumbardars 3 per cent on land revenue	54,496		69 000		69 230		69 960	
Kanongo huks	8 094		7 000		9 030		9 000	
Putwaree	20,003		21 000		24,069		24 100	
Police Agency		64,403		87 000		9 319		92 300
Settlement establishment		29 379		28 000		28 4 6		28 000
Ministry		17 374		40 000		72 496		1 00 000
Yakwels		2 139		700		7 9		315
Gifts rewards &c—		3 693		3 600		3 900		13 000
Gifts on marriage	19 410		12 000		2 109			
Deaths	6,490		8 000		13 318			
miscellaneous	3 758		2 000		7 933			
Guests	608		3 000		2 989			
Statutory		30 264		25 000		26 353		
Tuaceave advances		11 518		12 000		9,218		10 000
Khawas chelas		16 633		60 000		27 000		50 000
Advances						19 140		18 500
Miscellaneous		69 409		79 640		19 816		10 000
						40 657		47 608
Total		15 83 340		17 08 000		17 79 353		18 95 813
Pool Fund	18 727		21,000		26 154		27,500	
Pensary	15 251		18 000		13 036		15 000	
		33 978		42 000		39 190		42 500
Total		16 17,218		17,50 000		18 17 543		19 39 313
Extraordinary								
Liquidation of miscellaneous debts	2 69 583				15,377		13 050	
Arrears of pay								
Payment of Government loan		3 00 000		3 00 000	4,00 000			
Total		18 56 801		20 50 000				
Balance		6 36 373		8 34,857				
Grand Total		25,23 174		29 84,857				

## Appendix B.

Statement of Traffic and of Customs Dues for the year Sumbul 1929 (A.D. 1872-73).

	Duty and MAORD.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		INTERNAL.		TRANSIT.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.
1. Grain	Remitted	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2. Cotton, undressed	4 annas	1931	46	47,001	11,694	61,601	3,903	371	59	110,251	15,963
3. " cleaned	8 "	721	33	61,131	32,059	62,631	610	231	51	63,791	32,705
4. Sugar, 1st sort	10 "	11,655	7,687	121	0	771	122	2,791	291	14,751	7,769
5. " 2nd "	6 "	10,620	6,159	75	21	2,931	231	4,651	5-2	21,621	6,929
6. Goor	6 "	65,760	29,403	1,291	120	17,740	1,352	22,921	1,411	124,001	29,826
7. Rice	6 "	19,570	15,112	291	60	9,211	723	6,361	799	61,331	16,719
8. Salt	0 "	53,5-01	18,637	2,125	163	6,521	1,435	25,711	1,839	64,471	22,781
9. Ghee	8 "	601	31	4,427	2,412	7,451	3,760	114	69	12,191	6,293
10. Piece-goods	Per rupee six pice	2,43,171	3,400	3,705	57	14,293	259	95,851	620	353,925	4,713
11. Miscellaneous...	.....	.....	10,022	.....	10,984	.....	10,751	... ..	1,253	.....	72,015
Total	.....	.....	50,263	.....	67,503	.....	53,479	.....	10,123	.....	2,11,395
										Miscellaneous	1,231
										Grand Total	2,16,629

U L W U R, }  
The 31st March 1874.

(Sd.)

T. CADRIE, Capt.,  
Political Agent.

## Appendix C.

Statement of Traffic and of Customs for the first-half of the year Sunbunt 1930 (A D. 1873-74).

	DUTY PER MAUND	IMPORTS		EXPORTS		INTERNAL		TRANSIT		TOTAL	
		Quantity	Dues.	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues
		Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs
1 Grain	Remitted										
2 Cotton, uncleaned	4 annas	86	23	910½	238			120½	2	1 116½	260
3 " cleaned	8 "	39	10	2773½	1 590			25½	3	2 837	1 402
4. Sugar, 1st sort	10 "	6 973	3,789	2½	2			1 839	161	7 810½	3 963
5 " 2nd "	5 "	13 289	3,839	63	21			3 318½	362	15 675½	4 221
6 Goor	5 "	39 681	12 371	977½	303			28 152½	2712	68 711½	15,386
7 Rice	5 "	21 143	6 610	68½	19			3 823	229	24 72½	6 867
8 Salt	6 "	15 557	5,440	189	13			19 859	1 689	34,404½	7,141
9 Ghee	8 "	63	27	1 822½	611			59	21	1 733	869
10 Free-goods	Per rupee six pice	138 236	2 100	1 159	19			106 671	535	246 696	2 764
1 Miscellaneous			8 273		8 024		509		659		15 839
Total			40,554		10,827		509		6 421		69,371
Miscellaneous											
Grand Total											
1 290											
59 661											

*General Statement of Crime, showing the results of operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during Sumbat 1929 (1st September 1872 to 31st August 1873).*

[illegible]

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

[illegible]

U L W U R,

ULWUR,  
XTH. Q101 MARCH 1974

(Sd) T. CADELL, *Captain,*

$$D_{\Delta}I + \alpha \alpha I \quad I = 1$$





ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

19	11	10	11	1	2	3	2	2	2	7	2	2	10	2
21	3	3	3				1	2	3	3			3	
22	7	1	14	5			1	2	5	5	2		9	
24	2	2	8					1	3	5	5		8	
25	113	70	135	26	35	11	13	6	4	34	14	1	85	24
34	4	3	18		13		1	1		2	3		18	
35	53	41	130	16	15						84		99	21
40	530	410	839	243	149	14	2	4	1	21	487	5	688	23
43	41	23	35	9	7	3	8	2	3	16	2	1	98	1
44	885	75	674	440	17	51	17	10	2	80	97	5	203	37
45	1830	103	801	408	54	70	50	22	8	150	62	7	385	57
46	7	2	9	1	1	1	2			3			3	5
47	16	5	38	23	2	2	1			3		1	9	
50	478	307	933	146	101	25	11	2	1	39	449	80	768	21
55	14	12	20	4		2	2	4		8	3	2	15	1
56	2	2	9	7						2	2		2	
57	11	0	43	8						32	32	2	34	
61	5	3	7	3	3						1		4	
63	43	44	71	14	3	6	6	3		15	35		53	4
64	66	67	182	35	4	3	3			8	137		147	10
65	4	3	5	1			1			1	3		4	1
67	13	7	25	16			1	1		2	8		10	
69	24	20	27	4	5	1	3	6	2	12	2	1	22	5
Total	3745	1256	4411	1543	421	193	141	80	23	437	1457	210	2008	107

LL, Captain,  
Political Agent

(ps)

U L W E R



## Appendix G.

*Statement of Public Works in the Ulwur State for the years 1871-72, 1872-73 and 1873-74*

		Sanctioned expenditure	EXPENDED IN		Estimated expenditure for 1873-74.
			1871-72	1872-73	
BUILDINGS					
1	School house at Ulwar	25 000	8 005	13 229	8 776
2	Stables	5 000	2 371	1 313	1 316
3	Impey Sagur	2 500	440	1 039	1 021
4	Cavalry lines	10 971	2,628	6 744	1 6.8
5	Jail Lunatic Ward	2 500	1 000	475	
	Iron gratings	4 488		4,375	
	Workshops	5 592		2 430	3,132
	Miscellaneous			455	
6	City drains	2 500			2 500
7	Hospital and Dispensary	15 000		10,219	4,751
8	Miscellaneous buildings and repairs		24 033	21,318	19 649
9	New bazaar and market place				15 000
10	Maharaja's Railway Station	30 000		3 000	
11	Jhndali ghat	908		708	
12	Thana and Tehsil buildings at Banseer	5 000			5 000
13	Miscellaneous and contingencies		1 580	3 617	3 577
Total			40 972	67 972	61 350
IRRIGATION WORKS					
14	Masonry bund at Koh	11 000	7 543	2,735	50
15	"      at Rajpootra	4 000	3 816	39	50
16	Earthen       at	1 004	1 004		
17	"      at Reni	436	3 310	452	600
18					
19			677	2 754	5 000
20		12 784		451	1 500
21		17 981		5 84	7 000
22		550		7 861	10,000
23		4 000			550
24		2 000		"	4,000
25	Earthen       "      Luchmughur	1 944		344	2 000
Total			16 350	20 570	33 650
ROADS					
26	Road from Ulwar to Rajghur 23 miles	63 366	565	8 617	12 000
27	towards Deeg 20 miles { Construction	64 750	178	35 040	18 500
28	"      of Kishenghar to Tyara, 32 miles { Planting trees	13 000			8 500
29	"      Kishenghar to Tyara, 6 miles	91 23		3 296	8 000
30	"      to Ulwar Railway Station 4 miles	16 438		3 2 1	2 000
31	"      from Ulwar to Tyara, 7½ miles	800		194	605
32	Roads in suburbs of Ulwar	14 775		153	10 000
33	Miscellaneous and contingencies	11 468	7 450	3 011	1 000
Total			8 216	55 8 1	60 000
WORKSHOPS					
34	Miscellaneous and contingencies		16,469	15 267	11 000
35	Purchase of sal wood			5 673	
Total			16 469	20 940	11 000
36	Establishment		3 171	4,615	5 000
Grand total			85 178	1 69 868*	1 70 000

\* This total (Rupees 1 69 868) includes Rupees 15 960 debited to the Public Works Department for the use of Raj carts an item which is not included in the public works expenditure in Appendix A.

ULWUR,  
The 31st March 1874

(Sd) T C C

## Appendix H.

Annual Return of Schools in the Ulwar State from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.

No.	HEADS.	No. of Students.			No. of Students Attending Each Department.					Percentage attendance.	No. of Teachers.						Annual ex- penditure.	Remarks.
		Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Total.	English.	Urdu.	Hind.	Pathan.	Ved.		English.	Urdu.	Hind.	Pathan.	Mahomedans.	Ved.		
1	Ulwar High School ...	355	33	388	42	163	62	46	23	119	5	6	3	2	2	29	Rs. 2,235 13 9	
1	Thakoor School ...	67	2	69	20	25	14	..	..	65.33	2	2	2	..	..	6	1,753 4 6	
16	Teh-cill Schools ...	1,000	224	1,210	102	495	213	..	..	74.93	4	13	15	..	..	22	5,379 17 9	
60	Halkabundi Schools ...	1,703	223	1,921	..	447	1,181	..	..	75.37	..	12	33	..	..	61	3,604 19 3	
	Superintendent and Establish- ment.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,331 7 6	
	Purchase of School books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,411 19 3	
	Scholarships	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	575 0 0	
	Prizes and rewards to Teachers and boys.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	955 0 0	
	Repairs to buildings and mis- cellaneous expenditure.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,715 4 9	
11	Total ...	2,601	622	3,193	211	1,127	1,101	46	23	74.93	11	33	53	2	2	119	25,531 0 9	
	Girls' Schools ...	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	194 0 0	
	Grand Total ...	3,107	622	3,493	211	1,127	1,101	46	23	..	11	33	70	2	2	119	26,557 0 9	

Ulwar,  
The 31st March 1874.

(Sd.)

T. CADELL, Captain,  
Political Agent.



## Appendix J.

*Table showing the castes and percentages of the persons vaccinated in the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.*

CASTES.	No. of persons of each caste according to Census of April 1872.	No. of persons of each caste vaccinated.		Percentage of persons of each caste to total population.	Percentage of persons of each caste vaccinated to total No. of persons vaccinated.		REMARKS.
		1872-73.	1873-74.		1872-73.	1873-74.	
Brahmins ...	82,071	810	1,820	10.5	8.26	8.95	This table refers to 9,791 cases of 1872-73 and to 20,315 of 1873-74. In the remaining cases the Returns only showed the vaccinated under "Sharifkom" or "Digarkom."
Meenas ...	49,187	331	793	6.3	3.37	3.90	
Bunniachs ...	46,052	772	1,306	5.9	7.87	6.43	
Aheers ...	44,971	854	1,433	5.7	8.71	7.06	
Gujurs ...	42,730	454	646	5.5	4.63	3.18	
Rajpoots ...	32,009	472	719	4.4	0.72	2.32	
Jats ...	33,817	71	555	4.1	4.81	2.73	
Other Hindoos ...	2,67,496	4,795	8,498	34.4	48.93	41.86	
Meos ...	96,861	958	2,829	12.4	9.77	14.42	
Other Mussulmans ...	83,402	274	1,716	10.7	2.79	8.45	
Total ...	7,78,596	9,791	20,315	100	100	100	

(Sd.) K. DOWNIE, M.B.,  
Agency Surgeon, Uthour.

## DHOLEPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

---

No 28, dated 29th May 1874

From—Political Agent Dholepoor,

To—Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana

IN obedience to your letter No 1901-375P. of the 28th ultimo, and your previous orders, and those of Government on the subject, I have now the honor to forward a Report on the administration of Dholepoor, and on the progress made in the education of the young Rana

2 The state of affairs when I took over charge on the 22nd of December was as follows —

3 *Raja Sir Dinkur Rao's proposed administration established* — The plan of administration proposed by Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, and approved of by the Government of India in their letter in the Foreign Department No 1471P, dated 14th July 1873, to the address of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, had been introduced

The different officials, as well as station and road police, had been appointed, several highly paid sinecures had been abolished, all late entertainments had been cancelled, and the individuals concerned had been discharged, and considerable reduction of establishment had been effected, but party spirit ran high in the State, and considerable friction was the result

You are, however, already too well aware of the difficulties which then beset the administration of Dholepoor to render necessary their recapitulation

4 *Estimated Revenue* — The revenue calculated upon by Sir Dinkur Rao for the year 1873-74 was Rupees 8,19,239, of this it was hoped to realize Rupees 7,33,639 from land, and the remainder from customs, tribute of Jaghiredars, nuzzerana, and other miscellaneous sources

An additional sum of Rupees 2,81,500 had been alienated to Jaghiredars which brought up the *nominal* revenue of the State to over Rupees 11,00,000, but the amount stated was all that could be looked upon as practically attainable

It was proposed to employ the revenue as follows — State expenditure of all kinds was not to exceed Rupees 50,000 per mensem, or Rupees 6,00,000 per annum.

Of the remainder Rupees 1,50,000 was to be devoted to the annual instalments in repayment of the loan from the Government of India, while a reserve of Rupees 69,239 would remain to meet possible loss or extraordinary expenditure

5 *Arrangements regarding State Loan* — The debt of the State, as reported by Captain Roberts in his letters Nos 203 and 410, dated respectively 28th April 1873 and 16th August 1873, to your address, amounted to Rupees 8,17,748, of this Rupees 1,78,779-10-9 were paid off under the guardianship of Sir Dinkur Rao



The original debt was therefore before my arrival reduced to Rupees 6,38,968-13-6, but to this sum should be added the interest on bankers' claims which had accrued, as well as a portion of the current pay of establishments which had remained unsettled during the last six months of 1873.

A loan of Rupees 7,00,000 had been granted to the State by the Government of India, but further orders of transfer to my name were required before it could be made available by me.

6. *Education of the Maharana.*—The Head Master of the Dholepoor School had been appointed to instruct the young Rana in the rudiments of English, while Sanscrit, Hindce, and Persian teachers were entertained to ground him in these languages.

7. This then was the state of affairs at Dholepoor when I took charge on the 22nd December 1873.

*Administration during Major Dennehy's tenure of office.*—I shall now proceed to report under the different heads the results of administration during my tenure of office.

8. *Punch Moosaheb or Council.*—I found the Councils consisting of three members—1st, "Rao Rajdhur;" 2nd, "Koonur Hurdeo Sing;" and 3rd, "Lalla Soondur Lall."

My relations with the Councils have been constant and amicable.

9. *Executive Officers.*—The administration of civil and criminal law was in the hands of the Nazim "Pirbhoo Lall." "Manohur Lall" was the Deputy Collector in charge of the revenue. I had but little opportunity of judging of this officer's capabilities, as he left within a few days after my arrival, being tempted elsewhere by a hope of increased emoluments. I have since his departure done the revenue work myself. The Treasurer "Mohun Lall" I found to be painstaking and reliable; his accounts were the only ones I really found trustworthy.

10. Immediately after my arrival here I took all disbursements into my own hands. In addition to the usual Hindce accounts kept by the Treasurer, I opened English Ledgers of receipts and expenditure: I directed that after departmental check all bills should be submitted to the Council for audit to be attested by their signatures; they then came to me, were again and finally checked, entered in the English accounts, and the money was ultimately disbursed upon a "Purwana" bearing the signature and seal of the Council as well as my signature, with a memorandum in English, recording the account, the register number of the bill and of its vouchers, the name of the person to whom payment was to be made, and the head under which the disbursement was entered. This system has worked satisfactorily, and the frequent comparison of the Treasurer's Hindce accounts (which are kept independently) with mine has as yet revealed no inaccuracy.

11. *Land Revenue.*—The land revenue had, as already stated, been estimated for the year 1873-74 at Rupees 7,33,639.

Of this sum, up to the 1st of June 1874, Rupees 2,06,726-6 had been paid in, while Rupees 5,26,912-10 remained still to be realized; collections were almost at a stand still.

The village communities, drained of their substance by the exactions of former years were still further smarting from recent losses during the heavy rains of 1873 and the frost of January 1874. In several instances they had abandoned their villages, leaving considerable tracts of land uncultivated and desolate.

Those who still clung to their homes were exhausted and disheartened, they were unable and unwilling to exert themselves in order to meet the heavy instalments of land revenue required of them. The exigencies of the situation were fully discussed with the members of the Council, and I sought the assistance of Sir Dinkur Rao's ripe experience.

I personally inspected some of the worst villages. We argued that it was idle to hope for payment of the sum originally assessed, further pressure would have only resulted in the flight of a number of the remaining zemindars.

12 By Sir Dinkur Rao's advice, entirely concurred in by the Council and by myself, the total State demand for the current year was then lowered to Rupees 6,54,580. The circumstances of each village were inquired into and sifted, credit was given for amounts already paid in and proportional reductions were made from villages according to their ascertained losses and necessities. This was, I need scarcely say, a work of no small difficulty, entailing much anxiety and trouble.

Further proclamation was made that the sum now demanded would be the limit of the pecuniary liability of village communities during the current year, and they were informed that illegal taxes and cesses which had been levied formerly and which amounted for the entire State to Rupees 31,693 had been abolished.

13 These measures were to a great extent successful in restoring hope and confidence, but we shall still lose absolutely a sum of Rupees 5,755 even on this latest and lenient assessment, and our collections under this head for the year 1873-74 will not probably amount to more than Rupees 6,48,825 4. I say *probably* because in this and other items of receipts I cannot speak with certainty until the accounts of the year are closed, this has always been done here on the 1st June.

14 We are now making every effort to increase the area to be brought under cultivation and to encourage the absconded villagers to return. Some have already come to re-occupy their homesteads. Rupees 17,778 have been advanced in "Tuccavee" for the purchase of seeds, and of bullocks, and for repairs of huts in villages.

Rupees 8,500 have been devoted to repairs of tanks and of wells. I personally hear and attend to any petitions or complaints of zemindars and of their tenants.

I hope to be able during the ensuing season to report a marked improvement in the condition of holders of lands.

We shall without hardship by and by be again able to raise the land revenues to a proper level by gradual and successive augmentations.

15 *Customs*—The receipts of the year under this head will, I fear, be found also to have fallen short of the estimate. I do not expect to realize more than about Rupees 35,000 instead of Rupees 40,000 as was hoped.

The organization of the department is very defective or, more correctly speaking, the officers are generally careless and untrustworthy.

We have lately succeeded in detecting two cases of clear defalcation; one is under trial, and the second is about to be sent up for trial.

The punishment of the offenders in these cases will, I trust, prove a useful example. I hope during the approaching rains thoroughly to sift the working of this department.

16. *Nuzzerana*.—The nuzzerana or instalment of tribute money, due by the Rao of Sir Muttra, a large Jaghiredar of this State, on his accession amounting to Rupees 10,000 has not been paid in this year owing to heavy losses in his own jaghire, the Rao has solicited a further year's grace which, on Sir Dinkur Rao's advice, and with the concurrence of the Council has been accorded to him.

17. *Résumé of Revenue prospects*.—The revenue of the State for 1873-74 will thus probably fall short of the estimate in the following items:—

Land revenue	...	...	...	Rs. 84,814
Customs	...	...	...	" 5,000
Nuzzerana	...	..	...	" 10,000
Total				Rs. 99,814

The other sources of income have generally justified the correctness of the provisions regarding them.

This however would reduce our available income for the year to Rupees 7,19,415.

I shall prepare to meet the deficiency by increased economy.

18. *Government Loan*.—The loan of Rupees 7,00,000 granted to the State by the Government of India was placed at my disposal on the 6th March 1874.

I have paid off claimants to the amount of Rupees 3,10,667-14, including all debts bearing interest and arrears proved to be due to servants of the State.

I have suspended the disbursement of a further sum of Rupees 33,471 under this head (arrears of pay) for the following reasons:—Rupees 25,900 are claimed as arrears due on the years Sumbut 1928-27-28 (A.D. 1870 to 1872). I am not at all satisfied by the proof brought forward that this money is really due, and in this I am borne out by public opinion, but the accounts of those years were even worse kept than was usual, and I am having the matter again specially gone into by the Council before passing final orders. The balance on Rupees 7,571 has not yet been claimed, and valid rights will probably not be established to the greater portion of it.

Further, by carefully going into the accounts and sifting each claim for salary, I have been enabled to strike off altogether Rupees 11,314.

Raja Sir Dinkur Rao and Captain Roberts had already paid off Rupees 1,78,779-10-9, thus the original debt is now diminished by Rupees 5,00,761-8-9, leaving a balance still due of Rupees 3,16,986-15-6, including the doubtful sum of Rupees 33,471, of which mention has already been made.

On the other hand, claims amounting to some Rupees 30,000, of which no mention is made in the schedule of debts prepared by my predecessor, have cropped up; I have caused the individuals concerned to be

informed that before entertaining their claims I will require full and satisfactory explanation of the delay which has occurred in bringing them forward

19 *Reduction in State Servants*—Raja Sir Dinkur Rao had kindly made over to me separate estimates of the cost, numbers, and requirements which he considered sufficient for the proper working of each department of the State. In dealing with the different establishments I took these estimates for my guide

A number of useless hangers on had been already got rid of by Sir Dinkur Rao, but a great deal still remained to be done

Correct muster rolls of State servants and employes were not in existence, or at any rate were not forthcoming. It was suspected that the cadres were in many instances completed with paper men. Some individuals, for whom pay was drawn, had not been here for years, while others again had died long since, and their stipends were being received by their sons or nephews

The service was also encumbered with a number of old men and infants who could not possibly do any work, but who were nevertheless rated as writers, or troopers, gunners, or musicians

In distributing the arrears of salary I was able to verify and correct this state of things, each item was tested and scrutinized, stipends for which no proper authority existed were struck off, but all claims supported by right and hereditary custom were scrupulously respected. English Returns and descriptive rolls were made out, which included each individual, and for each I certified under my own hand to the amount of his monthly salary what he then received, and what was still due to him

Imposture could not come successfully through this ordeal

I was thus, as already reported in paragraph 19, enabled to make a very considerable saving under this head

The "Fouj," or army now numbers 2,700 men, and costs Rupees 16,210 per mensem. The "Khasghee," or Raj establishments and domestic servants numbers 1,200 individuals, and costs Rupees 9,600. Both are still too numerous, but Sir Dinkur Rao and I have agreed that it does not appear advisable to make any more summary reductions at present. No fresh entertainments, however, are made, and places as they become vacant are allowed to lapse

20 *Horses, Elephants, &c, reduced*—I have weeded, drafted out and got rid of several of the worst horses, elephants, camels, draught-bullocks, milch cows, and other animals belonging to the State. I have taken proper descriptive rolls of the remainder, apportioned to each animal a proper amount of grain and fodder instead of the inordinate quantity with which their consumption has hitherto been credited. The establishments of syces and elephant men have also been reduced

been effected purchased  
the year's  
ings have

21 *Forge, &c*—The forge, carpenters' and leather workers' establishment have been revised, put under proper supervision, and a written daily report of work turned out submitted to me

22. *Office Establishment.*—The Office Establishments have been reorganized, the records put in order, arrears are being brought up, and a regular attendance and disposal of business instituted on.

23. *Civil and Criminal Court.*—The arrears of the Courts of the "Nazim," or Civil and Criminal Judge, are being cleared off. There were arrears of 373 old cases pending when I arrived, of these there now remain only 45, and the current work has been carried on to a certain extent. There are still however on the file 191 cases, of which 146 are recent and most of them trifling. They have accrued through the unavoidable absence of this officer for more than a month. I will give him every assistance in bringing up his arrears, but I have insisted upon his being able to show me a clear file by the end of July.

24. *Police.*—During the five months under review the Police have enquired into 271 cases, of which they have detected 120. I much doubt, however, the trustworthiness of the number of reports in petty crimes, a good deal of it is disposed summarily by village communities, who insist upon the property stolen being returned or amends being made and satisfaction given to the complainant in some other form. I doubt if this is an evil. I think that it should, in a semi-civilized State like this, be rather encouraged.

The police are not called in these cases; I believe however that they do not even report all the cases in which their assistance is invoked.

They have been, as far as possible, instructed in their duties, and a proper system of report insisted on.

Work is getting better done, and crime is less daringly committed. No dacoities or highway robberies have taken place since the end of January 1871.

25. *Lists\* and Statements of all forests and jungles* have been prepared, their protection arranged for, a check put to irregular cuttings and waste.

\* Forests and jungles.

26. *Charcoal manufacture, waste grass lands.*—The manufacture of charcoal has been taken up and re-arranged for, and the tracts of grass land reserved to the State have been brought under control. I expect a certain addition of income from these sources.

27. *State buildings.*—Several State buildings lately in a ruinous condition are being or have been repaired. The amount devoted to tanks and wells has elsewhere been reported.

A small six-roomed house as a residence for the Political Agent is being built; I have been hitherto living and holding my Court in the house which has heretofore been occupied as a dāk bungalow. It consists of two rooms only with enclosed verandahs and a thatched roof. There is a constant dread of its being burnt down.

The greater part of the houses in the town are thatched. Nearly every day the alarm sounds, and all men on duty are turned out to assist in quenching a fire in one quarter or another of the neighbourhood: this very evening a number of native huts were burnt down in close proximity to the coach-houses containing the valuable State carriage which we fortunately succeeded in saving.

# SHOOJANGHUR AGENCY REPORT.

No 240 dated Camp Bickaneer 20th May 1874

From—Assistant Agent, Governor General Shoojanghur

To—Officiating Agent Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana

I HAVE the honor to forward my Annual Report on the affairs of the Bickaneer State for the past official year 1873 74

2 As I entered fully in last year's Report on the state of the country and its administration, I shall now confine myself to chronicling the chief events which have occurred during the year under review

3 *Crops*—The country has had a narrow escape from famine Although abundance of rain fell in June and July, and there was then every prospect of a good harvest, the absence of sufficient rain in August and September caused the crops of bajra, moat, and jowar to wither, and

the loss  
which  
ntirely

4 During the time there was any apprehension of a famine the Durbar was duly urged to take proper steps to provide, as far as possible, such measures as were necessary in the north), where a large quantity of grain is raised, and in other parts of the district, the one half with a view of encouraging grain grown there to other parts of Bickaneer instead of taking it out of the country

5 *Prices of food*—The following is a Statement of the prices of the chief staples of food at Bickaneer during the year under report —

Months	Wheat.		Barley		Rice		Bajra		Moat		Moong		Gram.	
	S	ck	S	ck	S	ck	S	ck	S	ck	S	ck	S	ck
April 1873	14	4	19	8	8	15	19	8	25	6	19	8	17	10
May	14	4	20	10	7	5	18	12	25	6	19	15	17	10
June	15	0	20	4	7	5	18	12	26	4	18	12	17	10
July	14	4	18	12	7	5	18	14	24	6	17	4	14	4
August	13	14	17	4	7	5	18	12	21	6	17	4	14	4
September	16	8	17	4	7	5	19	5	28	2	17	10	17	2
October	14	7	17	4	7	2	15	12	20	7	15	1	14	10
November	14	10	18	0	7	5	18	14	22	8	15	12	15	12
December	16	6	18	0	7	5	18	8	23	7	15	12	18	12
January 1874	18	12	18	0	7	5	16	8	23	7	15	12	17	10
February	15	15	18	0	7	8	16	8	23	7	17	4	17	10
March	14	10	18	0	7	14	15	12	22	8	18	12		8

6 *Health of the country*—From May to October fever were very prevalent in the city of Bickaneer

prevailed to some extent during the months of April and May, a few cases terminated fatally. Many cases of inflammation of the lungs occurred between October and February. Several persons lost their lives by the disease which is unfortunately much neglected by the natives, who will permit the patient to suffer long before they resort to remedies. Numerous persons suffered from guinea-worm between the months of July and October: this complaint is exceedingly common in the country, many people, it is said, annually lose the use of their limbs by it. Small-pox made its appearance in February, and continued to rage throughout March and April last. It is stated that during these three months between 3 or 4,000 persons (mostly children) have succumbed to this terrible epidemic. The people of Bickaneer suffer much from the numerous scorpions which always appear during the rains; the sting of a particular kind of black scorpion called Thakurya is said to be invariably fatal. I have heard since my arrival at Bickaneer of the death of more than one person from the sting of a scorpion. These venomous creatures are exceedingly plentiful in the city; they are to be found almost under every stone and in every corner and are a constant source of trouble to the citizens.

7. *Administration*.—Previous to, and after the commencement of, the year under report many petitions from the Chief Thakoors and other subjects of Bickaneer complain bitterly of the manner in which the affairs of the State were administered, and that persons of all description were permitted to interfere in State affairs which were daily increasing in disorganization.

8. In a khureeta dated 1st August 1873, the Agent to the Governor-General strongly animadverted on the irregularities of the administration. He reminded the Maharaja of the promises of reform made by the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing, and he urged His Highness to lose no time in exerting himself to act up to those promises and pointed out the advantages of doing so.

9. At the same time I was cautioned on no account to interfere with His Highness' domestic concerns or in any way to exceed the clear limits of the policy laid down by Government, which policy is based upon certain promises categorically made by the late Maharaja. These and other instructions have been carefully attended to by me.

10. His Highness was apparently duly impressed by the firm and unmistakeable but friendly language in which the khureeta was couched, and at once issued instructions which if carried out would certainly tend to improve the administration.

11. *The Dewan*.—On the 3rd December 1873 Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., whose health had long suffered from the enervating effects of the climate, resigned the Bickaneer service on account of serious illness. The Maharaja dismissed him with honor, and presented him with a khillut and bestowed a village on him.

12. His Highness appointed his own father, Maharaj Lal Sing, to be President of the Bickaneer State Council. Man Mul and Shah Mul are still Members of the Council. Dabee Sahai was dismissed by the Maharaja in June last, his place is occupied by Juswunt Sing Baid. The Council appear to work together under Lal Sing. I have heard of no particular disagreement among the members since he assumed the office of the President.

13. *Position of the Thakoors towards their Chief*.—Most of the principal Sirdars and other Thakoors of Bickaneer are decidedly disaffected

towards their Chief, and would doubtlessly have caused a disturbance during the last year. They demand which were lost to their families many years ago. The Maharaja on the other hand, declares that, with a few exceptions, the Thakoors are all disloyal and insubordinate, and that their demands are preposterous.

14 On the 27th November last Ummer Sing (the leading Thakoors of Bickaneer) and certain other Thakoors left the capital for Desnoke, a sanctuary about 20 miles from Bickaneer, where it is customary for the Thakoors to assemble when they have general cause of complaint against the Durbar, from thence they went to Jeypoor to meet the Agent to the Governor General's camp. Before their departure from Desnoke I received a khurecta from the Maharaja, requesting me to act as President of a Committee he proposed to appoint for the adjustment of the claims brought forward by the Sirdars.

15 In January last I had the advantage of meeting Colonel Pelly at Jeypoor. Ummer Sing and the Thakoors who accompanied him also had an opportunity of seeing Colonel Pelly, they explained their case to him. Colonel Pelly informed the Thakoors he was very sorry to hear of their grievances, but he hoped the Commission about to sit would enquire into and justly dispose of all cases brought before it. He considered it a satisfactory mode of settlement, and recommended the Thakoors to lay their cases before it, and expressed his opinion that it would be advisable that the nobles as well as the Maharaja should be represented in the Commission. Colonel Pelly did not consider it desirable that I should sit as President, but he desired I should assist the Commission by my advice and good offices. The Commission has not yet commenced work, as the Maharaja and his Thakoors disagree as to the persons who are to compose it. A special report will be submitted on the subject.

16 *Conduct of the Sirdars towards their ryots*—While the Sirdars are pressing the Durbar for the redress of their grievances, many unfortunate ryots who are subordinate to these Sirdars are clamoring for justice. The Durbar is constantly urged to attend to the complaints of the poor ryots, but as yet little has been done to assist or protect them. In some cases the Thakoors are too powerful to be meddled with.

17 *Durbar difficulty in collecting the revenue*—Owing to the unfriendly feeling which prevails among the Thakoors the Durbar has had some difficulty in collecting the revenue. In two cases (*viz.*, in that of the villages of Motosur and Rora *vide* my letter No. 607 of 1873, dated 16th December, and No. 12 of 1874, dated 6th January) certain petty Thakoors absolutely opposed the collection of revenue. Every argument was used to induce them to submit quietly, but as they drove the Durbar officials from the village and prepared to openly resist the Durbar authority, the Maharaja deemed it expedient to send an armed party against them, but fortunately the cautious instructions given (verbally and in writing) to the commander of the party, and which were acted up to, were successful in causing the Thakoors to surrender without it being necessary (in either case) to have recourse to force of arms.

18 *Serious affray between the followers of Delee and Konsur*—On the 5th August last a se



the village of Jodasur (about 120 miles north of Bickaneer) between the followers of Thakoor Megh Sing of Gundlee and Thakoor Man Sing of Konsur. The cause of dispute is a piece of land (about 15 beegahs which lies between the boundaries of the villages of Konsur and Jodasur) to which both parties lay claim, but which in reality belongs to the village of Dewasur. Thakoor Megh Sing, Putteedar of Gundlee and Jassana (to whom Jadosur also belongs) sent some ploughmen with 10 armed sowars and 16 armed footmen to cultivate this land. Thakoor Man Sing of Konsur having been informed of this despatched, in the first instance, nine men, but afterwards he went himself to the spot attended by 40 armed men. After some words a fight ensued, in which two of Thakoor Megh Sing's men were killed and four were wounded, and one man of Thakoor Man Sing's party was killed and three others were wounded. The case having been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Maharaja with a view that the persons concerned therein should be punished according to their guilt, and that measures should be taken to prevent, as far as possible, the repetition of such disputes, the matter was at last investigated and (as I informed you in my letter dated 4th April last) the Thakoors and their followers have been punished by imprisonment and fines, and the contending parties have been bound over to keep the peace for the future.

19. *Oppression of the Raj Officials.*—The oppressive conduct of the Raj officials was much complained of about the commencement of the year under report. Certain cases of oppression were prominently brought to the notice of the Durbar; in these cases, I am happy to say, the Raj officials concerned were punished and the wrongs of the aggrieved parties were redressed, these measures have had a salutary effect in checking oppression to some extent.

20. *The case of certain Rathore petitioners.*—For some months past several Rathore Bickaneer subjects have been complaining that they could obtain no redress. The claims made by these petitioners may be classed under three heads.

1st.—Those which are rejected by the Durbar on account of length of period (varying from 23 to 100 years) during which the petitioners or their families have been dispossessed of the putta or village claimed.

2nd.—Claims (the rights of which are admitted by the Durbar) to certain villages held by Thakoors and confirmed to them under the ten years' settlement made by the Durbar in 1869-70.

3rd.—Claims (which are acknowledged by the Durbar) to certain khalsa or other villages.

In the first case the Durbar has very properly offered the claimants land on very favorable terms and promised to guarantee certain privileges to enable them to gain a comfortable livelihood. In the second case the Durbar has pointed out to the petitioner how inadvisable it is to interfere with the arrangement made under the ten years' settlement, but they have been promised that their cases shall be brought before the Commission about to sit for the adjustment of the Thakoor's cases. In the third case the Durbar has restored the villages to the claimants and granted them Sunnuds therefor. Some of the petitioners are still dissatisfied and have recently left Bickaneer for Aboo to again lay their complaints before the Agent to the Governor-General.

21. *Administration of Justice.*—The administration of justice has within the last three or four months been conducted on a more satisfactory

footing. Instead of the time of the Council being taken up in deciding petty cases, the Criminal and Civil officers have been empowered to dispose of them. The Criminal officer is authorized to pass a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months, and to impose a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees. The Civil officer has the same powers, and can decide civil suits to the extent of one thousand rupees. Serious cases may also be investigated by the Subordinate Courts, but they are submitted to the Council for final orders.

22 *Criminal Department*—The following table (which is taken from Appendix A) will show the work done in the Criminal Department —

Number and Cases	NUMBER OF CASES			NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED			Amount of fine
	Number of cases instituted	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases remaining under enquiry	By imprisonment	By fine	Total	
1 Murder	15	11	4	12	10	22	Rs 5 967
2 Dacoity	14	11	3	7	12	19	2 962
3 Highway robbery	105	99	6	18	44	62	2 596
4 Cattle lifting	115	98	17	38	36	74	1 751
5 Committing and abetting suicide	19	18	1	7	8	15	130
6 House breaking	107	103	4	24	40	64	1 471
7 Kidnapping	4	4		2	3	5	228
8 Abduction	4	3	1	3	1	4	500
9 Extortion	29	28	1	7	9	16	420
10 Illegal confinement	9	8	1	2	2	4	45
11 Assault	105	98	7	19	72	91	1 482
12 Criminal breach of trust	3	2	1				
13 Disobedience of order	4	4		3	6	9	1 183
14 Criminal misappropriation of property	5	5		3		9	
15 Adultery	29	29		9	42	51	1 857
16 Abortion	18	17	1	4	4	8	171
17 Dhurna	2	2		1		1	
18 Counterfeiting coin	1	1		1		1	
19 Forgery	2	1	1				
20 Gambling	10	8	2	7	41	48	768
21 False weight	2	2		1		1	
22 Wrongful confinement	9	9		7		7	
23 Destroying cattle	3	3		1	1	2	15
24 Neglect of duty in allowing persons to escape	1	1		1		1	25
25 Arson	3	3		2	2	4	77
26 Serious hurt	6	6		3	2	5	51
27 Illegal marriage	8	8		2	2	4	382
28 Miscellaneous	120	115	5	4		4	
Total	752	697	55	187	137		22 382

23. In four cases of murder which (without undue interference) were brought to the special notice of the Maharaja through this office, careful enquiries have been made and five of the persons concerned have been sentenced, three to imprisonment for life, and two to seven years' imprisonment each.

24. *Dacoity of Delana.*—On the 8th December last the Bickaneer Vakeel reported that the evening before 30 dacoits (from the direction of Jeysulmere) mounted on 15 camels had driven off the cattle and plundered the property belonging to the villagers of Delana (a village about 50 miles from Bickaneer), and that two of the villagers had been wounded. No time was lost in despatching a party of Raj Sowars (accompanied by a chupprasse of this office) for the purpose of following up the tracks of the robbers. The Raj Sowars joined the party who had followed the dacoits from Delana at the village of Jaimulseer, 30 miles from Bickaneer. Here the whole party took up the tracks of 27 camels, including those owned and those plundered by the robbers; on arriving at the village of Brooj (of Bickaneer) 15 or 16 miles further on, they ascertained that the people of that village and those of Surgura had recovered 10 camels which had been left behind by the dacoits. These camels were found in Surgura and restored to the Delana people. The party, accompanied by the Thakoor of Surgura, then proceeded on the tracks of the remaining 17 camels; they reached Beethnoko of Bickaneer, 18 or 20 miles from Broog, and were there joined by some of the villagers of that place, and continued to follow the tracks for about 30 miles further on, when they came in sight of a hamlet, called Raika of Jeysulmere. As they neared this hamlet, they perceived the party of dacoits leave it, and move towards the village of Grondee of Jeysulmere, about four miles off; the dacoits were followed to this village and seen to enter the house of the Thakoor who holds it. The dacoits and the property they had plundered were pointed out to the Thakoor, but he absolutely refused to surrender them, and prepared to resist, should any attempt be made to force him to do so. After some time the Thakoor of Grondee delivered up to the Bickaneer Raj officials two camels, a few silver ornaments, and one Sewace, a Bickaneer subject who composed one of the dacoity party, but refused to give up the remainder of the plundered property, or any of the other dacoits. On the case being investigated it appears that about 14 months before the dacoity in question took place, the person named Sewace lived in the Bickaneer village of Rojah. About that time a boundary dispute arose between the villages of Rojah and Delana (both of Bickaneer) in which the brother of Sewace was killed. The Bickaneer authorities were about to seize Sewace when he fled to Jeysulmere territory. He states he repeatedly petitioned the Bickaneer Durbar for redress, but having obtained none, he engaged ten Jeysulmere subjects (whom he names in his evidence) at Rupees 20 each, to assist him in attacking and plundering the villagers of Delana, whom he considers caused his brother's death and his own ruin. The case has been sent to the Court of Vakeels at Jodhpoor. It is to be hoped that the Thakoor of Grondee will be made a severe example of, the action he took in harbouring and assisting dacoits admit of no excuse, and will go far towards encouraging dacoity and robbery unless he is adequately punished.

25. *Revenue Department.*—From the Returns furnished by the Durbar, it appears that 401 cases have been instituted in the Revenue

Department, of which 301 have been disposed of during the year, 100 were pending enquiry on the 31st March 1874. The following table will show the description and number of the cases brought forward in the Revenue Department, which is still under Lukhmeechund Nata —

No and description	NO OF CASES		
	No of cases instituted during the year	No. of cases disposed of during the year	No under enquiry at the end of the year
1	138	107	31
2	32	16	16
3	98	74	24
4	18	12	6
5	115	92	23
Total	401	301	100

26 *Civil Department* — In the Civil Department (at the head of which is Jowahir Mul Kocheer) it appears that out of the 394 cases instituted during the year, 300 have been disposed of, leaving 94 under enquiry at the end of the year. The amount of Court fees realized is stated to be Rupees 5,019. The following is an abstract of the work done in the Civil Department —

#### CIVIL SUITS

##### Number of cases

Number of cases instituted during the year	394
Number of cases disposed of during the year	300
Number under enquiry at the end of the year	94
Amount of Court fees	5 019

The last amount sued for in one case is Rupees 18,000

27 *Jails* — By the Durbar statements it appears that, at the end of March last, there were 49 prisoners in the Jails at Bickaneer besides 39 in the Mofussil, total 88, on all of whom definite sentences of imprisonment are said to have been passed as follows —

Under imprisonment for life	4
" " " 10 years	1
" " " 7 "	2
" " " 5 "	3
" " " 3 "	5
" " " 2 "	10
" " " 1½ "	2
" " " 1 year	14
" " " 9 months	2
" " " 6 "	8
" " " 3 "	12
" " " 2 "	13
" " " 1 month	12
Total	88

There were (at the end of the year under report) 32 prisoners under enquiry, of which number 21 are in the Mofussil or pergunnahs. Some of the prisoners are employed in manufacturing carpets and others in making roads. On visiting the jails I have found them clean, and the prisoners looking well and in fair condition.

28. *Murder of a Raj official by a Bickaneer Dacoit.*—On the requisition of the Marwar Durbar the Bickaneer Durbar despatched a party of Raj Sowars under command of Ressaldar Abdool Azeez to apprehend a notorious dacoit, named Unjee, whose whereabouts had been marked by a Marwar informer. The Sowars reached the village of Rora, 40 miles from Bickaneer, early on the morning of the 16th October 1873, and at once surrounded the house pointed out by the informer; they also secured a camel and two mares belonging to Unjee, who was at that time asleep, and might easily have been apprehended had not the Ressaldar prevented the Sowars entering the house. On Unjee's being informed that his presence was required by the Bickaneer Durbar, he called out to his uncle, Mookund Sing, who lived close by, this man went inside, and after a short time come out and told the Ressaldar that Unjee would join him immediately. Unjee soon afterwards appeared carrying a double-barrel gun in his hand and a sword by his side. Again the Sowars wished to seize him, and again they were prevented doing so by the Ressaldar who (unfortunately for himself) treated the dacoit with too much consideration. Unjee, it appears, walked towards his horses, and when he found they were in the possession of the Raj Sowars, he turned round and suddenly, without the least provocation, shot the Ressaldar dead, he was immediately cut down by the Sowars, who on searching the house found quantity of property (chiefly cloth) evidently plundered in Marwar. The Maharajas of Jodhpoor and Bickaneer have liberally provided for the family of the deceased Ressaldar.

29. *Troops.*—Appendix B. will show the number of troops in the Bickaneer service, their monthly pay, the number of men discharged and the number entertained since last report. I am informed by the Durbar that the troops have been paid up to the 29th March 1874. No complaint for arrears of pay have lately been brought to my notice.

30. *Income and expenditure.*—From the Durbar Statement it appears that the income for the year under report amounts to Rupees 12,17,764-7-9: this includes the sum of Rupees 2,78,334-14-3 borrowed for the payment of arrears of pay due to the troops and other establishments which were reduced by the Maharaja on his accession to power.

The expenditure amounts to Rupees 11,63,834-9-3 and includes the sum of Rupees 1,94,870-9 for the repayment of money borrowed, leaving a surplus of Rupees 53,929-14-6, which (so I am informed) has not yet been collected from the different pergunnahs.

31. I am informed by the Durbar that they have lately so reduced the State expenses at Bickaneer and in the pergunnahs that the reductions will amount to Rupees 1,03,832-4 annually: this reduction, if true, is very creditable to the Durbar.

32. *Debts due to the Agency Treasurer.*—No arrangement has yet been made to pay off the money due to the Rajpootana, Mar-

wai, and Jeypoor Agency Treasuries The sum now amounts to Rupees 21,468 8 7, viz —

	<i>Rs</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>p</i>
Pajpootana	77	0	8 6
Marwar	86	40	11 7
Jeypoor	50	98	4 6

The Maharaja assures me that measures are in contemplation for the speedy liquidation of this debt and for the gradual payment of the old standing State debts

33 *Roorkee Workshops* —The balance (*vi* , Rupees 3 685 10 6) of the debt due to the Roorkee Workshop was paid on the 18th June last

34 *Mayo College* —The Maharaja has arranged to pay the Rupees 50 000 subscribed by the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing towards the Mayo College in three yearly instalments The first instalment of Rupees 15 000 was paid on the 3rd January 1874 His Highness has also paid the sum of Rupees 6,000 for the construction of boarding houses for the accommodation of two pupils to be sent from Bickaneer to study at the Mayo College, Ajmere and has also expressed his willingness to pay a further sum of Rupees 500 for the kitchens which are to be attached to the boarding houses

35 *Bengal Famine* —The Maharaja has subscribed the sum of Rupees 7,000 towards the Bengal Famine Fund

36 *Dispensary* —The following is a summary of the work done in the Bickaneer Dispensary from 1st April 1873 to the 31st March 1874

*Number of patients treated*

In-door patients	61
Out door patients	2 720
Total	2 781
Cured or relieved	2 393
Absent or unknown	316
Dead	9
Remaining	63

*Number vaccinated*

Successful	74
Unsuccessful	38
	112

Expenditure Rupees 1 189 15 8

37 *Vaccination* —The people of Bickaneer have not yet learnt the advantages of vaccination, very few will permit their children to undergo the operation In April last the Native Doctor reported the small pox was being spread by inoculation of the disease, the matter was immediately brought to the notice of the Durbar, and measures were taken to put a stop to the practice

38 *Settlement of Boundary dispute* —In obedience to Colonel of Tumkore certain long aneer States satisfaction

of the parties concerned, and the demarcation of the boundaries laid down has been completed by the erection of regular boundary pillars:—

1st.—Tumkore of Jeypoor and Rao of Bickaneer.

2nd.—Tumkore of Jeypoor and Hudial of Bickaneer.

3rd.—Khoree of Jeypoor and Mangao of Bickaneer.

39. The settlement of these disputed boundaries is a matter of congratulation to both States; their existence was the cause of much bloodshed and trouble. The country in which the villages of Tumkore and Rao are situated is of the most uninviting kind, the absence of trees and vegetation, the great scarcity of water (even at the commencement of the hot season), and the apparently interminable expanse of deep sand convey a melancholy conviction to the mind of a stranger that the unfortunate inhabitants of these desert villages must invariably suffer privations and want, and that their sufferings must be truly great in times of actual scarcity. The distance from Bickaneer to Tumkore is calculated at 160 miles; within this distance I did not observe any cultivation, nor did I see a really green leaf or a blade of green grass until I reached the Jeypoor town of Mulseesur.

40. In October last the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Hissar and the Hakim of Rajghur of Bickaneer met and settled a dispute regarding about four beegahs of land between the villages of Borak, of Hissar, and Mogana of Bickaneer.

41. *Sheobaree*.—The Maharaja has lately improved the garden at Sheobaree (an insignificant village about three miles from the city); he has also built a house there, and repaired the tank which has hitherto retained the rain water for only a very short time, now it is expected that the tank will hold the water during the greater part of the year. In addition to this His Highness has commenced to dig a well at Sheobaree, which will be a great convenience to the inhabitants of Sheobaree, and also to the numerous travellers who pass that way. I regret to say that the gardens at Gujnere (20 miles from Bickaneer) have suffered much from drought and neglect.

42. *Remarks*.—In concluding this report on the affairs of Bickaneer, I beg to observe that my intercourse with the Durbar has invariably been conducted in a most friendly manner. I have always found the Maharaja and his father, Lal Sing, willing and ready to listen to my advice, and profuse in their expressions of loyalty and attachment to the British Government, and although it has often been my duty to point out to His Highness the irregularities of his administration, he has never had occasion to complain of undue interference on my part, and I am happy to say. His Highness has frequently acknowledged the benefit he has derived by following the friendly advice which is always most willingly afforded him by the representatives of the Supreme Government.

43. *Duties on the triple border*.—Within the last two years no dacoities have occurred on the triple border. The 14 cases of highway robbery which have passed through this office during that time are detailed in Appendix C.

44. During the year under report I have visited some parts of Shekhawattee, the improved administration of that district has in a great measure contributed to the suppression of dacoity on the triple border.

At Seekur in particular the good arrangements made by Thakoor Mookund Sing are apparent to every one who visits that well kept little State. I have invariably found Thakoor Mookund Sing, Thakoor Chimmun Sing, and the other Seekur authorities willing and anxious to assist in the suppression of crime. I may here mention some of the arrangements made by them with that object in view.

45. The Meenas and Baorees, who are notorious for their predatory habits, are required to find security for their immediate attendance at any time they may be required. The chief men among the Baorees and Meenas have been entrusted with certain police stations, and have been made responsible for the prevention and detection of crime within their beat. The Baorees, &c., are

from the Thanna or T

is stated the name of

will be absent from their own village. They are required to report the arrival of any relation, friend, or stranger, at their village, and they are to be employed as much as possible as chowkeedars and cultivators of land.

46. In May 1873 the Marwar Durbar made the following arrangements regarding the Baorees and other predatory tribes —

1st — The Baorees were to be deprived of their camels, horses, and arms.

2nd — A census was to be taken of the Baorees residing in the Marwar district, and the Thakoors, Zemindars, and Bhoomecas, and other persons in whose village they resided were to be held responsible for their proper behaviour. Those Baorees who could not find security were to be placed under restraint, but it was particularly directed that their families should on no account be meddled with.

3rd — No Baoree is to leave the country without a pass. The patel or headman of the village is required to muster the Baorees daily, and to report those found absent.

4th — The Thakoors, Tehseeldars, and headman of village are urged to encourage the employment of Baorees in agricultural pursuits.

47. The . . . the suppression of crime . . . last . . . given and received every assistance to and from this office.

48. The measures adopted by the Marwar Durbar were at once brought to the special notice of the Bikaner Maharaja, and I urged His Highness to make similar arrangements in his district, and I pointed out the necessity of establishing thannas or police outposts throughout the country. I am happy to report that my suggestions have been attended to. I am informed by the Bikaner Durbar that measures very similar to those adopted by the Marwar Durbar for the proper control of the Baorees have been made in the Bikaner territory, and that ten thannas have now been established in the district, one hundred and twelve sowars are distributed among these ten thannas.

structions for the detection and suppression of crime on the



this difficulty has in a very great measure been overcome by the residence during the last two or three years of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Bickaneer.

50. The following table which shows the yearly reductions in the insurance rates on goods passing between Bickaneer, Marwar, Jeypoor, Bheewance, &c., proves how much more settled the triple border is now to what it was only a few years ago. In 1867, before the establishment of the Shoojanghur Office, the rates of insurance were Rupees 2 and 2½ per cent., they are now between 10 and 14 annas per cent :—

Routes.	RATES PER CENT.											
	1867.			1868.			1869 to 1872.			1873.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
From Bickaneer to Bheewance <i>via</i> Shoojanghur ...	2	0	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	10	0
From Bheewance to Bickaneer and Marwar, &c. ...	2	0	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	10	0
From Jeypoor to Bickaneer and Marwar ...	1	12	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	8	6
To Jeypoor from Bickaneer <i>via</i> Shoojanghur ...	1	12	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	8	6
From Jodhpoor to Bheewance, Bickaneer, &c. ...	2	4	0	1	4	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
To Jodhpoor from Bheewance, Bickaneer ...	2	4	0	1	4	0	0	14	0	0	14	0

## NOTES.

dhajee, left Jodhpoor in Sumbat 1627 and founded Bickaneer with the  
 a 1545 Rao Narayee reigned for a few months and died childless  
 er, Loonkurjee

onkurjee, captured Pergunnah Mohajun The third son, Jaitseejee,  
 was killed in a battle with Rao Maldeo of Jodhpoor, who held  
 be ninth son of Jaitseejee, regained the country with the assistance

thereof Akhee and received a grant of 20 pergunnahs from the

1 Raja Fortay  
Sing 2 Jey Sing

Gooman Sing,  
Panai Sing Akheer Sing

1 Hameer Sing 2 Balwant Sing 3 Jey Sing  
Dulput Sing

1 Sakut Sing 2. Muddun Sing 3 Kharuk

Lal Sing  
Maharaja  
Doongur Sing

Kharit Sing

Mr

BICKANEER,  
 The 27th July 1874. }

Exd.—J. M.

## SEROHI AGENCY REPORT.

No. 205-35G., dated Erinpoorah, 20th May 1874.

From—Political Superintendent of Serohi,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit a Report on the Serohi State for the year 1873-74.

2. *State of the country and crops.*—The rainfall was good, 14·4 inches having been registered : but in the Arravelli range, which runs parallel to Serohi on its eastern side, it was surprisingly scant, and there being no perennial streams in Serohi, the supply of water for the wells almost entirely depends on the running of its nullahs during the rains, which take their rise in those mountains, and the State suffered in consequence.

3. *The Khureef crops.*—The steady and periodical showers at the commencement of the season were most beneficial to the crops, but unfortunately in September and October the rain altogether ceased, and the khureef crop which at first promised to give a bumper harvest became withered, and the outturn was comparatively small.

4. *The Rubbee crop.*—About half only of the usual area of land was brought under cultivation for the rubbee crop owing to the number of wells which had run dry, but the yield was very satisfactory, and food grains have fallen in price as will be seen from the accompanying table:—

			1873.										1874.		
			April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		January.	February.	March.
			Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.		Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.
Wheat	...	...	14 4	14 12	13 8	13 12	14 6	15 2	16 0	16 0	15 8		15 0	16 0	16 0
Barley	...	...	21 8	21 0	18 4	18 0	19 4	20 0	21 0	21 12	22 0		22 0	22 8	23 0
Bajra	...	...	18 10	18 0	16 8	18 0	16 0	17 8	18 12	17 12	18 0		18 12	19 4	19 8

5. *Dewan.*—The appointment of Dewan which I mentioned was vacant in my last year's Report has not yet been filled up. The fact is the Serohi State is so small and so poor that the Rao cannot afford to pay a salary sufficiently high to induce a foreigner to accept the post, and there is nobody on the spot qualified to fill it, with the exception of the Naib Dewan Chimunjee, who still continues to perform the duties thereof, and has done so in a satisfactory manner. The permanent post of Dewan has been offered to Chimunjee more than once, but he is unwilling to accept it.

I have repeatedly urged on His Highness the Rao the necessity of collecting round him young and respectable men to be gradually trained for official positions, and though His Highness invariably concurs with me, yet he has hitherto failed to put the idea into practice. Consequently when a vacancy occurs an efficient candidate for it is not to be found.

6 *Dewan's salary*—The Dewan's salary was formerly Rupees 30 a month, and it was only by my personally pointing out to His Highness the impossibility of expecting any man to work fairly by the State on such a miserable pittance, that it was raised to Rupees 100.

7 *Salaries of Officials*—The salaries of the different Tehsildars and Thannadars of pergunnahs are all on the same false principle, and I can conceive no system more prejudicial to the true interests of the State than underpaying these officials.

8 *Thakoors and Jaghiredars*—The general conduct of the land-owners has been good they have been obedient to their Suzerain, and no instance of their harbouring bad characters has come to my notice.

9 *Settlement of the boundary dispute between the Durbar and Sahiban Jeyt Sing*—The long standing dispute between the Durbar and Sahiban Jeyt Sing regarding the boundary of the latter's village of Azaree, which had been the cause of so much ill feeling between the two brothers, was settled in March last by a punchayet of Ithakoors, to whose decision I prevailed on both parties to consent. Accompanied by the members of the punchayet I proceeded to the boundary in dispute, and remained there for 12 days, endeavouring to induce them to come to a decision, but I found it no easy matter, for it was evident they had received private instructions from the Durbar and Sahiban Jeyt Sing respectively, and had entered on the duty with their minds already made up.

10 Having to proceed to meet the Agent to the Governor-Generals Camp at Dessoree, I pitched a tent for the accommodation of the jury-men, whom I put under the charge of my jemadar of chuprassies and a party of mounted orderlies, with orders that they were not to be allowed to leave the boundary until they had given their decision in writing and the pillars had been erected and thus a few days later the case was settled.

11 I have since conversed with both His Highness the Rao and Sahiban Jeyt Sing on the subject. His Highness affirms that he has not some land, but expresses himself satisfied with the decision, and as Jeyt Sing holds similar views, I conclude the punchayet did a fair amount of justice.

12 *Boundary dispute at Chundrawattee*—His Highness the Rao also consented to a punchayet of landholders to settle the disputed boundary at Chundrawattee between the Durbars and the Thakoor of Danta, an opportunity has not yet been afforded me of visiting the spot accompanied by the punchayet, though I hope to do so during my next tour.

13 *Thakoor Lalljee of Domance*—The case of Thakoor Lalljee of Domance, whose outlawry against the State of Pahlunpoor was pronounced in my last year's Report, is still *sub judice* by the Pahlunpoor Government, but I have reason for hoping, from what the Political Superintendent informs me, that a final settlement will shortly be effected.

14. *Highway robbery.*—During the year under review not a single case of highway robbery has occurred on that portion of the high road from Ajmere to Ahmedabad which runs through the length of Serohi, and the village guides complain that their occupation is gone as travellers have ceased to employ them.

15. *Dacoity by Teemlah's band.*—In other parts of the State, particularly in the east and south-eastern portions, a number of dacoities have been committed chiefly, I believe, by Teemlah's band of dacoits, who are still very troublesome, and continue to receive sympathy, and obtain assistance from the country generally.

*Their residence in Meywar proved.*—It was proved at the meeting of the Meywar and Serohi border punchayet in February last that this band spent the greater portion of last rainy season in grass huts erected by them in the Arravelli hills, within the limits of the villages of Bokhara and Mugga, in Meywar whence they issued, as opportunity afforded, to commit raids in Marwar and Serohi. It is the universal complaint that this band when followed up and hard pressed invariably cross the border into Meywar, where they find a safe and sure refuge in the dense jungle of the hilly tracts.

16. *Present strength of original band.*—Although the band continues to number some 30 men of the original party headed by Teemlah, one only, a younger son of Teemlah's, is living, and he nearly lost his life by the hand of a comrade a short time ago in a drunken quarrel over the division of their booty.

17. *Attack on it by Police of Marwar.*—In January last in an attack which was made upon this band by the Marwar Police five of their number were killed, and the remainder have become so desperate, knowing no mercy will be shown them, that they have become more than unusually active in their depredations, especially in Marwar.

18. *Without co-operation of the Chief's eradication of outlaws improbable.*—Until confirmed action and hearty co-operation between the Chiefs of the States concerned is enforced, I see but little prospect of any permanent improvement taking place in the eradication of these and other outlaw bands.

19. *Subjugation of Asseeah's and Kooplak's band of dacoits.*—During the last two years two other bands of dacoits, known as Kooplak's and Asseeah's, have been subdued, but owing to the system obtaining in these Native States of Hakims and Thannadars increasing the revenue and filling their own pockets by inflicting fines on every possible pretext, and in amount far beyond the means of the parties so punished, and to the misrule and oppression to which the wild Bheels and Meenas are subjected, others have been driven into outlawry, and a fresh band known as Ganglah's, composed of men from Marwar and Serohi, have gone into outlawry and committed numerous robberies.

20. *Conduct of the Durbar officials towards the predatory tribes.*—Only lately when enquiring from two Meena robbers who had surrendered to me, their reasons for going out they told me their brother had been an outlaw, but that last year on his falling into the hands of the Raj, the Durbar officials revenged themselves upon them by carrying off

their buffaloes and looting their houses, and that they had thus been driven from their homes by sheer starvation and fear

I mention this circumstance as an instance of the manner in which the wild and predatory tribes of these districts are dealt with by their Durbars, for there is no doubt that in the majority of cases men who go into outlawry are driven to do so by acts of extortion and oppression one of the results of underpaid officials and want of proper control

21 *Immunity from molestation of British Officers travelling in the district*—A fact worthy of notice is that notwithstanding that an unusually large number of British officers of the Ecclesiastical, Survey, Telegraph, Public Works Department, Postal and Railway Departments have traversed the Serohi State to and fro during the past cold season through some of its wildest and most jungly parts, they and their followers have been free from molestation of any sort, with the one exception of the Bishop of Bombay, whose camp followers during the absence of His Lordship on Mount Aboo reported that they were robbed of some clothes at Anadra

22 *Capture of a dacoit by Mr McNair*—Mr McNair, an officer while at work in the Sewardree untain, captured a noted dacoit at Serohi

Mr McNair reports that he met this man followed by six others who on seeing him at once turned into the jungle, and that on his observing Heerka edge off from the pathway also, his suspicions were aroused, and he called on him to halt, upon which he too took to his heels, but on finding Mr McNair was following him he turned and fired an arrow, which fortunately missed its mark. Mr McNair, who was armed with a short gun, then returned the fire, and having wounded Heerka with shot in the nape of the neck, succeeded in overtaking and disarming him

The prisoner told Mr McNair who he was, and where he came from, adding that "owing to his land having been confiscated he took to highway robbery"

23 *Mail robbery*—One mail robbery has occurred during the year

*The apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators*—In August last the Government banghy mail was carried off near Birman in Serohi enquiry on the spot was promptly instituted, which resulted in the recovery of the whole of the contents of the mail bag, and the arrest of the perpetrators, one of whom was the postal runner, who was carrying the mail at the time. He and his accomplice, Utchul Sing, were both sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in the Agra Jail, a sentence which will no doubt have the desired effect

24 *Utchul Sing's object in robbing the mail within Birman limits*—Utchul Sing is a Rajpoot of Muggreewarra, and a connection of the Thakoor, and while hoping to enrich himself by plundering the mail, he took occasion to do so within the boundary of a neighbouring Thakoor, between whom and the members of his family a feud existed, thereby killing two birds with one stone, but fortunately for the Thakoor of Birman, Utchul Sing was found out and

25. *Apprehension of Umma Sing and his band.*—Utehul Sing's capture led to the discovery and apprehension of a band of men, who under his leadership and that of another Rajpoot, named Umma Sing of Muddar, had committed a dacoity in Pahlunpoor a few months before, in which property to the value of many hundreds of rupees was plundered.

*Umma Sing tried and sentenced.*—Umma Sing was also tried and sentenced to imprisonment for 14 years in the Aboo Jail, and the other members of the band were left to be dealt with by the Durbar.

26. *Capture of Kara Dull and Buggoojee.*—In January last a noted outlaw, named Kara Dull, who was known to have been engaged in the affray with the Sind Police near Boyatra (Marwar) in August 1872, was pursued and killed by parties of Jalore and Pahlunpoor Police acting together.

Another proclaimed robber, named Buggoojee Thakoor, belonging to the band, was also captured at the same time, and made over to the Pahlunpoor Durbar for trial.

*Reward divided between Police of Marwar and Pahlunpoor.*—For each of these men a reward of Rupees 1,000 had been offered, and this money with your sanction was divided between the Police of the two States.

27. *Trial of the Boyatra Thakoor and others.*—In November last the trial of the Thakoor of Boyatra and others was held before the Marwar Court of Vakeels at Boyatra. They were accused of committing a dacoity in the Runn of Cutch, and were pursued into Marwar by the Sind Police; where they were overtaken, and in the conflict which ensued a Subadar and Naik of the Police were killed.

28. *Result of the trial.*—One of the accused was found guilty and sentenced to be hung, and the remainder having been acquitted on the capital charge of murder were handed over to the Political Superintendent, Thurr and Parkur, for trial in the Sind Courts on the minor charge of dacoity.

29. *Jalore Pergunnah.*—I am happy in being able to report that the repose of the Jalore pergunnah, mentioned in my last Report, has not been interrupted, and no case of gang robbery has occurred.

30. *Thakoor of Malwarra seized and punished.*—In paragraph 26 of my last year's Report I mentioned that it would be necessary to punish the Malwarra Thakoor, who was one of the most influential, powerful, and unruly landholder in the Dewaluttee pergunnah. Accordingly with the full concurrence of His Highness the Maharaja a fitting opportunity was taken for moving a force of Marwar mounted Police on Malwarra, which was surrounded shortly before daybreak. The Thakoor at first prepared to act on the defensive, but on the delivery of a letter from me, stating that the Hakim was acting by my orders, he at once surrendered.

I placed him in irons, and sent him a prisoner to the Jalore Fort, at the same time confiscating all his villages. Three months afterwards finding him broken in spirit I consented to listen to his expression of contrition for the past and his promise of good conduct for the future, and released him on security, at the same time reinstating him in his

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27. *Trial of the Boyatra Thakoor and others.*—In November last the trial of the Thakoor of Boyatra and others was held before the Marwar Court of Vakeels at Boyatra. They were accused of committing a dacoity in the Runn of Cutch, and were pursued into Marwar by the Sind Police; where they were overtaken, and in the conflict which ensued a Subadar and Naik of the Police were killed.

28. *Result of the trial.*—One of the accused was found guilty and sentenced to be hung, and the remainder having been acquitted on the capital charge of murder were handed over to the Political Superintendent, Thurr and Parkur, for trial in the Sind Courts on the minor charge of dacoity.

29. *Jalore Pergunnah.*—I am happy in being able to report that the repose of the Jalore pergunnah, mentioned in my last Report, has not been interrupted, and no case of gang robbery has occurred.

30. *Thakoor of Malwarra seized and punished.*—In paragraph 26 of my last year's Report I mentioned that it would be necessary to punish the Malwarra Thakoor, who was one of the most influential, powerful, and unruly landholder in the Dewaluttee pergunnah. Accordingly with the full concurrence of His Highness the Maharaja a fitting opportunity was taken for moving a force of Marwar mounted Police on Malwarra, which was surrounded shortly before daybreak. The Thakoor at first prepared to act on the defensive, but on the delivery of a letter from me, stating that the Hakim was acting by my orders, he at once surrendered.

I placed him in irons, and sent him a prisoner to the Jalore Fort, at the same time confiscating all his villages. Three months afterwards finding him broken in spirit I consented to listen to his expression of contrition for the past and his promise of good conduct for the future, and released him on security, at the same time reinstating him in his





The sleeping apartments are crowded and badly ventilated, notwithstanding which the health of the prisoners has been good. This is accounted for by the fact that the men are properly fed, and are either employed on out-door work or are located in open sheds during the remainder of the twenty-four hours.

The sleeping barracks are not capable of improvement, and what is really required is a new jail; but for this there are no funds.

41. *Kidnapping*.—No case of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes has come to notice during the year.

42. *General health*.—The general health of the country has been extremely good, and no epidemics of any kind have occurred.

43. *Punchayets*.—The annual Border Punchayet between Serohi and Mahee Kanta met at Roherah on the 2nd of February last, when all pending cases were disposed of.

The new rules by which the Guzerat and Rajpootana Border Punchayets are presided over by one officer, instead of by the Political Agents of the two States conjointly, as formerly, came into force this year.

44. The Meywar and Serohi Punchayet commenced work on the 14th February, and all cases were settled with the exception of eight in connexion with Teemlah's band, the hearing of which was at the request of the Meywar Vakeel postponed until the next meeting.

45. *State Accounts*.—I append a Statement shewing the revenue and expenditure of the State during the past year, which has been obligingly furnished me by the Durbar.

*Excess of expenditure over receipts*.—From this it appears that there has been an excess of expenditure over receipts of about a thousand rupees, and that His Highness the Rao has failed to carry out his promise to curtail his expenditure and to devote a portion of the State income towards the reduction of the debt due to the Raj banker.

*Liquidation of debts due to Marwar Treasurer*.—I believe, however, that the debt due to the Marwar Agency banker on account of decrees as compensation against the State by the International Court of Vakeels has been reduced by Rupees 6,711-8-9.

46. *Reasons assigned for increase of expenditure*.—The reasons assigned by the Rao for this increase of expenditure are large outlays in the repairing of tanks; entertaining his daughter, who is married to the eldest son of the Maharaja of Kishenghur; the visit of His Highness' sister from Doongurpoor; and the marriage of another sister's daughter to the Jeysulmere Chief.

His Highness has also two sisters married to the late Maharaja Tukht Sing of Jodhpoor, whose death threw expenses on the Durbar that were entirely unforeseen, and which could not be avoided without compromising the Rao's dignity and position.

47. *Correctness of accounts furnished by Durbar*.—It has been customary to ask the Durbar to furnish annually a statement showing the receipts and disbursements for the past year, and though I have no means of testing them, I have no reason to suppose that those now appended are not correct.

*State debt undiminished*.—The object in view, however, would not seem to have been attained, and I am of opinion that the State debt never will be paid off so long as the Rao has full control over the exchequer.

*Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of the Serohi State for Sumbut 1929, A D from 21st July 1872 to 10th July 1873.*

CR.

Dr.

	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
By balance in the Raj Treasury on the 20th July 1872	6,751 15 9				69,637 14 6
Uncollected balance in Pergunnahs on the 20th July 1872 collected during the year Sumbut 1929	10,630 5 0				
<b>Received during the year Sumbut 1929</b>					
1 Land and revenue of every description	68,707 4 6	17,253 4 9			
2 Transit duty	34,424 2 3				
3 Miscellaneous	25,931 15 9				
Balance due by Raj to State Banker on the 10th July 1873		1,30,134 6 6			
		67,835 2 3			
<b>Total</b>					
1 To balance due to Raj Banker on the 20th July 1872					
2 Expenditure during the year Sumbut 1929					
3 Tribute to British Government					
4 Honor Talika or household expenses of all kinds of His Highness the Rao and his family					
5 Charities and temples					
6 Subsidies and grants					
7 Present rewards to camp followers and travellers					
8 Office and office expenses					
9 Post on posts on main road					
10 Troops and contingent expenses					
11 Jati expenses					
12 Public Works					
13 Schools					
14 Dispensary and Vaccination					
15 Penalties					
16 Interest on debts and dokan church					
17 Miscellaneous expenses					
18 Extra expenses incurred for Jankoonjee (daughter of His Highness)					
19 Do do funeral obsequies of late Mahamja of Jodhpore					
20 Compensation awarded by Court of Vakeels					
Balance by cash and stock in Raj Treasury on 10th July 1873					
Uncollected balance in pergunnah on 10th July 1873					
<b>Total</b>					

J. MINIOORAH,  
The 20th May 1871.

(Sd) W. CARNELL, Lieut.-Col.,  
Poll. Supdt.



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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES,

1874-75.

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Published by Authority.

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4. His Highness the Maharana Sumbhoo Sing of Oodeypoor, G.C.S.I., died from an abscess in the liver, which had kept him ill for some months previously. He had, as is usual in Rajpootana, invariably evaded any attempt of the Political Agent to elicit from him a settlement of the succession, and there was some uneasiness regarding it on the day after his death. This was dispelled by the prompt action of the Officiating Political Agent, Colonel Wright, who lost no time in obtaining from the Maharanee mother and the Nobles present a concurrent decision in favor of Sujjun Sing, cousin to the deceased Maharana. After this the official recognition of Sujjun Sing by the Viceroy was quietly awaited, and he was installed without trouble.

5. Nevertheless Sohun Sing, uncle of the deceased Maharana, represented to the Government of India his claims to succeed, and though these have been of course negatived, he remains at his jaghire of Bagore, where he attempts to ignore his nephew as Maharana, and maintains an attitude of very guarded disaffection, carefully avoiding any overt act that might commit him.

6. This attitude would not have been tolerated so long had the Durbar showed any wish to coerce him. But they do not, in fact, desire his presence at the capital, while the hostility between Sohun Sing and his brother, Sukkut Sing, (father of the present Maharana), and the latter's character make it necessary for the Political Agent before enforcing formal submission to understand thoroughly Sohun Sing's real position and motives for holding aloof. The father and this uncle of the young Maharana are likely to give him trouble whenever he undertakes the government, unless they be bound over to keep the peace. It will be remembered that their quarrel began over the Bagore succession.

7. The late Maharana Sumbhoo Sing was much loved by the people, of a gentle and amiable disposition, and most courteous manner. His death is much to be deplored on public grounds, for his rule was very popular, and it lasted only about 14 years. It was generally considered by his family and the people generally, wrote Colonel Wright, "a dishonor to the name of their much-loved Chief that he was obliged to die alone;" in other words, that the preparations made in his zenana for becoming suttee should be peremptorily stopped. Colonel Wright says, that at every previous funeral of a Maharana some women had become suttees, but on this occasion the rite was entirely prevented.

by the firmness and excellent arrangement of the Political Agent, aided by the two chief Nobles, the Raos of Saloombui and Kanore, whose conduct deserves high praise. The expenses of the funeral amounted to Rupees 4,78 480

8 At Ulwur the Maharaja's death left a vacancy difficult to fill. There was no living descendant, either lineal or adopted, of Maharao Pertab Sing of Ulwur, but general opinion pointed to Mungul Sing of the Thana family, a boy of 16, as the most approved successor. However Thakoor Lukdeer Sing, who is in some distant degree related to the late Chief, and is a man of reputation in Ulwur, became also a candidate, and the Government of India ordered that the succession, as between Mungul Sing and Lukdeer Sing, should be decided by an award of the heads of the families qualified to provide and choose a Maharaja. Mungul Sing was elected by a majority of this constituency, and was formally recognized by the Supreme Government. To this decision there was no resistance, indeed, I believe Mungul Sing had the good wishes of most of the people, but the losing candidate, Thakoor Lukdeer Sing and his party refused to accept it, and tried hard to get it set aside. They carried their opposition so far as to withhold allegiance to the new Maharaja, not only by abstaining from presenting a *nuzzar*, but by holding apart together as a faction, and showing plainly that they wanted only strength and opportunity to go much further. It will be recollected that Thakoor Lukdeer Sing had twice headed armed resistance against the oppression of the late Maharaja Sheodan Sing, and the second time with success.

His conduct on these occasions was justifiable, and his character stood high in the State, inasmuch that his refusal to acknowledge Mungul Sing was greatly regretted by all British officers who knew him, and his contumacy was for some time very leniently treated. But it is to be feared that his disappointment, the recollection of former successful opposition, and ill advice of interested Agents misled his judgment.

Although too wise to resist openly a decision confirmed by the British Government, yet he would neither yield nor allow his adherents to yield, so it was necessary to allow the Ulwur Durbar to attach the estates of all the refractory Thakoors, while Lukdeer Sing was ordered to leave Ulwur and to reside at Ajmere. He obeyed reluctantly, and with delay that very nearly exhausted the patience of the authorities.

*Administration during minorities.*

9. As the new Chiefs who succeeded in Meywar and Ulwur were both under age, it became necessary to provide for the proper administration of the two States during their minorities. There are now three States, of which the Chiefs are minors—*Meywar*, *Ulwur*, and *Dholepoo*.

10. In Oodeypoor the young Maharana was nearly 17 years of age when he was placed on the *guddee*, so the minority is not likely to last long. It was necessary for the proper management of a State, which has always been difficult for its Chief to keep in order, and in which trustworthy officials are rare, to place the superintendence of the whole administration in the hands of the Political Agent. But it was agreed that a Council should be formed, to be composed of the four Nobles selected for periodical attendance at Oodeypoor on the Chief, and of the two principal Ministers, with the Political Agent as President; and that all cases of importance should be laid before the Council by the President, who should decide what cases should thus be treated. The main principle to be adopted by the Political Agent was to endeavour to give method and stability to existing institutions, to improve the course of justice without undertaking to dispense justice, and invariably to impose upon the chief persons of the State a due share of the responsibility for deciding all important questions of internal Government.

11. The administration of Ulwur had been in the hands of very able Political Agents, aided by a Council, before the death of the late Maharaja; and it only remained to introduce some modifications of the system. The Councils are now relieved as much as possible of ordinary routine work, and of judicial business, which is left with special functionaries. Supreme executive authority rests with the Political Agent, who is also President of the Council, and who is bound to lay all important questions of internal administration before his Council for their collective advice. He can of course always act on his own responsibility, but for this there should be special reason. In Ulwur the minority is likely to be longer than at Oodeypoor, so that there is time to continue more systematic reform, and to build on the foundations of some permanent organization. The settlement of land revenue will be soon concluded, and the finances are flourishing.

12. At Oodeypoor the plan of a ten years' fixed assessment was mentioned in the lifetime of the late Maharana;

but it would be such a difficult undertaking in a State like Meywar, that I doubt much whether it ought to be attempted during a short minority. At Dholepoor also there has been for some time a Council, whom Major Dennehy compliments on the quantity of work performed by them, and on their constant daily attendance.

### *Education of the minors*

13 When the successions were fixed, and the temporary administrations arranged, there remained the important duty of providing for the proper education of the young Chiefs. Taking into consideration the atmosphere in which the Chiefs of India necessarily grow up, it seemed that good personal conduct and a proper manner of life are the first objects in regulating the training of a young Chief in Rajpootana.

Trustworthy native guardians who could live constantly with their wards appeared most likely to accomplish these ends, though the result must always be doubtful. And I think it very fortunate that for the Chief of Oodeypoor, the services of Dewan Janee Beharee Lal have been secured by the courtesy of the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor, whose trusted officer he is, for the Dewan is well known and highly esteemed at Oodeypoor.

14 The guardianship at Ulwur was accepted by Pundit Munphool, C S I, whose character and abilities are well known and will be most valuable in his present appointment. Subordinate teaching arrangements have, of course, been also made.

15 In Dholepoor the education of the young Rana has hitherto been personally superintended by Major Dennehy, who reports that he has made good elementary progress. It will soon be necessary to settle a plan for placing him under regular tuition.

### *Management of Kotah*

16 The only other State not under the direct rule of its hereditary Chief is *Kotah*. This State continues to be successfully administered by Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, C S I, in spite of the difficulties inseparable from his position.

17 I visited Kotah in January 1875, and I must confess that I was struck with the generally flourishing look



of a country and city which are reported to have been so grievously misgoverned. It tended to strengthen the opinion of those who suspect that misgovernment, to a degree which seems to Europeans ruinous, takes some time in India before it seriously damages the springs of productiveness, or deranges society in a naturally fertile country.

18. In Kotah the difficulty is to accomplish radical reform upon the existing materials, and to remedy confusion without a total change of system. So again it is necessary at once to give the Nawab Faiz Ali Khan very thorough support (otherwise he would fail), and to superintend his proceedings. The restoration of finances continues still the great difficulty. I have gone into this matter separately, and it is one difficult to handle in an Annual Report, nor is the statement of revenue and expenditure in the Nawab's report very clearly arranged. I have also to look over the Nawab's plans, which he mentions, for a land revenue settlement, and for consolidating the customs. But these things hardly belong to the transactions of 1874-75.

*Affairs of other States.*

19. No important events have happened during the year in the other States of Rajpootana.

20. In *Marwar*, Maharaja Jeswunt Sing continues to rule vigorously, and to use his best endeavours toward reform of police and finance. So much of his territory belongs to the jaghiredars that uniform government, or the introduction of general changes is peculiarly difficult. But he exerts himself very sincerely to put down violent crime, and he has been attempting improvements in the system of revenue collection from the land and from the customs.

21. From *Bickaneer*, Captain Burton's report of political affairs is on the whole favorable. In January 1874 Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly received at Jeypoor the Thakoors who were in opposition to the Durbar; and a Committee was appointed to adjust complaints, which arose principally out of the system which prevailed under the late Maharaja of constantly transferring grants of land. This has caused a conflict of claims very difficult to settle; but the Committee is said to have made progress and done good up to date.

22. In September the Maharaja in person met Sir Lewis Pelly at Sambhur; and the counsel which he there obtained

seems to have had some effect. Nevertheless, the relations between the Maharaja and his Thakoors are still strained.

23. On the 25th March Captain Burton received news of the discovery and defeat of an attempt to poison the Maharaja of Bickaneer by placing some deadly compound in his shoes. The chief persons said to be implicated were Kharak Sing, whose family had pretensions to succeed the late Maharaja, and Ummur Sing, one of the principal Thakoors. A Commission was ordered to make enquiry into the affair, which has not yet sent up its report.

24. In *Tonk* also I think there has been decided improvement; or else (what is quite as probable) their reports of administrative backsliding after Sahibzada Oobedulla Khan quitted the Ministry had been over-stated. I passed twice through Tonk in the spring of 1875, and after much discussion the Nawab agreed to place the Ministry in the hands of his uncle, Mahomed Ibadulla Khan, who is much respected. Since then I have heard no complaints; and it must be remembered that a State consisting of six separate *enclaves* among other territories is hard to supervise. The financial condition of the State is not, I understand, embarrassing, though there are some large debts of old standing.

25. As was mentioned in the Report from Marwar for last year, the Maharaja is contemplating some kind of measurement and re-assessment of his villages in this State, but on this question it is not easy to advise him, since it is obvious that the benefit of such an operation, which must cost money,

re-assessment had been mooted in Meywar; and from Jeypoor the Political Agent now reports that a scientific survey and assessment is contemplated in that State. For Kotah also the Nawab Faiz Ali Khan is contemplating a settlement; and he will be asked to submit definite plans before beginning anything.

26. Kotah is a very different country from Jeypoor or Jodhpoor; it has very rich land, almost all directly under State management; while probably Zalim Sing's *organization* of the land revenue still survives to some extent. But in the other States a settlement will be everywhere a *difficult task*, for, so far as I could discover on my *travels*, the *settling* communities are only groups of *tribes*.

patel and putwaree, where they exist at all, are mere servants of the fisc; there are no records and no rights; and the area of the villages is immense, sometimes 50,000 beegahs; the demand is indeed limited by customary rates on the different crops, but practically its limit must be the rarity of cultivators. The difference in appearance between the Jats or Goojur peasants in Rajpootana proper, and in British India, is very much in favor of the British subjects. The Rajpoots themselves cultivate seldom. In this condition of things the foundations of any lasting settlement of the land revenue have still to be laid. If, however, the object is merely to strike a fair average of the sum which each village could now pay, and to fix this summarily with the villagers as a body for five or six years, then a rapid measurement of the cultivated and cultivable area may suffice.

27. In August 1874 the Maharaja revised and consolidated the export and import duties in Marwar, with the intention of instituting one lump payment for the numerous local dues taken from traders as they passed through his territory, an object which obtained the cordial approbation of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. The measure which involved the withdrawal from Jaghiredars of their customary right to levy dues has not, I believe, worked without obstacles in practice. It is one thing to realize on account of the State a lump sum which is to exempt the trader from all further demands throughout Marwar, and it is another thing to make sure that the powerful Thakoors respect this exemption.

28. A consolidating reform, similar to that made in Marwar, has been introduced in the system of customs collection in Jeypoor also, and has elicited remonstrance from the State of Tonk, as the real effect is to increase heavily the duty on goods in transit upon any single line of road through Jeypoor. I am making enquiries into the question. But the extension of the Railway through Rajpootana will much affect the whole revenue of Marwar, and of every other State from duties upon external trade or goods in transit. If the main arteries of external trade are kept open, the customs and transit duties will sink into an octroi on consumption. In Upper Rajpootana capital is leaving the old towns, being no longer exposed to the risks which drove the enterprising Marwaree merchants to keep their treasures in Bickaneer, Jodhpoor, or Nagore out of the reach of plundering Pathans or Mahrattas.

*Judicial and Police*

29 Several important orders have been issued by the Government during the past year for the determination of matters of procedure and jurisdiction in regard to British subjects, European and Native, accused of committing offences in foreign territory. The practice in these matters seems to have been hitherto very indefinite. There are still some questions connected with the pursuit and extradition of criminals as between Native States, both within and without the boundaries of Rajpootana, which occasionally give trouble. In 1870, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, an engagement was executed between Jeypoor and Puttiala for mutual surrender of criminals. This has not worked well, indeed has not worked at all. Nevertheless on such a notorious border as that of the Shekhawuttee country some good system of inter statal Police is plainly necessary, though it is not easy to propose any better arrangement than that which was made in 1870, except by investing the British Assistant at Shoojanghur with special local authority, or by periodical meetings on the border of representatives from the States concerned. The same question has arisen, though in not so complicated a form, between Bickaneer and Bhawalpoor.

30 Among the Rajpootana States there is no doubt considerable advantage to criminals from the diverse jurisdictions, though this is only part of the general deficiency of proper Police, and something of the same sort survived among the English counties not so very long ago. The remedy devised for these obstacles to justice is by the Courts of Vakeels, but these are becoming more and more juries for award of compensation rather than Criminal Courts, as they seldom punish offenders, the system is open to much abuse, and will, I think, soon need revision, as times change and better methods become practicable.

The following statement shows the character of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakeels and the States to which criminals belonged —

	Meywar	M rwar	Jeypoor	Harowtee	Total
<i>Offences against the person</i>					
Murder	0	1	0	3	4
Assault with wounding	2	0	0	3	5
Total	2	1	0	6	9

Meywar. Marwar. Jeypoor. Harowtee. Total.

*Against property.*

Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	2	0	1	2	5
Highway robbery without	ditto	...	9	9	25	12	55
Gang robbery with	ditto	...	1	2	0	0	3
Ditto without	ditto	...	0	20	0	1	21
Theft with aggravated circumstances			0	0	0	0	0
Ditto without	ditto	...	7	15	30	21	73
Cattle lifting	...	...	2	21	41	34	98
Premeditated dacoity	...	...	0	0	9	13	22
Arson	...	...	2	1	1	0	4
Burglary	...	...	0	4	1	5	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	15	45	44	26	130
Kidnapping	...	...	0	1	0	0	1
Poisoning	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Total	...	...	38	118	152	114	422

*Dacoities and crime generally.*

31. No general survey of the state of violent crime in Rajpootana can safely be attempted, for our means of information are everywhere defective, and vary in different States. The Returns obtained by the Thuggee and Dacoity Officers are said by the Superintendent-General to be equally untrustworthy. When valuable plunder has been taken, we hear of the affair sometimes through complaints to the Court of Vakeels; but I suspect that many such claims for compensation are adjusted by the States, and that only cases which cannot be thus settled come into Court. Nevertheless it may be said that the high roads are now very fairly secure; and the few mail robberies that have been reported have been mostly in the cross country lines in the south-west, the motive of these being not so much robbery as instinctive hostility by the wild tribes and barbarous Chiefs to anything ominous of civilized government. For the same reason they knock down boundary marks and hustle surveyors, as savouring of order and regulation. But as a rule the wild tribes, when properly handled, give very little trouble to the Government of India.

32. In the autumn of 1874 the band of the outlawed Thakoor of Khatu (Marwar) committed some outrages, and proclamations were issued by the Jodhpoor Durbar offering large rewards for his arrest. He was, and still is, supposed to be in hiding in the wilds of Meywar; but he has lain

very quiet of late, and the border of Marwar has been undisturbed. I trust that we may at least succeed in breaking up his gang, which is now the only one in open outlawry in Rajpootana.

33 The Meenas about the triple border of Meywar, Marwar, and Serohi had also given some trouble, and there was at one time a plan for hunting them down by the combined forces of the three States. But the drawbacks to this plan were that, unless conducted by a British Officer, its success was very improbable and not probable even under his conduct, or with the aid of British Contingents. Moreover all experienced officers strenuously upheld the policy of avoiding any avoidable collision between British forces, and these predatory clans unless Imperial interests were involved.

The Durbars to which these outlaws are subject are not only responsible primarily for putting them down, but also for the mismanagement which originally drove them out, while the outlaws themselves have almost always carefully respected the British Government, as to person, property, and postal lines. It was probably upon these considerations that Sir Lewis Pelly preferred, as he wrote in last year's Report, to try first the "method of inducing the outlaws of this class to surrender, and settle down to industrial pursuits on receiving pardon for the past." That method has, as I have reported separately, been, in the hands of Colonel Carnell and Major Walter, very successful, insomuch that nearly all the bands which were known to infest the Marwar Serohi country have been settled, and this country is, for the present at least, tranquil.

34 In Marwar the Durbar had, in 1873, prepared a systematic plan of action for repressing, supervising, and settling down the Baoreas, a tribe of habitual criminals which is very strong in that State. Major Walter reported in January 1875 that the plan has been steadily worked upon, and promised well. As, however, it places the tribe under very strict repressive regulations, the co-operation of other States into which the Baoreas (or Moghyas) might fly was necessary. The Meywar Durbar, upon reference, affirms that no Baoreas or Moghyas belong properly to its territory, and that all who enter Meywar are foreigners, who will be expelled. This view is very doubtful, and we are still insisting that Meywar shall take stock of its criminal tribes more accurately, in the meantime the genuine result of the Marwar

scheme has to be tested. If it actually reclaims the main body of the Marwar Baoreas, this would be a most creditable administrative exploit.

*Boundaries.*

35. In the beginning of 1874 the list of unsettled boundaries stood as follows:—

Between			
Sikh States of	Puttiala	and	{
Nabha	...	...	{
Jeypoor	...	...	{
			{
Ajmere	...	...	{
			{
Meywar	...	...	{
			{

Ulwur.  
Jeypoor.  
Bickancer.  
Marwar.  
Meywar.  
Harowtee.  
Jeypoor.  
Kishenghur.  
Marwar.  
Tonk.  
Shahpoora.

Sir Lewis Pelly, in his letter No. 3637-826, dated 22nd September 1874, reported to Government the arrangements he had made for the settlement of all these disputes.

36. During the cold season of 1874-75, boundaries were settled to the following extent:—

Between			
Sikh States of	Puttiala	Nabha.	{
Jeypoor	...	...	{
			{
Ajmere	...	...	{
			{

Ulwur.  
Jeypoor.  
Bickaneer.  
Marwar.  
Meywar.  
Harowtee.  
Jeypoor.  
Kishenghur.

and boundary pillars finally set up.

37. The unsettled border between Meywar and Marwar lies along the Aravallis, where at one point the Serohi border makes a triple junction. This is wild and barren land, occupied mostly by Bheel tribes, who object to settling anything; moreover the border for a long way divides Meywar from Godwar, now a district of Marwar, but originally part of Meywar, which has never ceased to regret its loss. So the marking out of the boundary has caused some jealousy

and attempts at thwarting; indeed the Bheels at one time threatened serious trouble, which was averted by the address of the officers on the spot, Captain Conolly and Lieutenant Yate, and by the vigorous action of Colonel Herbert at Oodeypoor. Part of this boundary, including the important point of the Dussoorie Pass, remains to be settled after the rains.

38. *Meywar-Tonk*.—It was impossible to appoint an officer during last cold season for the settlement of this boundary, but an endeavor will be made to take up this work in November next, and afterwards to lay down the boundaries between Meywar and Shahpoora.

39. *Meywar Internal Boundaries*.—The Nobles of Meywar and the Political Agent agreed that these disputes should be speedily settled by a British officer, and endeavor will be made to arrange, if possible, for the deputation of an officer of some standing to take them up next cold season. But I wish first to understand clearly how the decisions when made are to be upheld; for disputes between the Meywar Jaghiredars are often inveterate feuds which a British officer cannot undertake to compose. It would not do for the pillars set up by a British officer to be knocked down with impunity by the discontented party, and yet the British Agency could not possibly be expected to interfere to preserve them. The business of enforcing the maintenance of even the external inter-statal boundaries, now that we have taken it up on so large a scale, is quite troublesome enough.

### *Local Corps.*

40. The Deoleo Irregular Force and Mhairwarra Battalion have been inspected by the Brigadier-General Commanding at Nusserabad, and the Erinpooora Irregular Force by the Brigadier-General Commanding at Deesa, and have been favorably noticed. The inspection of the Meywar Bheel Corps did not take place this year, but I understand that it fully maintains its reputation for efficiency.

### *Weather, rainfall, and general health.*

41. I subjoin a brief summary of the periodical reports upon the weather, crops, rainfall, and public health in Rajpootana during 1874-75.

#### SEROHI.

*Rainfall*.—Registered at Erinpooora 19 inches ago 4 11 4 inches in 1873-74, a good fall, more than .



*Crops.*—Both khureef and rubbee crops were excellent during the year. Supply of water in wells generally good throughout the year.

*Weather*—Seasonable throughout the year.

*General health*—Good. No epidemics. Ague prevalent in August, September, October, and part of November.

#### ABOO.

Rainfall above average and well distributed, 72·29 inches.

#### MARWAR.

*Rainfall.*—The monsoons set in late, *i.e.*, in the beginning of August; 7 inches were registered in Jodhpoor.

*Crops.*—Khureef crops excellent; rubbee crops most favorable. Water supply very fair, better in tanks and wells up to November 1874 when tanks went dry and wells were resorted to. Scarcity felt in conclusion of year.

*Weather*—Seasonable.

*General health.*—During April and May 1874 guinea-worm and fever prevalent. Fever in August, September, and October; rest of year health good.

#### MEYWAR.

*Rainfall* 24·20 inches against 18·92 inches in 1873-74, which was below average. This was registered at Oodeypoor.

*Crops.*—Khureef gave good outturn, though somewhat injured by heavy rains in August. By middle of July water became plentiful. Middle of August tanks and wells were full. In the Western districts the rubbee was deficient, and in the Eastern only average.

*Weather.*—Seasonable, nothing to be remarked.

*Health.*—Good throughout the year.

#### HAROWTEE AND TONK.

*Rainfall* registered at Deolee 35 inches; at Tonk 23·4 inches; at Kotah 26·6 inches; at Jhallawar 50·32 inches; at Shahpoora 20·90 inches. As far as I can judge, the fall at Deolee was fair, but the fall at Tonk 5 inches less than last year; Kotah 14 inches less than last year; Jhallawar 6 inches more; Shahpoora 15 inches less.

*Crops.*—Good throughout the year.

*Weather.*—No remarks in the reports.

*General health.*—Good except small-pox in April 1874, and fever in October.

#### ULWUR

*Rainfall* 22·38 inches against 34·3 inches last year.

*Crops.*—Khureef very good; prospects of rubbee not promising until February, when a fall of rain caused improvement. Tanks and wells well supplied, except in February and March 1875 when supply was short.

*Weather.*—Seasonable.

*General health.*—Generally good. In August, September, and October fever prevailed.

#### BHURTPOOR.

*Rainfall.*—Rainfall was good, 30·81 inches.

*Crops.*—The monsoons commenced well, promising good khureef in August, want of rain threatened loss, but in September showers were plentiful and a good harvest was ultimately obtained. The rubbee crops were good.

*Weather.*—Nothing to be remarked except as above.

*General health.*—Some illness, principally fever in August; fever in September, October, and November, otherwise health good.

#### JEYPOOR

*Rainfall*—19·35 inches registered at Jeypoor.

*Crops.*—Both khureef and rubbee harvests good.

*Weather.*—Seasonable. Monsoons commenced with two heavy rainfalls in May.

*Health.*—Very good throughout the year, two or three cholera cases in June 1874.

#### JAILS, DISPENSARIES, AND SANITATION.

42. A report upon these subjects has been submitted by Dr. Moore, Superintendent of Dispensaries, for the calendar year 1874. Dr. Moore, who has had long experience in Rajpootana, writes that during recent years there have been great improvements in the jails, the lead having originally been taken by Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor. It Oodeypoor, Bickaneer, Kerowlee, and Ul., jails at Jodhpoor and Kotah may be

institutions reformed. Prison management belongs to a settled and scientific penal system, and has therefore no natural place at present in Rajpootana. In one State I asked to see a jail, and it was shown me with some complacency, swept, and garnished, but empty, the convicts had all been released upon the recent accession of a new Chief. In Serohi the convicts employed on extramural labor fled for sanctuary in a body to a neighbouring temple, and their guard fled to another temple to escape punishment. But in spite of these accidents there is certified to be much serious improvement, a fact especially gratifying to the Government of India; for it is obvious that if we insist on crime being punished, and punished in a civilized way, we are bound also to see that the jails into which the offenders are cast are habitable. At Jeypoor the jail looks very well managed indeed; the number of convicts in proportion to the population of the State being, however, remarkably large. At Ulwur the jail is in excellent order, and at Kotah the improvement is, I am told by those who saw the old Jail, immense.

43. An abstract Return showing the working of the dispensaries is subjoined. These 69 dispensaries have almost all been established in the last 20 years, mainly through the constant exertions and judicious superintendence of Dr. Moore. Of course their maintenance still depends very largely upon the influence of British officers, except perhaps in Jeypoor; but even in Jeypoor they are sure to deteriorate (as they would in British India) in default of proper superintendence.

44. Doctor Moore reports much sanitary improvement at Jodhpoor and Kotah, the latter a most unhealthy place. Oodeypoor, called by Colonel Tod the most romantic site on the Continent of India, is said to be also eminently unclean. On the other hand, all authorities agree that Western Rajpootana, as a country at large, is particularly healthy, and, as the supply of food and water has been good during the past year, the people have suffered little from illness. Small-pox has been mild and cholera insignificant.

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NAMES OF STATES	No of Institutions in each State	NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED			NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED			REMARKS
		In door	Out door	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful doubtful or unknown	Total	
Bharatpur	13	1 618	61 756	66 374	20 493	2 833	23 326	The total cost in the Native States under the head dispensaries was, according to the Returns forwarded to the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccinat on Rupees 45 596 4 8 being at the rate of annas 3 pic 6 4 per patient. The total expenditure on vaccination was Rupees 9 604-15 1 or annas 2 p e 0 3 per successful case But this is not quite correct, as the full expenditure for the Jey poor and Khetree institutions was not forwarded With out includ ing these two States the total cost was Rupees 42 686 15 4 for dispensaries and Rupees 8,228-4 7 for vaccination The percentage of successful cases of vaccination on the total number of operations was for the whole of Rajpootana 57 17
Jey poor	14	1 816	34 347	36 213	14 606	3 569	18 175	
Oodeypoor	3	646	5 403	6 109	1 905	418	2 323	
Pertabghur	1		1 714	1 714				
Jhalra Patun	1	347	3 100	3 747	744	192	936	
Kerowlee	2	523	6 253	6 775	3 029	479	3 508	
Kotah	2	186	4 783	4 954	1 127	528	1 655	
Jodhpoor	6	540	16 097	16 627	5 323	3,371	8 694	
Mullanee	2	86	756	842				
Uwar	4	352	14 607	14 859	20 957	2 953	23 910	
Tonk	2	843	12 183	13 026	1 954	762	2 746	
Deele	1	125	2 331	2 456	175	79	254	
Khetree	3	41	4 587	4 628	955	513	1 468	
Serohi	2	153	1 185	1 338	862	52	914	
Indarghur	1		1 137	1 137	49	58	107	
Dholepoo	3	30	9 146	9 176	2 863	890	3 753	
Banswara	1		3 786	3 786	29	8	37	
Khakaner	2	275	3 024	3 299	45	20	65	
ra	1	62	3 014	3,106	319	70	389	
warna	1	75	1 923	1 998				
bar	1	84	802	936	47		47	
poorah	1		216	216				
D Rajpootana	1	93	2 827	2 920	107	68	175	
	2		41	41				
Grand totals	69	7 800	198 380	206 280	75 619	16 863	92 482	

## MAYO COLLEGE.

45. Major St. John, R.E., appointed to be Principal of the Mayo College, joined his appointment early in 1875 and began to organize establishments, to prepare Budgets, collect a teaching staff, and to make all other arrangements preliminary to opening in the course of this year. The subscriptions promised to the endowment have not yet been all realized; but with the Government grant there will be an income sufficient for a beginning. Communications have been made with the Chiefs who can send pupils; the boarding-houses are being pushed on, and some of these, it is hoped, will be ready in the autumn. The design for the College building itself has been approved.

*Public Works.*

46. The connection of the Public Works Department with works in the States is limited to roads and railroads.

47. Of the former there are two main lines, the one connecting Agra with Ajmere, Mount Aboo, and Ahmedabad; the other branching off from Ajmere through Nusseerabad to Ncemuch, and thence to Mhow in Central India.

*Agra and Ahmedabad Road.*

48. From the Agra boundary to the Bhurtpoor-Jeypoor boundary the road is metalled throughout and bridged, with the exception of the larger rivers, and is entirely kept up at the expense of the Bhurtpoor State.

The portion of the road passing through Jeypoor is also kept up by that State, is metalled and bridged, the larger rivers having metalled causeways.

The road in these two States are reported upon by the Superintending Engineer; they were in a very creditable state when last inspected.

From the Jeypoor boundary to the south-western boundary of the Ajmere District the road is maintained from Imperial Funds, and is under the officers of the Public Works Department. It is metalled and bridged throughout, and is in a very fair state of repair. Beyond this point the metalled road runs through Marwar. It was originally constructed by the Government of India, but the State undertook to complete the unfinished metalling within its territory, and it has therefore been made over to the charge of Marwar.

The road has been completed as intended. The larger rivers are not bridged, but culverts or causeways are provided for passing all minor drainages across the road.

After Marwar the road enters the Serohi State at Erinpoora, and is continued as a metalled line of communication as far as Serohi. From that town to the foot of Mount Aboo there is only a fair weather road, the original intention was to have carried on the metalling, but this, with a view to railway communication, was negatived by the Government of India, and there is now a break of 24 miles of metalled road between Agra and Mount Aboo. The road from Erinpoora to Aboo is provided with causeways for passing minor drainages, and the larger rivers have also metalled causeways, the whole length (some 50 miles) is entirely maintained from Imperial Funds.

49 Nothing has as yet been done towards improving the road from Mount Aboo towards Deesa and Ahmedabad. This road runs for some 28 miles to the Rajpootana boundary in the Serohi State, and is merely a country track. It is intended in 1875-76 to improve this length making it into a passable fair-weather road.

### *Ajmere and Mhow Road*

50 The road from Ajmere to Neemuch and so on to Central India for the first 41 miles is in British territory, it is metalled and bridged, and is in a fair state of repair. It then enters the Meywar State, through which it runs for some 80 miles, the first 40 miles of which were originally metalled and are now being repaired. The remaining 40 miles are being completed as a fair-weather road. The original intention was to bridge and metal the whole of the road running through Meywar, but the Durbar being unwilling to supply more funds, it was determined to make merely a good fair-weather road, giving metalled causeways for crossing drainages, funds were not even available for giving causeways to the larger rivers. The whole line will, it is hoped, be ready by the cold weather of 1875-76.

51 From the Meywar boundary to Neemuch there will be a good fair-weather road by the cold weather of 1875-76. It passes through the States of Tonk and Sindia a distance of 27 miles. Causeways are provided for minor drainages, and the larger river approaches are good, and their beds easily crossed.

The total distance from Ajmere to Neemuch is 148 miles, of which 81 are metalled. By the cold season of 1875 the whole line of communication will be in good order.

From Neemuch towards Mhow the line runs for miles through different States of Central India, the territory of Sindia, Jowra, Holkar. It is metalled throughout, and supplied with culverts for minor drainages. The main river are not bridged, nor have they causeways. This road was made over to this Administration by that of Central India in 1872. The whole cost of maintenance and construction has been hitherto defrayed from Imperial Funds. No contributions from the States having yet been credited to the account of this road by the Central India Agency.

*Branch Road, Nimbhera to Oodeypoor.*

52. To connect Oodeypoor with Neemuch a line was some years ago projected from the former city to Nimbhera, a town some 16 miles north of Neemuch on the main Ajmere road. For  $31\frac{1}{2}$  miles in the Mewwar State the road has been completed, metalled, and bridged, leaving  $24\frac{1}{2}$  miles to be made by Government. A greater portion of this has been taken in hand, but funds have not been available for completing the road; this will, it is hoped, be done in 1875-76. It is not contemplated to metal this  $24\frac{1}{2}$  miles, as the main road is merely for fair-weather traffic. The whole distance from Nimbhera to Oodeypoor by this new road will be 56 miles.

*Road from Nusseerabad to Deolee, 57 miles.*

53. This road, to connect the military Stations of Nusseerabad and Deolee, has been in progress for several years; it is now completed as a bridged and metalled road. The Bunnas is not bridged, but a pontoon raft has been sanctioned, which it is hoped will be ready by the rains of 1875-76. The inconvenience having no safe means of crossing this river in flood was severely felt. The road passes chiefly through British territory.

54. There is only one other road worthy of notice in Mewar State, viz., from Mount Aboo to Rookee Kishen, a distance of some 11 miles. This is a very difficult hill line, has been constructed at a very considerable cost. It will connect Aboo with the Western Rajpootana Railway, and will course a very valuable line of communication. At Aboo, as the road ends at the foot of the hill, it is not of much

use until a fair-weather road is continued towards Pahlunpoor to the Serohi boundary, from thence to Pahlunpoor, the road will, it is hoped, be continued by that State and so open a more direct communication with Ahmedabad for the conveyance of Commissariat stores, &c, to Mount Abou

## RAILWAYS

55 *Sindia State Railway*—The location of the line through the Dholepoor State has been determined, and the arrangements for level crossings, stations, &c, have been submitted for the consideration and report of the Political Agent. It is believed that the estimates for this portion of the line will be submitted at an early date by the Engineer in Chief to Government, and it is hoped that work may soon be commenced

56 *Rajpootana State Railway*—"On the 1st April 1874 the Agra District was open from Agra to Bhurtpoor, 33 miles, and the Delhi District from Delhi to Rewaree, 51 miles. In the course of the year the following extensions were successively opened for public traffic" —

<i>Agra District</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Date of opening</i>
' Bhurtpoor to Dosa	78½	20th April 1874
" Dosa to Jeypoor	38½	12th October
' Jeypoor to Sambhur	38½	1st March 1875'
<i>Delhi District</i>		
" Rewaree to Ulwur	46	14th September 1874
" Ulwur to Bandikēn	36½	7th December 1874
Total miles	237½'	

The above extract taken from the open line progress report for 1874-75 shows very satisfactory progress

57 At the end of the same Report the Manager observes that "the Natives seem thoroughly to enjoy a journey in which they are not hurried and hustled about at Stations," and that while the delays which the Time Table provides are undoubtedly wearisome to European passengers, they are convenient to natives. Here, I think, the conventional idea of a native's indifference to time (if it is true to fact at all) is much over stated, and I certainly doubt whether he thoroughly enjoys his detention at roadside Stations. It is hoped that the line will be opened ' ' to ' ' in



August 1875, and that the opening of the extension to Nusseerabad will not be long delayed, as excellent progress has been made with the works on this short line.

58. *Rajpootana Western State Railway Survey.*—Survey parties have again during the year been actively employed in investigating alternative lines, and it is hoped that the result of the year's work will give some definite data to admit of the preparation and sanction of the necessary estimates. The early commencement of this very important line of Railway is anxiously expected, and it is hoped it will not long be delayed.

#### RAILWAY POLICE.

59. The question of the proper organization and functions of the Police on a State Railway was raised for the first time, I think, on the Rajpootana line, and several points are still under discussion. It is manifest that the proper management of Police over a long strip of land under British jurisdiction running through various Native States is to some extent a political matter. At present the Police are under a Political Assistant, Mr. White, C.S. He is also Magistrate and Small Cause Court Judge.

#### REVIEW OF REPORTS BY POLITICAL AGENTS.

##### MEYWAR.

60. The Political Agent only assumed charge of his office on 8th March; the heavy duties which have since devolved on him have prevented him from drawing up so full a report as he would desire.

61. The year under report has been mournfully marked by the death of the Maharana Sumbhoo Sing, G.C.S.I.

62. Sujjun Sing, son of Sukkut Sing, uncle of the late Maharana, was unanimously selected by the Maharanee and the Council as the rightful heir and fittest successor.

63. Shortly before the late Maharana's death Mehta Punna Lall, the *quasi* Prime Minister alluded to in the last report, fell into disgrace. He was accused of being concerned in sorcery and of accepting bribes; and although he cleared himself of the charges, he did not regain the Maharana's favor. An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him on the occasion of the cremation of the Maharana's remains, and by the advice of the Political Agent he has retired for a time to Ajmere. His place was supplied by two persons,

Mehta Gokulchund, a former Prime Minister, and Urjun Sing Saheewala, who still carry on the administration, aided by a Council of Regency consisting of four Members, Nobles, and Sirdars, under the Presidency of the Political Agent

64 The relations of the Durbar with its feudatories, excepting Maharaj Sohun Sing, continue to be good

65 The Maharaj Gosain of the Nathdwarra shrine is still contumacious towards the Durbar His insolence culminated towards the end of the year in an act of treachery, whereby he succeeded in laying hands on a discharged servant named Purusram In defiance of the wishes and orders of the Maharana he imprisoned and cruelly ill treated this man, and it was not until the Maharana's death that he released Purusram in compliance with the direct orders of the Political Agent

66 The question of the attachment of the village of Juswarrea has been re opened The village in question was awarded to the Thakoor of Loomba as compensation for the murder of his son and brothers by the Roophelee Thakoor The Roophelee people refused to surrender the village and threatened armed resistance, but when the Maharana proceeded to take possession by force they submitted As the Thakoor was not strong enough to hold the village, the Durbar took it into its own charge till such time as the Thakoor of Loomba might take possession without risk The question has lately been re opened by the nobles, who, as might be expected, desire to reverse the late Maharana's decision, and to restore the village to their brother feudatory, the Thakoor of Roophelee Matters will remain in *statu quo* till the present Maharana is vested with full powers and can decide for himself

67 The proposed revenue settlement operations having failed, lands of some of the districts have been farmed for 10 years to the ryots at easy rates

68 Crime, especially dacoity, has decreased There has not been a single case of mail robbery

69 The health of the prisoners has been good

70 The administration of civil justice by Moulvie Abdool Rahman, whom the late Maharajah appointed to the Appellate Court shortly before his death gives general satisfaction

71. The Oodeypoor-Khairwarra road progresses towards completion. The Oodeypoor and Neemuch road has been kept in repair.

72. A proposal to open a Telegraph Office at the capital is now under consideration.

73. The State revenue and expenditure for Sumbut 1931 (now about to expire) are estimated at Rupees 25,06,080 and Rupees 22,49,521 respectively, while the estimated receipts and disbursements for Sumbut 1932 are Rupees 24,98,817 and Rupees 20,89,992.

74. Only 5,794 chests of opium were weighed during the year, which is 2,274 chests less than during the previous year. Enquiry into the cause of this decrease is now being made by orders of Government.

75. The year has been healthy. The number of patients treated at the dispensaries was 5,463; vaccination has been vigorously prosecuted. The Political Agent has induced the Durbar to engage in the sanitation of the city with renewed energy.

76. The school thrives under the careful supervision of the Head Master, Mr. G. Baird, and Moulvie Abdool Rahman Khan.

#### BANSWARRA.

77. The administration of justice is unfavorably commented on.

The Political Agent has made fruitless attempts to obtain from the Durbar an explanation of the large number of criminal cases remaining undisposed of at the close of Sumbut 1929. It is scarcely worth while, as a rule, to press for these details. Such statistics of the internal judicial administration of a State like Banswarra must be quite untrustworthy.

78. Major Gunning was deputed to settle the disputed boundary between Pertabghur and Banswarra so far as regards the tract known as Borcee-Richree.

It will be remembered that in September 1873 the quarrel regarding this land culminated in a bloody affray. During the enquiry before Major Gunning an attempt was made on the part of Banswarra by fraudulent means to establish their claim.

79 The disputed boundary between Sandnee (Pertabghur) and Soorujpoora (Banswarra) was also settled during the year under report. The appeal of the Banswarra Durbar alluded to in paragraph 9 of the Political Assistant's Report has been dismissed.

80 The claim of the Pertabghur Durbar to the village Ajunda, which had been forcibly taken possession of by the Banswarra Durbar in 1860-61, was investigated and established. In this case again the Banswarra Agents produced forgeries to refute the claim.

81 A Post Office was opened at Banswarra in December 1874. A mail robbery occurred in March, the offenders have not been apprehended.

82 The Minister, Kotharee Chimun Lall, having been proved to be implicated in the Borce Richree affray has been fined Rupees 2,000 and banished the country for 10 years. His place has been filled by the Rao of Ghurree, a First Class Noble, who has hitherto been on bad terms with the Maharawal.

83 A son was born to His Highness on 14th April last.

84 The Political Agent notices a curious form of slavery which is prevalent. According to this, persons desirous of clearing off their debts or of amassing money to enable them to marry sell themselves to the richer classes either temporarily or in perpetuity. If a slave dies indebted, his condition of slavery descends to his wife or children.

#### KOOSHULGHUR

85 A reconciliation was effected by Major Gunning between the Rao and his subjects, the Oswal Mahajuns.

86 The condition of the Kooshulghur subject is said to be happy when compared with that of the Banswarra people.

87 A claim by Banswarra for homage and succession fees from Kooshulghur was enquired into and rejected. The Banswarra Durbar attempted to prove its claim by certain entries in its accounts, which, however, were pronounced untrustworthy and suspected to be interpolations.

#### MEYWAR HILLY TRACTS

88 The Political Superintendent proposes the extension of the Oodeypoor and Khairwarra road to Samayra on the Guzerat Frontier.

89. A new postal line has been opened from Khairwarra to Banswarra, with branch-Offices at Doongurpoor and Sagwarra. The country is wild, and its turbulent Bheel inhabitants attacked the mail shortly after it commenced running. They robbed the runner of his clothes, but did not take the letters. Two attacks were also made on a runner and an overseer. The Doongurpoor Durbar have made arrangements for preventing the recurrence of these offences.

90. The witch finder in the Jullafan witchcraft case mentioned in last year's Report has been captured and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Unfortunately two other men concerned in the case who had been captured and sentenced to one year's imprisonment succeeded in effecting their escape. Their recapture is probable. There have been no further instances of this crime.

91. The last of the offenders in the Bagdurrie witch-swinging case, which occurred  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years ago, has been arrested and punished. The Maharawal's vigorous action in the matter elicited an expression of approbation from the Agent to the Governor-General.

92. Crime diminishes and consequently traffic increases on the main road from Oodeypoor to Guzerat. One aggravated case of robbery attended with cruel violence occurred; the Political Superintendent had some difficulty in inducing the Mugra Hakim to deal promptly with the case, and it became necessary to remove it from his Court.

93. The "Bolawa" system, whereby immunity from robbery is purchased, still obtains throughout the country, nevertheless the condition of the Bheels is said to be slowly improving. The population is increasing, cultivation is extending, but their passion for drink, the mainspring of Bheel crime, continues.

94. The Political Superintendent gives some interesting particulars regarding the Bheel reformer, Soorjee, who now has 1,000 followers. All over India the appearance of teachers of this cast of mind among the non-aryan tribes may be noticed.

95. The Meywar Bheel Corps is in an efficient state, the conduct of the men has been excellent. Owing to the regiment being broken up into detachments, the usual inspection by the Major-General Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army did not take place.

96 A small decrease in the number of foreign mercenaries is reported, but this is a matter which will need further looking into. There are many in Doongurpoor, contrary to treaty, though I believe that a portion of them have now married and become domiciled in the country.

97 The Panchayat for the settlement of cases between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta, which was not held last year, assembled in the year under report. The Political Superintendent is strongly in favor of annual Sessions. A Panchayat will meet in October next for the first time during the last five years for settlement of cases between Doongurpoor and Meywar.

98 Progress has been made in the settlement of boundary disputes, the whole boundary between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta is now demarcated.

99 The only event calling for notice among the Bhoomia Chiefs is the death of the Rao of Jeywas which occurred in December. He had adopted and nominated his uncle, the Thakoor of Babulwarra, as his successor. The selection was unanimously confirmed by the voice of the country nevertheless the Rao of Parah disputed the succession. The tardy recognition by the Oodeypoor Durbar of the deceased Rao's nominee settled the question.

## DOONGURPOOR

100 Owing to scanty rainfall the crops were poor. Sickness has been prevalent.

101 The Maharawal continues to conduct the administration himself. His Highness thinks of appointing a Dewan. The system of dealing out justice through the Kamdars, the local jurisdiction of the Thakoors being withdrawn, is said to work well though I myself should have doubted the wisdom of introducing it.

102 The ben apparent was married in February to the daughter of the Raja of Rutlam. The consequent expenses helped to create a deficit, which was covered by sundry extraordinary receipts.

103 The State of the Kotrah District has been good, crime has been rare, the public health good, and the harvest full.

104 The maladministration of the Rao of Joora is again commented on. He is heavily in debt as of these Chiefs, and they owe large sums to

Durbar on account of awards given against them by border Punchayuts: one question, how to recover these debts, and from whom, is not easily answered, and it is now again before Colonel Herbert. Any system which allows debt to accumulate upon these wild Chiefs is sure to bring on mal-administration.

#### JEYPOOR.

105. Colonel Wright had only been in charge of the Jeypoor Agency a-month when he was called upon to write the Annual Report.

106. There has been no change in the administration, nor have the powers of the Council been increased; they could hardly be diminished.

107. The rainfall was sufficient and the crops good.

108. The State income and expenditure are stated to have been Rupees 43,56,321 and Rupees 42,98,484 respectively. The Political Agent doubts the accuracy of these figures.

109. The expenditure on education and public works is liberal.

110. The Maharaja is said to contemplate a scientific survey and assessment of his territory.

111. The customs tariff has been revised and its collection centralized. Trade has been active and prosperous.

112. The year has not been unhealthy. Cholera appeared in a sporadic form, but was checked. Small-pox prevailed in the district, the deaths in Khetree, with a population of about 8,000, numbered between 150 and 200. It is a matter of regret that notwithstanding these warnings, less vaccination work has been done than in the previous year.

113. The paving, lighting, and draining of the city progresses, but reform appears to be limited to the capital.

114. The Maharaja liberally supports the Medical Institutions to which an Eye Hospital has been added. A native physician has been entertained for the purpose of travelling (with medicines) through the district for eight months in the year.

115. No mail robbery has occurred.

116. The condition of Shekawuttee is said to be materially improved, the administration is better conducted, the petty Chiefs are loyal, the people contented, while life

and property are more secure I do not know, however, upon what personal observation or other authentic source of information, this account of the Shekawuttee country is founded

117 The minor Chiefs of Khetree and Seekur are to be educated at the Mayo College

118 The relations between the Railway employés and the Durbar officials are said to be friendly

119 The cases of border disputes between Jeypoor and Puttiala have all been disposed of The entire border has been demarcated and provided with pillars Pillars will be erected on the Jeypoor and Ulwur border this cold weather

120 Heinous crime is said to have materially diminished throughout the State, at any rate, little is reported to the Agency, though one very bad case of murder has come to my notice

121 The jail continues to be admirably conducted

122 The Durbar rejected a proposal to open an experimental Imperial Post Office at Srie Madopoor, on the ground that the already existing Raj Post Office suffices for the wants of the people

123 Like his predecessors, Colonel Wright offers a warm tribute to the zeal and ability with which Captain Jacob conducts his duties in the Public Works Department of the State Several important irrigation works are in hand Unfortunately the Ramghur reservoir project has been abandoned for the present

124 The Mayo Hospital approaches completion The experimental measure for supplying Jeypoor city with water has proved successful, it is now proposed to place it on a permanent footing

125 The Jeypoor section of the Tonk road has been completed The Political Agent reports that unless funds are soon supplied by the Tonk Durbar for their portion of road, the work will have to be entirely suspended On the other hand,

been sanctioned by the Durbar as a Railway feeder at a cost of Rupees 2,67,653

126 Education has made the most encouraging progress The School of Arts alone has retrograded, since it lost the supervision of a British officer



127. The Political Agent comments on the want of punctuality on the part of Kotah in discharging its obligations connected with the Kotree Fiefs, but it appears that the debt has been reduced to Rupees 5,000, and that arrangements have been made for its entire liquidation.

128. The report makes no mention of the feudatory State of Ooniara.

#### KISHENGHUR.

129. Although the income of the State (now Rupees 2,71,586) is said to have increased 37 per cent. since 1872-73, there is a deficit of about Rupees 25,000. The Political Agent does not consider the figures reliable.

130. The harvests were favorable.

131. The Maharaja intends to follow the example of the Maharaja of Jeypoor in having a scientific land settlement when funds are available.

132. The Maharaja is said to be personally favorable to education, which has made some progress.

#### MARWAR AND JEYSULMERE.

133. The new department for the administration of a civil and criminal justice has worked fairly well, but has been unable to dispose of the many cases instituted. Supplementary Courts have been established as a temporary measure. It has also been found necessary to create a special Court for the investigation of claims against the widows, sons, and other members of the late Maharaja's family.

134. Mehta Bijey Sing has resigned the post of Dewan on the plea of bad health. He has been succeeded by Mehta Hurjeewun, the principal accountant. The six Thakoors alluded to in the last Report still continue to give their services as State Councillors.

135. The new jail has been completed at a cost of about Rupees 20,000. It is described as "one of the best and greatest reforms that has been instituted by the Maharaja."

136. The great want of Jodhpoor city, drinking water, still occupies attention. The existing tanks did not fill during the year under report, but a dam has been constructed across a tolerably good stream from the hills to the west of the city, so as to turn it into the Bukt Sagur, a new tank outside Jodhpoor, on which nearly a lakh of rupees has been expended. Other similar works are contemplated.

137 Upwards of Rupees 70,000 have been laid out on roads round the city. A portion of the link line to Palee has been commenced. The hundred miles of the Agra and Bombay road running through the State has been made over to the Durbar. The Political Agent points out that this road when completed will have cost Rupees 5,371 per mile, of which the Durbar will have contributed Rupees 4,621.

138 The Maharaja intends sending eight pupils to the Mayo College so soon as it opens, more boys will be sent when there is accommodation for them.

A Thakoors' school has been established in Jodhpoor.

139 A postal line from Ajmere to Mhairta *via* Nagore has been opened.

140 Crime has considerably decreased, while arrests of offenders are more frequent.

141 The outlaw Thakoor of Khatoo's gang are still at large, and have committed the most daring outrages in Khatoo. Rewards have been offered for their capture both by the Marwar and Meywar Durbar. One of the gang, Jowhu Sing, was arrested and convicted of having been concerned in a dacoity near Delugam. He was sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

142 A severe example has been made of the Thakoor of Ras, who cruelly tortured to death some unfortunate women on the suspicion that they had killed his son by witchcraft. He has been imprisoned for life.

143 The Maharaja intends to introduce some system by which the enormous number of liquor shops in Jodhpoor will be reduced, and the quality of liquor sold will be improved.

144 His Highness is also anxious to have a regular land revenue settlement.

145 In November 1874 His Highness the Maharaja proceeded on a pilgrimage to Allahabad and Gya for the purpose of depositing the ashes of his father in the sacred waters of the Ganges. His Highness visited Calcutta and was much impressed by the cordial reception given to him by His Excellency the Viceroy. During the Maharaja's absence the Political Agent conducted the duties of the State. The intercourse of the Political Agent with His Highness continues to be of a most friendly nature.

was good. Opium was injured by hail; at Christmas only 75 per cent. of the usual outturn is expected. The general health was good.

## BOONDEE.

159. The Maharao, although in bad health, has continued personally to conduct the administration, which is unfavorably spoken of. But complaints from Boondée are very rare, and the Maharao is the most conservative Prince in conservative Rajpootana.

160. In December last an attempt was made to rob the Government parcel mail. The offender, a British subject of Ajmere, was captured and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

161. A fair weather road from the capital to the border six miles from Deolee has been completed.

162. A marriage has been arranged between the Chief's eldest son and a sister of the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.

163. A third son has been born to the Chief.

## KOTAH

164. Nawab Faiz Ali Khan's report for the year under review is appended, together with that for 1873-74, which was received too late for submission last year.

165. The Nawab states the reforms he has instituted in the civil, criminal, and revenue administration of the State. His chief difficulty has been the want of trustworthy officials among the Raj servants.

166. The Maharao receives for his personal expenses a yearly allowance in cash of Rupees 1,20,000. A further allotment in cash of Rupees 55,000 was also made on account of the zemana, but Government have sanctioned a proposal to commute this to a jaghire of the value originally enjoyed by the Ranees.

167. I met the chief creditors of the Kotah State at Kotah in January last, and discussed the question of a settlement with them and with Nawab Faiz Ali Khan. Their claims are now being scrutinized; but as they naturally stand out for the best bargain obtainable, it is not easy to effect a compromise.

168. An assessment of the land revenue is about to be commenced.

169. The Nawab's management of the finances has been successful. His Budget Estimate for the year ending 31st July 1875 was as follows:—

				<i>Rupees.</i>
Net receipts	...	...	...	19,13,745
Disbursement	...	...	...	13,52,630
Estimated surplus	...	...	...	5,61,115
The actuals up to 15th July 1874, 11½ months, are—				
Net receipts	...	...	...	20,94,889
Disbursements	...	...	...	12,62,417
Surplus				8,32,471

The Nawab reports that the loan of five lakhs contracted by him from certain Seths of Ajmere under a guarantee of the Governor-General's Agent has been repaid. The finances receive my constant attention.

170. Captain Muir, who has, I remarked above, only received charge of the Agency shortly before the expiration of the year under report, has been prevented by serious illness from visiting Kotah. This has delayed the settlement of several important affairs still pending.

#### TONK.

171. The Nawab has substituted his great uncle, Mahomed Ibadoolla, for Sahibzada Obeydoolla Khan as Minister.

172. A son was born to the Nawab ; his other three sons had died.

173. His Highness endeavors by annual visits to the isolated districts, which form his State, to keep within legitimate bounds the authority with which he is obliged to invest their Governors.

174. The administration of justice is favorably reported on.

175. The expenditure is estimated at 12 lakhs and the income is only 11 lakhs. The former, however, includes four lakhs on account of last year's deficit and sundry extraordinary items. The Nawab deserves much credit for the reduction of expenditure which he has effected.

Since his accession His Highness has paid off 9½ lakhs of old debts, and has annually remitted the sum of Rupees 62,000 to the Ex-Nawab at Benares. On the other hand,

five lakhs of fresh debt has been incurred, and there still remain to be paid old State liabilities not carrying interest amounting to 1½ lakhs. There is a further debt of very old standing of 1½ lakhs, which, the Political Agent thinks, the claimants would be glad to compound. Owing to the clearing off of sundry obligations hitherto met by annual instalments, revenue to the amount of Rupees 1,65,000 has been freed.

176 The Tonk Durbat complain that the revised customs tariff lately introduced into Jeypoor has greatly enhanced the duties payable by Tonk trade. The question is being thoroughly sifted.

177 A British officer will be despatched this cold weather for the demarcation of the Tonk and Meywar boundaries.

#### JHALTAWAR

178 The relations between the Maharana and the Political Agent are most friendly.

179 His Highness' health has not been good.

180 No material improvement has taken place in the administration.

181 A Court of Appeal has been established, but its functions are nominal.

182 The Police arrangements are bad, and dacoities are frequent.

#### SHAHPOORA

183 The Raja visited His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi in March last, and was much pleased and astonished at all he saw. He was afterwards attacked by cholera at Benares, where he has proceeded on the usual pilgrimage.

184 The question of investing the present Raja with the full authority exercised by the Chief of Shahpoora is now before me. I hope that there may be no impediment to my proposing this to Government.

185 The income for the year was Rupees 1,90,073, which, with the opening balance in hand, made a total of Rupees 2,35,291. The expenditure, swollen by several extraordinary items, was Rupees 1,03,602. During the three years the State has been under management, debt to the amount of Rupees 2,26,641 has been discharged. Rupees 10,365 are still due.

186 The administration of justice is not favourably reported on. It is said that the fines levied were

## EASTERN STATES.

## BHURTPOOR.

187. The Maharaja was present at the Viceregal reception at Delhi.

188. Two important questions regarding the water supply of Bhurtpoor have been dealt with by Government during the year under report.

189. (1.) *The distribution of the waters of the Rooparel River between Bhurtpoor and Ulwur.*—This river rises in Ulwur, and after passing through several of its districts enters the Bhurtpoor State. In 1837 Captain Western, an Engineer Officer, was deputed by the Agent to the Governor-General to investigate the dispute between the two States, and an apportionment of the water, based on his calculations, was made by Sir H. Lawrence in 1854. In August 1873 the Political Agent in Ulwur requested on behalf of the Council a redivision of the waters, on the ground that the recent Topographical survey had raised doubts as to the accuracy of Captain Western's calculations.

The Bhurtpoor Durbar strongly opposed the demand, and Government eventually ruled that the present status of things should not be disturbed.

190. (2.) *The construction of the Ramghur Reservoir.*—The Maharaja of Jeypoor proposed, by throwing a dam across the River Bangunga, to form a noble reservoir in his territories at a cost of between 12 and 13 lakhs. The Bhurtpoor Durbar, into which State the Bangunga eventually runs, took exception to the project, and asked for a guarantee against any appreciable injury directly arising from the construction of the dam. The Government of India suggested that any claim for compensation on account of loss sustained by Bhurtpoor in consequence of the damming up of the river should be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, meantime the dam might be constructed. The Maharaja of Jeypoor, however, pressed for a guarantee against all liability for loss to Bhurtpoor, unless that loss was estimated and proved beforehand. As no such guarantee could be given the project has been dropped.

191. There have been two serious cases of border affrays between the villages of Nahra (Muttra) and Naraina (Bhurtpoor). In the first instance the Nahra villagers were accused of having attacked Naraina, and of having killed one and wounded another Bhurtpoor subject. Those of the villagers

who were arrested by the Magistrate of Muttra, were however discharged by the Political Agent. The other accused, the second instance, the Narama villagers of Adultee of Deeg, there has been much correspondence over this latter affair, and the case is now before the Government of India.

192 An affray also occurred between the villagers of Sawantghur (Bhurlpoor) and some Dholepool villagers. The matter is under enquiry.

193 The demarcation of boundaries between Bhurlpoor and its neighbours has almost been completed.

194 The new land revenue settlement referred to in former Reports has now been fairly started.

195 The financial Statement is for the year 1872-73. The receipts and expenditure are respectively shown as Rupees 31,08,156 and Rupees 30,75,553.

196 The dues realized on imports showed an increase of Rupees 22,054, owing chiefly to the influx of Sambhur salt, the exports a decrease of Rupees 11,879 owing to the failure of the cotton crops. Through traffic yielded Rupees 45,427 less, apparently the effect of the opening of the Railway, while internal traffic gave an increase of Rupees 9,562. Compared with last year the salt works decreased by one fifth, and the total outturn by not quite a one fourth, but the amount sold increased by one-tenth, although its value was less. There are symptoms of the Durbar improving its departmental arrangements and thus lessening the cost of production.

197 The working of the civil and criminal Courts appears to have been satisfactory.

198 Thirty nine new schools have been opened and 19 closed. The number of scholars is about the same, and 32 students have received appointments under the H. M.

## KEROWLEE.

199. The Maharaja returned to Kerowlee much pleased with his reception by His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi in March last.

200. The receipts for 1873-74 were Rupees 4,69,984, or Rupees 27,500 less than those of last year. The chief item of decrease is under land revenue, but its cause is unexplained by the Durbar. The expenditure was Rupees 4,67,261, which is a reduction of Rupees 28,600 on that of 1872-73.

201. The last instalment due for the principal of the Government loan has been paid; Rupees 30,294-9-8 are still due as interest.

202. Exports and imports appear to have fallen off considerably, but the Durbar are unable or unwilling to account for the decline.

203. The administration of criminal justice appears to have improved.

204. The first Return under the head of schools furnished this year by the Durbar shows a total attendance of 87.

## ULWUR.

205. The chief events of the year were the death of the Maharao at the age of 29; the competition for the vacant Chiefship between two candidates; the election of Mungul Sing to be Maharaja; and the refractory conduct of Lukdeer Sing, the losing candidate.

206. In March last the Maharao went to Delhi where he was received in private Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.

207. Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., has been appointed guardian to His Highness.

208. The Political Agent has, since Maharao Sheodan Sing's death, endeavoured to give larger authority to the Council, and thus to increase its authority and influence.

209. The Political Agent has submitted a separate report on the settlement operations, which is attached. The survey of the whole State and the inspection of nine out of 12 pergunnahs was completed before the hot weather of 1874. The preparation of the record has been steadily prosecuted.



The cost of the settlement up to the end of March 1875 was Rupees 2,52,347, including Rupees 1,15,110 for survey. Major Powell expects that the settlement will be completed by January next at a total cost of three lakhs, when the operations will have lasted four years. Major Powell has evidently spared no pains in the work, nor is there any officer in Rajasthan better qualified to accomplish it successfully. Captain Abbott has also conducted the settlement for a time and given him valuable assistance. I propose to review the results separately.

210 The revenue for the year ending 31st August 1874 was, including a cash balance of Rupees 6,90,204, Rupees 30,14,515, and the expenditure Rupees 23,33,255. The expenditure was swollen by several extraordinary items, such as the late Chief's funeral expenses, the present Chief's visit to Delhi, &c. The estimated receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st August 1875 are Rupees 29,51,724 and Rupees 22,45,154 respectively. The loan of ten lakhs made by Government to the State has been repaid excepting Rupees 1,53,976 on account of interest which will be paid in October next.

211 None but British coin is now paid out of the Treasury. British copper coin is now the common change of the bazaar.

212 The administration of civil and criminal justice has been efficient.

213 The jail continues to be one of the healthiest in India.

214 The Alena village established by Major Cadell has behaved well.

215 The number of schools have increased from 76 to 89. The effect of exacting fees from non agriculturists has been to reduce to attendance of that class from 3,403 to 3,115. The number of agriculturists has increased from 937 to 1,383.

216 The attendance at the dispensaries has increased. The vaccination returns show considerable progress. Except among the Thakors opposition has ceased.

217 Captain Abbott has been instructed to erect pillars, during next cold weather, along the Uwar-Jeypoor boundary, which was demarcated by him last year.

## DHOLEPOOR.

218. Major Dennehy submits an interesting report, dealing, among others matters, at length with the finances of the State, with plans for settling the land revenue, and other schemes of material improvement. The accounts now rendered are for the period commencing 1st April 1874 and ending 31st March 1875, instead of the Dholepoor revenue year which begins 1st June. The change has caused some confusion, which Major Dennehy explains. The accounts would have been simplified had a distinction been made between ordinary and extraordinary items of income and expenditure.

219. On the whole the State finances appear to be in a satisfactory condition. The year 1874-75 opened with a balance in hand of Rupees 3,31,397, and ended with a closing credit balance of over Rupees 97,000. The income and expenditure for 1875-76 are estimated at Rupees 8,15,529 and Rupees 8,75,000 respectively. The opening balance will thus be reduced to Rupees 38,370. The income and expenditure for 1874-75 were Rupees 7,50,887 and Rupees 9,87,442. The deficit was met from the closing balance of 1873-74.

The Political Agent has been requested to furnish more detailed information as to the expenditure. It will be observed that provision is made for the payment of an instalment and interest on account of the loan made by Government to the State.

220. The loan has been applied in the following manner. When Sir Dinkur Rao assumed the administration of the State the debt amounted to over eight lakhs of rupees. Sir Dinkur Rao paid off Rupees 1,80,000, but at the same time he incurred fresh debt to the amount of Rupees 1,68,000, consequently when Major Dennehy took over charge of the State the debt stood almost at its original dimensions, about eight lakhs. A strict scrutiny was made, and claims to the amount of Rupees 98,000 were disallowed.

221. On 31st March 1875 over five lakhs of debt had been paid out of the Government loan of seven lakhs, which had been placed at the Political Agent's disposal in the previous March. Therefore on 1st April 1875, Rupees 1,98,000 remained due, and almost the same amount of loan was unexpended.

Since that date the debt due to the Maharaja of Puttala (Rupees 1,86,000) has been repaid. Over Rupees 11,000 are yet due to creditors, but it is not expected that much more than Rupees 8,000 will be claimed. It will thus be observed that the Government loan of seven lakhs covered all the debts of the State, and that of this one lakh had been repaid.

222 The young Chief's education progresses, and his promising character matures under Major Denehy's kindly supervision.

223 Major Denehy particularly acknowledges the great assistance he has received from the administrative industry of the Council.

224 A summary settlement, based on the average collections of past years, and the capabilities of villages was effected. The new assessments promise revenue of Rupees 6,94,394.

225 The Political Agent estimates the land revenue collection of the State, revenue year ending 31st May 1875, at Rupees 6,69,000. Remissions to the amount of Rupees 25,000 were made.

226 In January last Mr. La Touche, C.S., was deputed to Dholpoor to sketch the preliminaries for a more regular settlement, and he has since submitted an excellent scheme.

227 Irrigation works engage the attention of the Political Agent.

228 The rules for granting fugitive advances have been modified in the interests of the agriculturists. The demand for advances is great.

229 The information given under the heads of criminal and civil justice is scanty, but the administration in these branches appears efficient.

230 The jail is reported to be clean, and the prisoners healthy. The Political Agent hopes to introduce a system of intramural labor.

231 There are seven schools in the State, which are kept up at a cost of Rupees 3,557. They contain 143 scholars. Education is not much appreciated by the people, but the example of the young Maharaja does good, and the Sardars are beginning to educate their children.

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251. The raids of Meena outlaws have been less numerous than in former years. There have been no new cases of outlawry, nor have the Jaghiredars been known to harbour bad characters.

252. Some improvements have been made in the jail, but it is still defective. The prisoners, however, are properly fed and clothed, and enjoy good health.

253. The border Punchayat met and settled all cases pending between Serohi and Mahē Kanta.

254. The State income for the year ending 29th July 1874 was Rupees 2,21,828, while the expenditure exceeded by Rupees 8,696. The State debt now stands at Rupees 96,847-7-3. The Rao has promised to curtail his expenditure, but the Political Superintendent doubts that His Highness has sufficient determination to carry out his wishes.

255. There is, however, reason to believe that the receipts are understated. The rendering of these accounts is distasteful to the Rao, and Colonel Carnell is doubtful of the desirability of insisting on accounts which can only be regarded as approximately correct.

256. The Acting Dewan, Chimunjee, died in October 1874, and has been succeeded by Kishen Lall, a Brahmin, a native of Delhi, whom the Rao invited to Serohi, there being no suitable person obtainable on the spot.

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# MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No 167-45P, dated Oodeypoor, 22nd May 1876

From—COLONEL C HERBERT, Political Agent, Meywar,

To—A C LYALL, Esq, Offg Agent to the Governor General, Rajpootana

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Report of the States under the Meywar Agency for the year 1874-75, and in so doing to explain that having only assumed charge of this office on the 8th March, and having, in addition to the current duties of the Political Agency, been called upon to discharge the much more arduous, and probably not less responsible, ones entailed by the minority of the Alaharana of Oodeypoor, I have been unable to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of these States, or to draw up so full and carefully prepared a report as I would have wished

2 The following report is based on the records of the office and such information as I have been able to collect, and I would beg that unavoidable shortcomings may be pardoned

3 *Changes in the Administration*—The year under review has been a sadly eventful one for 27 years of the late Mah took place on the 7th October, and since that time the Government has been in the hands of His Highness had succeeded in acquiring the love and admiration of all who came in contact with him, and the devoted respect of his subjects generally His rule was beginning to produce a very bene-

population demise was the cause of universal and sincere grief to the whole of his subjects generally His rule was beginning to produce a very bene-

4 The ceremonies connected with the cremation and the installation of his cousin, Sajjun Sing, son of Alaharaj Subkut Sing, who was unanimously nominated by the Alaharana and the leading Nobles of the State as Alaharana of Meywar, have been already fully reported, and need no mention here further than to observe that, owing to the prompt and judicious proceedings of Colonel J A Wright, then Officiating Political Agent, under extremely trying circumstances, everything passed off quietly, the four Rajpootana women who sought to immolate themselves on the funeral pile were restrained from so doing, and thus a blow, which I trust will prove final, has been struck in Meywar to the inhuman practice of suicide

5 I believe I shall be only carrying out the wishes of Colonel Wright if I draw special attention at this point to the valuable aid and

5. Mehta Punna Lall, the Moonshee of the Mahkamah Khas, the person mentioned in the 1st and 2nd paragraphs of the last Annual Report as being at the head of the administration was, owing to Court intrigues, removed from office, shortly before the demise of the late Maharana, on an accusation of being concerned in sorcery and of accepting bribes, and his place was supplied by two persons, Mehta Gokulchund, a former Prime Minister, and Urjun Sing, Saheewalla, who still hold their appointments as heads of the Executive Department. Mehta Punna Lall is said to be a hard-working, zealous, and able administrator. He cleared himself of the charge of sorcery, but his enemies succeeded in prejudicing others against him, an attempt was made upon his life, and his intending murderer after being arrested was allowed to escape with impunity, and is said to be now living openly on the estate of one of the Nobles.

7. It was thought necessary under these circumstances that Punna Lall should leave Oodeypoor for a time, and by the advice of my predecessor he retired to Ajmere, where he is supposed to be at present residing.

8. The administration is at present carried on through the two Ministers, Mehta Gokulchund, the senior of the present Durbar Executives, and his colleague, Urjun Sing, Saheewalla, aided by a Council of Regency, consisting of four Members, Nobles and Sirdars, under the Presidency of the Political Agent. This Council assembles nominally once a week, but practically as often as necessity occurs, and generally three or four days in the week, and all cases of importance, and those affecting Nobles, or in which they are concerned, are laid before, and disposed of by, it.

9. *Education of the Maharana.*—In February last Dewan Jani Beharee Lall was nominated as Preceptor to the young Maharana Sujjun Sing, and a better man could probably not have been found. He has taken up his abode within the precincts of the Palace, and is constant in his endeavours for the moral and intellectual training of His Highness. The Maharana studies four hours daily, and is learning English, Oordoo, and Hinduee in which latter he had been already fairly grounded.

10. *Relations with Feudatories.*—With the exception of Maharaj Sohun Sing of Bagore, the relations between the Durbar and its feudatories are, I am happy to report, on a satisfactory footing.

11. Maharaj Sohun Sing, who formerly enjoyed the favor of the late Maharana Sumbhoo Sing, and received from His Highness the grant of the Bagore Estate in 1869 on the demise of his elder brother, Maharaj Sumrut Sing, fell into disfavor during the last illness of His Highness. He subsequently removed to a place about two miles from the city, where he remained until a few days after the death of the Maharana. It was then found necessary for the maintenance of order that he should leave Oodeypoor and proceed to his estate, and this he was induced to do after much difficulty. He considers himself as the actual occupant of the guddee of Bagore, to have a claim to the guddee of Oodeypoor in preference to his nephew, the son of Maharaj Sukkut Sing, his elder brother, who was deprived of his right to the succession to the estate in his favor, and he is still agitating the question



despite of the distinct orders of the Government of India that his claim be not entertained. Though repeatedly advised, he has hitherto failed to acknowledge his allegiance to the Maharana, and will obey no orders sent him by the Durbar.

12 The attitude of the Maharaj Gossain of the shrine of Nathdwara remains unchanged and as defiant as ever. The matter is under consideration, and will form the subject of a separate report hereafter, but I may here mention it is generally considered that the dispute will not be brought to a satisfactory conclusion until the present Maharaj Gossain be deposed and his son put in his place.

13 There has been no vacancy by death amongst the sixteen first class Nobles during the year under report.

14 The case of the attachment of the village of Taswarae of Kooaphalee, to which allusion was made in the 13th paragraph of the last Annual Report, is again under discussion. Thakoor Bagh Singh of Lamba, having applied for its transfer to him, as was originally proposed, his application was protested against by the Thakoor of Kooaphalee supported by a large majority of the first class Nobles, who consider the decision arrived at by the late Maharana as one contrary to the custom of the country, as establishing a bad precedent, and as likely to lead to constant bloodshed between the two parties. This matter is also under consideration and will form a separate report.

15 Survey—The Topographical survey parties under Captain C Strahan, R. E., have again been working in the Maywar districts during the year.

16 *Settle ne it*—The settlement of the land having failed, the land of some of the districts have been farmed for 10 years to the ryots direct at an easy rate for money payment during the year, and arrangements to farm the remaining districts are in contemplation.

17 *Police*—The Police arrangements continue in the hands of Moonshee Samin Ali Khan as before. I

\* *Marked A*  
append a Return\* of cases settled in the Criminal Court during the past year and those pending decision.

18 The Return shows a decrease in the number of dacoities and other offences compared with the Return of 1873-74, and appears to be satisfactory.

19 The Return appended, marked B and C, show the criminal occurrences that have been reported to the

Political Agent during the year.

20 *Mail Robberies*—During the year under review I am glad to be able to state that not a single case of mail or baggage robbery occurred within the territory of the Oodeypoor State.

21 The Returns of cases brought before, and adjudicated by, the Maywar Court of Valcels during the year are appended marked D and L.

22 *Prison*—I beg to append a Return of the prisoners in the Oodeypoor Jail, showing the terms as well as crimes for which they are detained, the

average daily number during the past twelve months has been 1149.

23. The health of the prisoners has been good, two deaths only having occurred during the year; the daily average of sick is 9·279.

24. *Civil Justice*.—I append Return marked G. showing the number of civil suits that have been brought before the Civil Court, the number disposed of, and cases remaining unsettled. Muthra Dass is at the head of this Court.

25. *Appellate Court*.—Since the nomination of Moulvie Abdool Rahman, shortly before the demise of the late Maharana, to the Appellate Court the working of the Court is carried on admirably, and instant justice is dealt out to all parties, who seem to be much pleased with his decisions, in fact it is the best managed Court here, and I am glad to say that I have had no occasion to reverse his decision as yet.

26. *Weather and crops*.—During the past monsoon the rain was heavy, upwards of 33 inches was the amount gauged by Dr. Barr. The Pichola Lake in the city, which was becoming dry owing to the paucity of rains for a series of years, overflowed, and the consequence is that all the other lakes and wells in the valley of Oodeypoor are full of water.

27. With the exception of the valley of Oodeypoor and the Hill Tracts, the khureef crop was but a poor one owing to the incessant rains, consequently the staple grain, mukka, or Indian-corn suffered much.

28. The rubbee crop, on the other hand, has been generally good.

29. The average prices of the grain have been Indian-corn at 24½ seers, wheat at 15 seers, barley at 21½ seers, and gram at 17 seers per Government rupee and weight.

30. The opium crop has suffered from high wind and clouds during the year, and will probably yield not more than one-half the usual quantity.

31. *Trade*.—Appended is a Return showing the export and import of merchandize and the duty levied thereon during the Sumbut year 1930, or A.D. 1873-74.

Marked H.

32. *Public works and road*.—With the exception of some addition to the English Palace and ordinary repairs to the public buildings, there is no other public building in hand. The road between Oodeypoor and Kherwarra is still progressing, it requires about three large bridges and some culverts to complete it. Amba Lall, the officer in charge of this department, is carrying on his duties very creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of myself as formerly of my predecessors. The Meywar portion of the Oodeypoor and Neemuch road, completed some years ago, is kept in proper repairs by the Durbar.

33. *Telegraph*.—There is no Telegraph Office at Oodeypoor or in its territory, but the line between Neemuch and Nusseerabad passes through part of Meywar. The question of opening a Telegraph Office at Oodeypoor has been recently broached, and as soon as the particulars sought for by the Durbar are furnished the matter will be taken up.

34. *Post Office*.—No new Post Office has been opened in the Oodeypoor territory during the year. A Post Office has been opened at Banswarra, and one at Sagwarra in Doongurpoor during the year.

35 *Revenue*—The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Oodeypoor State for the Sambut year 1930 is not ready\* as yet, the income is about Rupees 26,42,000, and the expenditure will come to the same amount. The actual income and expenditure will be given on receipt of the accounts.

36 *Opium scales*—The number of chests brought for weighing at the Oodeypoor scales during the official year amount to 5,794, showing a decrease of 2,274 chests as compared with the past year, and the low prices prevailing in the market has brought some be brought to the scales if the rate be favorable. Mr Ingels, the Assistant Opium Agent, conducts his duties to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

38 *Dispensaries*—The number of patients treated in the main and branch dispensaries at Oodeypoor during the year 1874 amounts to 5,163, the cost of these institutions during the year amounts to Rupees 3,957-3-4. The attendance in the main dispensary was below that of branch dispensary. This is attributed by Dr Burt to the indifference shown by the Native Doctor Kunayalal, in charge of the main dispensary, and he was in consequence removed from it.

39 *Vaccination*—Vaccination has been carried out with vigour during the year, and the results have been satisfactory. Two thousand three hundred and twenty three persons were vaccinated, of which 1,905 operations are known to have been successful, 215 unsuccessful, whilst the result of 203 is unknown.

40 Full particulars on this head are supplied by the Agency Surgeon to the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Rajpootana. I abstain from giving any further details on the subject in this Report.

41 *Sanitation*—Since the despatch of the last Annual Report, I regret to say that the conservatism of the city was somewhat neglected partly through the opposition of the people and the subsequent change in the notice, glad to see the same vigour as was done when the arrangement was first commenced.

42 The difficulty of procuring good drinking water brought to notice in paragraphs 67, 68, and 69 of the last Report has been removed by the heavy fall of rain last monsoon, which has caused the Nichola Lake overflow and filled all the wells in and around the city, and I am happy to state that abundant supply of good water now exists throughout the vicinity of Oodeypoor.

43 *Education*—The Oodeypoor School is progressing favorably. There are 425 boys and 42 girls, and the average daily attendance has been 300 boys and 30 girls.

44. The English Class comprises 85 boys, the Hindee 246 boys, the Persian and Oordoo 94 boys.

45. The Head Master, Mr. G. Baird, takes much interest and pains after the school, and it is due to him and the Persian teacher, Moulvie Abdool Rahman Khan, that the institution has made progress. The head of the Hindee Classes, Pundit Venaek Shastree, is also conducting his duties satisfactorily.

46. The Hindee School at Bheelwarra and Chittoreghur are also progressing satisfactorily, and Mr. Ingels, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, reports that there are 171 pupils in the former, many of whom are able to write Hindee fluently, and 131 in the latter.

47. *Boundaries*.—There are several boundary disputes between the Durbar and its feudatories, and between the Nobles and Sirdars themselves, and between them and the neighbouring States of Marwar, Indore, Jowra, Tonk, District of Neembahera, &c., which are a source of constant bloodshed and heart-burnings: I trust the services of a British officer applied for by the Durbar will be available next working season to take up and dispose of these vexatious cases.

48. *Hilly Tracts*.—I beg to forward the Report\* of the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, on his charge, together with that† from the 2nd Assistant Political Agent at Kotra.

49. The suggestion made by Colonel Gordon in paragraph 6 of his Report for the extension of the road to Someyra and thence to Hursole is worthy of consideration. Meywar has undertaken to construct the road, and has now nearly completed the line within its territory, which extends as far as Kherwarra whence the road passes for about 14 miles as far as Beecheewarra within the Doongurpoor State, thence to Guzerat.

50. The excellent conduct of the Meywar Bheel Corps brought to notice in the 10th paragraph of the Superintendent's Report is very satisfactory, and reflects great credit on the Commandant and officers serving under him.

51. I have moved the Durbar authorities to warn the Muggra Hakim to take prompt action in all criminal cases.

52. *Doongurpoor*.—The administration of this State by the Maharawal, as reported by Colonel Gordon, seems to be satisfactory, and there is nothing for me to state in addition to what is supplied by the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, in his Report‡

† No. 122, dated 13th May 1875.

forwarded herewith in original.

53. *Banswarra*.—I beg to append the original Report of the Assistant Political Agent at Banswarra, No. 120, dated 8th instant.

54. Not having had an opportunity of visiting Banswarra and making myself thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of this petty State, I must refrain from offering any remarks on the administration of the State or conduct of its Chief, further than to observe that the position

of Mr Ramjee Bhikajee, the Assistant Political Agent there, is rendered very trying and difficult through the apathy and maladministration of the Durbar

55 *Pertabghur*—The administration of this State is carried on satisfactorily as far as I have learnt, and nothing has transpired during the past year that calls for special notice

56 I have not received the annual Statements of accounts, &c, as yet, and will furnish the same as soon as received

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**A.**  
*Return of cases admitted and disposed of in the Criminal Court at Oodeypoor for 1874-75.*

No. and nature of offence.	Number of cases in hand and amount of losses.			Number of cases admitted and amount of losses.			Total number of cases and amount of losses.			Cases disposed of.				Cases remaining undischarged of.				
	Amount.		Cases.	Amount.		Cases.	Amount.		Cases.	Number and amount of cases dismissed.		Cases in which offenders have been arrested and punished by fine and imprisonment.	Cases under investigation in which offenders have been arrested.		Cases under investigation owing to the absence of plaintiffs.		'Total.	
	Cases.	Rs. a. p.		Cases.	Rs. a. p.		Cases.	Rs. a. p.		Cases.	Amount.		Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.		Cases.
1. Dacoity ...	49	1,42,328 11 0	31	17,000 0 0	80	1,59,328 11 0	18	23,111 12 0	32	39,700 0 0	...	...	7	36,000 0 0	23	16,516 15 0	30	97,516 15 0
2. Theft ...	156	23,463 10 3	96	10,541 15 0	252	43,005 9 3	95	18,400 0 0	91	18,821 4 0	...	...	8	2,225 0 0	58	3,559 5 3	66	5,784 5 3
3. Highway robbery ...	69	40,680 5 0	41	10,584 6 0	110	57,264 11 0	17	13,700 0 0	66	25,908 5 6	...	...	9	6,800 5 6	18	10,856 0 0	27	17,656 5 6
4. Murder ...	40	...	23	...	63	...	23	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
5. Wounding ...	15	...	9	...	24	...	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
6. Arson ...	4	...	4	...	8	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7. Bribe ...	9	...	2	...	11	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
8. Sale of children ...	12	...	6	...	18	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
9. Abortion ...	4	...	15	...	20	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
10. Incendiarism ...	31	...	15	...	46	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
11. Offence against religion ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Witchcraft ...	6	...	3	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Escape from prison ...	2	...	3	...	6	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Mutilation ...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Suicide* ...	38	...	57	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Petty offences ...	202	...	701	...	963	...	638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	...

\* 40 women and nine men drowned in the wells, and 19 women and nine men ate opium, three men shot themselves, and three hanged themselves.

(Sd.) C. HERBERT, Col.,  
Political Agent, Meywar.



*Detail of Criminal cases during the year 1871-75*

Names of States	DACOTT			THART		MENDS		Multi- tation	Khol ap- pling	Selling Animals	With craft.	With swallowing	Mile with brown
	Number of cases	Value of property	Persons imprisoned.	Number of cases	Property carried	Number of cases	Persons destroyed						
Megwar	9	R s d p. 8 6 0 0	60	18	R s d p. 870 0 0	4	7	8	1				30
Touk	2	19 17 2 3 6	34	8	120 10 0			1					2
Petalbor	3			2		2	2	3					4
Ivonpurpoor	6	1 685 0 0	200	1	318 0 0	3	6	1		1			1
Hansavira				4	625 0 0	1	1						13
Other States not within the juris-				3									
diction of this Agency													
Total	19	30 416 3 6	204	27	1,688 10 0	10	15	15	1	1			62

*Political Agent, Myrean*

## D.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Fakeels during the year, viz., from 1st January to 31st December 1874.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT						
							Remains undecided at close of year.	Appeals during the year	Total	Confirmed	Revised	Reversed	Remaining
Meywar Agency	23	40	63	63		Ra. a. p. 21,431 1 0	9	11	20	3		1	16

## E.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Fakeels during the year 1874, from 1st January to 31st December 1874.

Against person.

Murder  
Assault with wounding

Against property.

Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances  
Ditto ditto without  
Gang robbery with  
Theft with  
Ditto without  
Cattle lifting  
Premeditated dacoity  
Arson  
Burglary  
Counterfeit coinage  
Miscellaneous  
Poisoning

0 2  
2  
Total

2 9 1 0 7 2 0 2 0 0 15 0 10

Total

(Sd.) C. HERBERT, Colonel,  
Political Agent, Meywar.

F.  
Return of Prisoners in the Oodeypoor Jail on the 1st May 1875.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE	NATURE OF OFFENCE																							
	Theft	Buying stolen property	Enticing away girl	Forcible seizure of property	Opposing watchmen.	Forcibly carrying away woman.	Cattle lifting	Escape of prisoners	Highway robbery	Dacoity	Aiding and abetting robbers	Pranch or tree pass	Suicide	Forgery	Misappropriating Government money	Adultery	Abduction of married woman	Wounding	Homicide amounting to murder	Murder	Poisoning	Attempt at theft.	Bribery	Total
For 6 months	50																							57
" 1 year	8																	1	1					13
" 2 years	6																							14
" 3 years	6																							25
" 4 years	2																							6
" 5 years	2																							6
" 6 years			1																					2
" 7 years																								3
" 8 years																								
" 9 years																								
" 10 years																								
" 11 years																								
" 12 years																								
" 13 years																								
" 14 years																								
" 15 years																								
" 16 years																								
" 17 years																								
" 18 years																								
" 19 years																								
" 20 years																								
For life																								
Total	75		3				6	10	1	21						3		1	5	1			1	128

G.  
Statement of cases admitted and disposed of in the Civil Court of Oodeypoor for 1874-75.

Number	Nature of cases or complaints	Number of cases in hand with amount of claim		Number of cases admitted during the year with amount of claim		Total number of cases with amount of claim		Number of cases settled with amount of claim		Cases remaining unsettled with amount of claim		REMARKS			
		Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount				
1 Debt	454		Rs. 4	517	Rs. 4	971	56,150	69	521	1,60,005	10 0	450	Rs. 39,174	12 9	Explanation of cases disposed of: Amount of decrees in Rupees 88,813-1, out of which Rupees 37,603 5 is paid up and Rupees 66,949 12 remain unpaid. Amount of cases dismissed: Rupees 66,192-9
2 Marriage disputes	22		4,13,521	2 3	22	22			40			11			
3 Adoption disputes	2				4	4			2			4			
4 Caste disputes	2				11	11			10			3			
5 Miscellaneous	362			286		648			250			308			
Total	912	4,13,521	2 3	850	1,38,650	4 6	1,692	5,52,180	6 9	823	1,60,005	10 0	859	39,174	12 9

## H.

*Return of Export and Import of goods in the Meywar Territory during the Sumbat year 1930, or A.D. 1873-74, showing the description and quantity of goods and the amount of duty levied thereon.*

DESCRIPTION.	IMPORT.		EXPORT.		GOODS IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED INTO MATHWAR.	
	Quantity of goods in pothees or bullock loads.	Duty on goods. Rs. a. p.	Quantity of goods in pothees or bullock loads.	Duty on goods. Rs. a. p.	Quantity of goods in pothees or bullock loads.	Amount of duty levied. Rs. a. p.
Salt .. ..	255,000	71,015 8 3			1,81,000	46,153 4 0
Grain .. ..				1,01,657 2 6		
Opium .. ..				30,293 8 6		
Cotton .. ..	13,000	26,419 14 3		2,500 7 6		
Turmeric .. ..	6,750	16,169 5 0				
Tobacco .. ..						
Sugar .. ..					16,000	6,933 3 0
Cloth .. ..					2,350	2,913 12 6
Iron .. ..						
Coccanuts .. ..	3,500	6,350 1 9				
Oil .. ..	4,400	4,133 13 3			16,000	
Mowah flowers .. ..					2,500	
Red chillies .. ..				4,371 14 0		
Kuppas (uncleaned cotton) .. ..				1,593 8 6		
Ghee .. ..				2,717 9 3		
Goor .. ..						
Sugar-candy .. ..						
Hides .. ..					8,000	11,205 7 3
Rice .. ..	25	24 7 3			17,000	14,149 14 3
Al (dye) .. ..	6,000	3,375 6 0			2,000	4,000 1 6
Nill (indigo) .. ..	31,000	4,301 0 9				
Miscellaneous goods of 2nd class, such as grocery, building materials, metals, lace, &c. .. ..	250	3,211 11 0				
Miscellaneous goods of 3rd class, such as cattle, grocery, cereals, &c. .. ..						
Extraordinary income on account of customs collections derived from the Shubarb, including nuzzarua, &c. .. ..						
	304,125	1,38,273 10 2	30,625	2,30,742 3 0	229,500	23,939 1 6
						232,471 0 9

(Sd.) C. HANBERT, Col.,  
Political Agent, Meywar.



*Estimate of the probable Receipts and Disbursements, &c.—(Continued.)*

[illegible]



*Estimate of the probable Receipts and Disbursements, &c.—(Concluded.)*

DISBURSEMENTS.	Probable for 1931 as made out by the late Maharaja.		Probable for 1932 now estimated.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Pay of Mehta Oorjun Sing ...	540	0 0						
Pay of a Kamdar and a Dhoobee employed in the English Palace	252	0 0						
Pay of Zorawur Sing, Soorana, Daroga of the Account Office...	720	0 0						
Increase to Mr. Baird ...	780	0 0						
Allowance to Doreca Huteeram..	12	0 0						
Pay of Suheewalla Oorjun Sing, including lowazma	3,726	0 0						
Pay of Mehta Gokulchund, including lowazma Rs. 7,701 less Rs. 6,552, pay received by Mehta Punna Lal ..	1,152	0 0						
Increase to Ramnath Sherishtadar ..	120	0 0						
To Muthradass Beeramcharee in lieu of village ..	500	0 0						
To Motes Sing Bhancej ..	2,100	0 0						
Increase to stationery to the Vakeel in the Harrowtee Agency ..	24	0 0						
Three new Dāk Chowkees on the Neemuch and Nusserabad line ..	432	0 0						
Salary of Dewan Jani Beharee Lal ..	10,920	0 0						
Salary of Moulvee Abdool Rahman Khan of the Appellate Court ..	1,800	0 0						
Allowance for the school at Chittore ..	60	0 0						
Allowance to Maharaj Sukkut Sing, of Soneerana ..	55,000	0 0						
Allowance for a School at Kotra ..	312	0 0						
Allowance for stationery in the Account Office ..	1,500	0 0						
	83,394	0 0						
Total Disbursements ..	22,49,524	4 3	21,73,386	12 3	1,60,831	8 0	81,694	0 0

(Sd.) C. HERBERT, *Col.*,  
*Political Agent, Meywar.*

No. 122, dated Khairwarra, 13th May 1875.

From—LIEUT.-COL. T. E. GORDON, C.S.I., Political Superintendent, Hill Tracts, Meywar,

To—COLONEL C. HERBERT, Political Agent Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Hill Tracts of Meywar and the State of Doongurpoor for the year ending 30th April 1875.

#### HILL TRACTS.

*Health.*—The district has been remarkably healthy. A rainfall somewhat below the average, and distributed chiefly in showers instead of saturating downpours, has caused the amount of fever, usually the most prevalent form of sickness in these parts, to be considerably less than in former





7. *Post Office*.—A new postal line was opened in December from Khairwarra to Banswarra, passing through Doongurpoor and Sagwarra, where Branch Post Offices have been established. The country passed through is unusually wild, and its Bheel inhabitants are more or less turbulent and refractory. The mail was attacked in Doongurpoor territory shortly after it commenced running, but the letters were not taken. The runner was merely robbed of his clothes. His Highness the Maharawul made arrangements by which the mail bags and banghy parcels have been carried in perfect safety ever since through his territory. His Highness proposed, for the greater safety of the mail, that the runners should be taken from the Bheel Pals and villages through which the line passes, the men being engaged on the security of the village authorities, thus fixing in the most direct manner the responsibility of protection and recovery on the headmen of each community. The Post Overseer is now employed, with the assistance of the Doongurpoor Durbar, on giving practical effect to this proposal. Two other attacks were reported—one on a runner, and the other on the Overseer. The former appeared on enquiry to be the result of a dispute in connection with the seizure of a Patel as a “begaree” (forced labourer), and the latter was induced by the carelessness of the Overseer in not availing himself of the Bheel escort allowed to him by the Doongurpoor Durbar. As a matter of course, in such a wild district, where freedom from robbery can only be obtained by a well-armed guard or the escort of a “bolawa,” the Overseer was plundered. He, however, was not injured. The robbers carefully abstained from taking 11 staves for the dāk runners which were in his bundle. Efforts are being made to capture the offenders. Those in the case of the first robbery at Nundore have not yet been apprehended, notwithstanding the offer of a reward by His Highness the Maharawul.

8. *Crime*.—No case of witchcraft, cruelty, or mutilation has come to my knowledge. The “Bhopa” (witchfinder) in the Jullafan affairs, referred to in last year’s report, was captured and surrendered by the Rao of Jeywas and the Thakoor of Babulwarra, Ummer Sing, who is on the rolls of the regiment as a Thakoor, and receives Rupees 100 a month for services in the district when his aid is required. The Bhopa was sent for trial to Oodeypoor, and sentenced to five years’ imprisonment, which he is now undergoing there.

The other two men engaged in the crime, who were captured and sentenced by the Rao to one year’s imprisonment at Jeywas, escaped through the connivance or negligence of the guard. I ordered Ummer Sing’s regimental pay of Rupees 100 a month to be stopped and withheld from 1st October 1874 till they are again apprehended. The Thakoor has since that succeeded to the guddee of Jeywas on the decease of his nephew, the late Rao Bhairo Sing, who died without issue, and is now using his best endeavours to recapture the criminals. His Highness the Maharawul of Doongurpoor succeeded in seizing the last of the men implicated in the Bagdurree case of witchswinging, which occurred two and a half years ago, and sentenced him to Rupees 100 fine and 18 months’ imprisonment with hard labour. This has had the good effect of proving that the lapse of considerable time is no protection against apprehension and punishment. The Maharawul’s earnest action in this matter called forth the approbation of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana,

which I had the honor of March 1875 The main is a large and increasing tra

Only one case has been reported, and in that the "Bola" himself was concerned Three of the perpetrators were arrested, and part of the stolen property was recovered and restored The case was a very aggravated one, the robbery being attended with cruel violence, notwithstanding no resistance having been made The Mungra Hakim persistently declined to proceed in the matter further than restoring the recovered property, urging that it should stand over till the assembly of the Panchayat for settlement of cases between Meywar and Doongurpoor, the injured parties being subjects of the latter State This case by your order has now been moved from the Mungra Hakim's Court to that of the International Panchayat at Oodeypoor I impress upon the Vakeels and Kamdars within this Superintendence the necessity for quick settlement of all cases, where subjects of different States are concerned, immediately on sufficient evidence being obtained The crime of murder is, I fear, still very common in the district, chiefly the result of drunken frays, when old blood feuds are revived, and real or fancied wrongs are redressed in the same wild and savage manner as has prevailed in these lawless Bhel Highlands for a long series of years Raids by one Pal or clan on another, however, now seldom occur, and thus on the whole the peace of the district is not often disturbed The "Bola" system, by which immunity from robbery is purchased, is in full force throughout the country Every village furnishes its own police for the stranger and traveller, and any attempt to evade payment of this black mail, unless by a well armed party, almost invariably results in attack, injury, and loss This "Bola" tax is regularly levied even on the new Oodeypoor-Kharwarra road As that road is patrolled by the Durbar Cavalry, no attack on a large scale can take place, and bands of travellers keeping together are free from molestation, but small parties are exposed to almost certain danger But as the "Bola" fee is a sort of assurance ticket for compensation to some extent in event of robbery, the Bhel escorts are as a rule engaged by every party large or small

9 Condition of the Bhels—I think the condition of the Bhels is improving slowly The Bhels in the part of the country are in every way more prosperous than those in Malar This I ascribe to their being engaged in cultivation to a much greater extent and food being cheap and plentiful The Bhel population in these tracts is increasing considerably There is still the same love for the "mon" law, to which from time immemorial they have been intensely addicted

A reformer, Soorjee, a Bhel Gun, has for some years past been among his countrymen on the Meywar-Guzerat frontier. He has abstain from all crimes and vices, spirituous liquor and from death to any living thing They find themselves to live in of the soil and to waste before eating Soorjee has now upwards of one thousand followers or believers in the ordained by himself to fast and abstain I saw him in him in February last when I was visiting in the Meywar for protection to his followers in D. Agency

Bheels, he said, annoyed them by calling them "Mussulman" (with them meaning infidel). His influence in securing followers has spread as far as Khairwarra and Kotrah. I talked with a number of his converts, and they said that they had prospered since they had been guided by the Guru to do as they had sworn. They certainly looked in every way superior to their unreclaimed brethren.

10. *Maywar Bheel Corps*.—The regiment having been greatly scattered in detachment duty in the districts till 20th April, the annual inspection by the Major-General Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army has not yet taken place. The conduct of the men on all occasions has been excellent, and the regiment is in a most efficient state. The desertions have been very few, seven in all, and these principally resulted from men overstaying their leave, caused or induced probably by village occurrences.

I visited Kotrah in the middle of January and found the detachment there, then under Captain Conolly, in capital order, and the lines and building in good condition.

The attendance at the Regimental School continues good. All men joining the regiment are obliged to attend for two years, and the enforcement of this rule has been found in no way to affect the popularity of service in the ranks, which continues as high as ever, being shown by the number of candidates for admission, and the eager competition for every vacancy. The Maywar Durbar has most liberally sanctioned a school for Kotrah, granting a sum of Rupees 200 for a building, and Rupees 20 per mensem for establishment.

Very little was done by means of "regimental labor" this cold season, there having been comparatively few men present at headquarters, but such as were available worked cheerfully and successfully in the erection of a substantial building for use as a Station Staff and Adjutant's Office.

11. *Durbar Troops*.—The operations previously reported as undertaken last year against the Bheel Pal of Dhunkawarra, in which the Durbar troops were wholly engaged, were followed by similar action in May against the rebellious Khalsa Pal of Nithara.

The punishment of these two Pals has had good effect as an example to the others in their neighbourhood. The Durbar Sowars posted on the Khairwarra and Oodeypoor road have succeeded in securing the safety of travellers, merchants, and their property.

12. *Muggra Hakim, or Native Governor of the Khalsa Hill Tracts*.—I think this official fails in dealing out sharp and decisive justice in aggravated cases of highway robbery attended with violence and cruelty where the evidence is complete. He has thus, to my knowledge, lately lost two excellent opportunities of making salutary severe examples of "bolawas," who betrayed their charge and joined in robbing and wounding the travellers under their escort.

13. *Mukranees and Villaytees*.—There is a small decrease in the number of these mercenaries caused by a few taking the usual opportunities to quarrel with their employers in order to realize their arrears of pay and return to their homes. The utmost is done to prevent others

taking their places, and there is reason to believe that this class of bold and have, I think, tended to make them less dangerous and troublesome

14 *International Punchayats*—The annual Punchayat for Meywar and Mahab Kanta assembled at Samayra in November under the superintendence of Mr Hunter, Assistant Political Agent, Mahab Kanta The following is the statement of awards —

<i>Rs a p</i>	
65	0
Nil	0
<hr/>	
Mahab Kanta <i>versus</i> Doongurpoor in five cases	
Doongurpoor <i>versus</i> Mahab Kanta in ten cases	
<hr/>	
Balance in favor of Mahab Kanta	
66	0
0	0
<hr/>	

<i>Rs a p</i>	
218	10
0	0
<hr/>	
Mahab Kanta <i>versus</i> Meywar 13 cases	
Meywar <i>versus</i> Mahab Kanta 10 cases	
<hr/>	
Balance in favor of Mahab Kanta	
218	10
0	0
<hr/>	

The International Punchayat between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta did not take place last year It assembled this year at Detwas under the superintendence of Mr Nund Sunker Toolya Sunker, Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta The following is the statement of its awards —

<i>Rs</i>	
187	
160	
<hr/>	
Rewa Kanta <i>versus</i> Doongurpoor in 14 cases	
Doongurpoor <i>versus</i> Rewa Kanta in 28 cases	
<hr/>	
Balance in favor of Rewa Kanta	
37	
<hr/>	

The Meywar and Doongurpoor States complain of the great expense attending the annual Punchayat system, and point to the comparatively few number of cases as proof that a biennial Punchayat would sufficiently answer the purposes required On the score of money awards is trifling in comparison to the cost of the establishment employed, but I am certain that not only are the complainants in favor of the annual system, but the prospect of early decision tends greatly to keep down repitals, and moreover there is far less difficulty in dealing with cases of late date than of long standing There are very many cases for settlement between Doongurpoor and Meywar, no Punchayat having assembled for five years past Arrangements are now being made for a Punchayat to meet early in October

15 *Boundary Settlement*—In November I met Mr Hunter, Political Assistant, Mahab Kanta, at Samayra for the settlement of a boundary dispute between Samayra in Mahab Kanta and Damode in Doongurpoor, originated by the opening up of a new road to Gazerat by which the Samayra Thakoor feared a considerable loss of revenue from the Meywar opium traffic being diverted to it After a prolonged enquiry the settlement of this case was unavoidably postponed In December I met Colonel Barton, Political Agent Rewa Kanta at

Bheels, he said, annoyed them by calling them "Mussulman" (with them meaning infidel). His influence in securing followers has spread as far as Khairwarra and Kotrah. I talked with a number of his converts, and they said that they had prospered since they had been guided by the Guru to do as they had sworn. They certainly looked in every way superior to their unreclaimed brethren.

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Very little was done by means of "regimental labor" this cold season, there having been comparatively few men present at headquarters, but such as were available worked cheerfully and successfully in the erection of a substantial building for use as a Station Staff and Adjutant's Office.

11. *Durbar Troops*.—The operations previously reported as undertaken last year against the Bheel Pal of Dhunkawarra, in which the Durbar troops were wholly engaged, were followed by similar action in May against the rebellious Khalsa Pal of Nithara.

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13. *Mukranes and Villaytees*.—There is a small decrease in the number of these mercenaries caused by a few taking the usual opportunities to quarrel with their employers in order to realize their arrears of pay and return to their homes. The utmost is done to prevent others

taking their places, and there is reason to believe that this class of bold unscrupulous adventurers now finds less encouragement than formerly for service with the Chiefs. The majority of those in Doongurpoor and Bhoomut have contracted domestic ties which bind them to the country, and have, I think, tended to make them less dangerous and troublesome.

14 *International Panchayuts*.—The annual Panchayut for Meywar and Mahee Kanta assembled at Samayra in November under the superintendence of Mr Hunter, Assistant Political Agent, Mahee Kanta. The following is the statement of awards —

<i>Rs a p</i>	
65	0
0	0
<hr/> 65 0 0	
Mahee Kanta <i>versus</i> Doongurpoor in five cases	
<i>Nil</i>	
<hr/> 65 0 0	
Balance in favor of Mahee Kanta	

Mahee Kanta <i>versus</i> Meywar 13 cases	
<i>Nil</i>	
<hr/> 218 10 0	
Mahee Kanta <i>versus</i> Mahee Kanta 10 cases	

Balance in favor of Mahee Kanta

218 10 0

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187	
150	
<hr/> 37	
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Balance in favor of Rewa Kanta	

The Meywar and Doongurpoor States complain of the great expense attending the annual Panchayut system, and point to the comparatively few number of cases as proof that a biennial Panchayut would sufficiently answer the purposes required. On the score of expense they are certainly right in saying that the amount of money awarded is trifling in comparison to the cost of the establishments employed, but I am certain that not only are the complainants in favor of the annual system, but the prospect of early decision tends greatly to keep down reprisals, and moreover there is far less difficulty in dealing with cases of late date than of long standing. There are very many cases for settlement between Doongurpoor and Meywar, no Panchayut having assembled for five years past. Arrangements are now being made for a Panchayut to meet early in October.

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Maupoor, Kuddana, for consultation regarding the case of Peit and Kooa in Doongurpoor *versus* Kuddana in Rewa Kanta, decided by Mr. Prescott in February 1873. Mr. Prescott and I visited the boundary together. The settlement of this case completes the whole of the boundary demarcation between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta. In February I met Rao Bahadoor Oucharam Mitta Ram, Political Assistant, Mahee Kanta, for the settlement of a boundary dispute between Palisora in Doongurpoor and Budelee in Mahee Kanta, which we effected. I was most anxious to make a settlement of two long standing disputes between Meywar and Mahee Kanta, *viz.*, the Rancee Talao land, and the Koondole Mowra groves cases, both of which have been going on for five years, but Major LeGeyt, the Political Agent of Mahee Kanta, was too fully engaged in the Kotrah direction to be able to meet me, and he was unable to depute an Assistant for the purpose. An engagement has been made to meet on the 15th January next for the settlement of these and other cases.

#### BHOOMIA CHIEFS.

16. *Jeywas*.—The Rao, Bhairo Sing, died in December without leaving issue. Previous to death he adopted as his heir and nominated as his successor his uncle, Ummer Sing, Thakoor of Babulwarra, who was formerly Manager of the Estate. The Rao of Parah, acting under bad advice, advanced a claim to Jeywas on the plea of his descent from the same family, urging that Ummer Sing, as uncle, could not be adopted by the late Rao, who was his nephew. Luchmun Sing, the Parah Rao, made interest at Oodeypoor to have his claim favored, and there was considerable delay in consequence on the part of the Durbar in recognizing Ummer Sing's succession. In the meantime, however, the whole of the Jeywas people, the Bhoomia Chiefs, and the high priest of the noted Rukubnath Temple had accepted Ummer Sing as Rao and sent the customary gifts. At length the Durbar added its recognition on the 29th January. This event and its attendant circumstances prevented me proceeding with the opening up of a path to the Bheel Pal of Kankon Sagwarra in Jeywas, in the preparation of which, previous to Bhairo Sing's death, Ummer Sing had given assistance by cutting away the brushwood to a distance of 100 yards on each side of the path. I trust that this work will be taken up next season.

My predecessor, Major Gunning, collected the State creditors in June last, and succeeded in arranging and fixing the amount of their claims. The total was found to be Oodeypoor Rupees 29,289, and for the liquidation of this debt the revenue of the villages of Obree, Vurla, Bagpoor, Bhoodur, and Padurree, amounting to about Oodeypoor Rupees 5,000, was assigned. I have every confidence in Ummer Sing's good management. The revenue this year is stated at Rupees 18,000, and expenditure Rupees 13,000, leaving Rupees 5,000 for payment to the State creditors as above mentioned.

17. *Parah*.—The Rao Luchmun Sing governs his small State well. The revenue is Rupees 7,000, and expenditure Rupees 6,000, leaving Rupees 1,000 for payment towards the State debt, which amounts to about Rupees 8,000.



18 *Madree*—Rugmath Sing, the Chief, keeps order well within his State. His revenue is about Rupees 3,000, and expenditure nearly the same.

19 *Chanee*—This is a small Thakoorat, yielding about Rupees 1,500, and paying a tribute of Rupees 500 a year to the Meywar Durbar, which appears out of all proportion. It is in debt Rupees 5,000. The Thakoor, Guman Sing, looks after his estate well.

20 *Thana*—This is also a small Thakoorat, similar to the above, which it adjoins. The revenue is Rupees 1,300. There is a debt, of which, however, I have been unable as yet to learn the details. The Thakoor, Purbat Sing, is careful and attentive in all matters.

# DOONGURPOOR

21 *Health*—“Guzeratee rogue” (which appears to be pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs) and fever of a bad type have prevailed, ulcers and colic also. No cholera have been reported. Sanitary measures to some small extent are in force in the city of Doongurpoor.

22 *Crops*—Owing to a scanty rainfall the crops were below the average, but the great number of tanks throughout the country helped considerably to secure by irrigation a fair rubber harvest.

23 *Administration of justice* . . . intend this himself. The system introduced and fully reported on by my factory. His Highness now talks of appointing a Dewan.

24 *Marriage of the Mahamanu's eldest son*—The “Koor Sahib” Khooman Sing, was married in February last at Rutlam to a daughter of the Raja of that place. All the Thakoor, Jaghirdars, and many of the State officials accompanied him to Rutlam.

The expenses attending the journey and ceremony were great, but considering the recent very heavy contribution of Rupees 1,16,340 levied from his subject as “Budhawa” on the occasion of his daughter's marriage in December 1873 to the Chief of Jessulmere, the Mahamanu did not tax them further for his son's wedding.

25 *Durbar Troops*—There is small increase in the number from what was reported last year. The increase is of Doongurpoor subjects 26 *Revenue*—The receipts for Sunburt 1930 are Rupees 4,07,506-3-3, and expenditure Rupees 4,59,121-8-4, showing a deficit of Rupees 51,755-1-1, which is covered by extraordinary receipts in the form of

of a large amount of capital from the Mahamanu's private subjects and new shops in Doongurpoor and Sagwarra. The revenue receipts of the State invariably show a deficit, which, however, is a matter of course by extraordinary receipts. There is no public debt, and the Mahamanu's private finances are believed to be in a satisfactory state.

27 *Trade*—The annual fair at Bunesbur, I was not so well attended as in previous years, I was not.

then expecting the arrival of Major-General Sir Edward Russel, K.C.S.I., at Khairwarra for the annual inspection of the Meywar Bheel Corps. A company of the regiment was detached to keep order at the fair, and all passed off well. His Highness the Maharawul was present at it with but very few of his officials and Thakoors, the majority of these being absent at that time at Rutlam with his son.

28. I beg to enclose Captain Conolly's report on the Kotrah District, which is under his immediate supervision.

*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Doongurpooor State for the Sumbut year 1930, i.e., A.D. 1st July 1873 to 30th June 1874.*

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>a.</i>
Land revenue for 1930	...	...	78,033	5	3
Revenue of land allotted to Durbar servants	...	...	3,586	12	0
Value of revenue paid in kind	...	...	596	0	0
Abkaree	...	...	2,419	2	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,326	4	0
Customs	...	...	38,001	0	0
"Sookree" tax levied by Durbar officials employed in collecting rents	...	...	13,200	0	0
"Budhawa" marriage fee levied on account of the marriage of the daughter of the Maharawul	...	...	1,10,340	0	0
Received from the State shops for the above purpose	...	...	1,28,000	0	0
Received from the Jessulmere Durbar on account of "taq" (money given in charity when a marriage takes place)	...	...	29,863	12	0
Total			4,07,336	3	3

<i>Disbursements.</i>					
Kothar kurch or personal expenses of Maharawul	...	...	17,984	7	3
Household expenses	...	...	1,936	14	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	14,862	6	9

*State expenditure, viz.—*

Contingent expenses	...	...	32,034	4	7
Tribute to British Government	...	...	*35,000	0	0
Pay of troops	...	...	58,790	6	0
Jewels purchased	...	...	5,917	2	3
Expended on account of the marriage of the Maharawul's daughter	...	...	3,22,595	15	6
Total			4,89,121	8	4

\* No exchange was paid this year on this item.

Return of cases instituted during the Sunbut year 1930, i.e., from 1st July 1873 to 30th June 1874, showing the number settled and remaining

Months									
					No of criminal cases	No of civil cases	Settled	Remaining	Total
July 1873	14	17	26	5	31				
August	23	4	22	5	27				
September	15	14	20	9	29				
October	13	1	11	3	14				
November	21	7	16	12	28				
December 1874	16	1	9	8	17				
January 1874	2	0	2	0	2				
February	18	0	10	8	18				
March	34	26	43	17	60				
April	28	34	40	22	63				
May	26	36	39	23	62				
June	48	30	54	23	77				
Total	258	169	292	135	427				

(Sd) T E GORDON, Lieut-Col,  
 Poll. Supdt, Hill Tracts, Megwar

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Sunbut year 1931, A D 1874-75

Value of cloth and cotton goods		Number of shops	
Rs	a p		
67,887	0 0		
6 350	0 0		
1 990	0 0		
25,785	0 0		
600	0 0		

Total

Value		Carried over	
From Bombay and Guzerat			
Rutlam			
Doongurpoor			
Pertabgar			
Boorhanpoor			
of cotton			
of sweetmeats			
of iron money and iron			
1 230	0 0		
4,914	0 0		
6,555	0 0		
300	0 0		
3 000	0 0		
3,850	0 0		
455	0 0		
5,062	0 0		
1,28,578	0 0		

	Brought forward	...	1,28,578	0	0
Value of provisions	...	...	1,557	0	0
" of jewelry of gold and silver	...	...	3,000	0	0
" of clarified butter, &c.	...	...	2,000	0	0
" of tobacco, coconuts, and kusoomb	...	...	10,173	1	0
" of miscellaneous articles	...	...	6,382	0	0
" of molasses	...	...	6,500	0	0

Total value of goods ... 1,58,490 4 0

#### ABSTRACT.

Goods sold	...	...	1,53,053	4	0
" remaining on hand	...	...	5,137	0	0
Total	...	...	1,58,190	4	0

(Sd.) T. E. GORDON, *Lieut.-Col.,*  
*Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.*

No. 69, dated Camp Bheemana, 1st May 1875.

From—CAPT. A. CONOLLY, Offg. 2nd Asstt. Political Agent, Meywar,

To—LIEUT.-COL. T. E. GORDON, C.S.I., Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

IN submitting the accompanying report which will, I fear, be found rather meagre, I have the honor to explain that I have been in charge of the Kotrah District for only three and a half months out of the year under review, and was not aware till very lately that the duty of furnishing it would devolve on me; that I have not had access to the whole of the Office records, a portion of which, owing to Major Gunning's movements, has not had time to reach me here; and that a considerable part of the short time allowed for its preparation has been unavoidably occupied in assisting Lieutenant Yate in the settlement of the Jowrah border.

#### *Kotrah (Meywar) Administration Report for 1874-75.*

#### KOTRAH CANTONMENT.

*Meteorological.*—Two years' figures are given for the sake of comparison.

Years.	Mean temperature of the year.	Mean of hottest month.	Mean of coldest month.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
1873-74.	79.11	103.6	46.77	23.58	65.81	17.50	42
1874-75.	75.5	102.32	44.58	24.13	64.86	41.60	42

*Medical.*—The health of the detachment has been very good.

1873-74. No. of admissions into hospital 271, death 1

1874-75       "       "       "       222, deaths 4

The Station has been remarkably free from sickness during the feverish season of the year, viz, August to October. The highest mortality (due to chest diseases) occurred during the severe cold which prevailed in January. The men of the detachment suffered but little from their exposure during the expedition against the Serohi outlaws in the rainy season of 1874.

It is contemplated to add a small dispensary to the Station Hospital, and the increased accommodation thus afforded will no doubt be appreciated by the poor people of the district.

*Educational*—Through the liberality of the young Maharana, and at the instance of Major Gunning then Commandant at Kotrah, the Bhoomia Chieft

*Inspection*—The detachment was inspected by Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, C S I, Commandant, Mleywar Bheel Corps, in the middle of January and acquitted itself creditably.

### KOTRAH DISTRICT

*Pannura*—The harvests are reported by the Rana, with the exception of Indian corn, to have been poor, the gram and wheat crops are said to have suffered both from frost and blight. I am satisfied however from personal observation that the outturn was considerably better than the above statement would lead one to suppose.

Small pox and chest diseases were prevalent, and deaths numerous towards the close of the last and commencement of the current year. An outbreak in the end of February of the former disease at Mian-poor, the residence of the Rana, prevented his attendance at the proposed settlement of the boundary cases on his Guzerat Frontier, they have accordingly been postponed till next year.

*Towna*—The harvests may be described as "good," though the gram crop suffered, as in other parts of the country, from the hard frosts. Cow pox is said to have been prevalent in the spring of this year, and to have carried off a number of cattle.

A portion of the Alabee Kanta border, which, though settled some years back, had never been marked out, and was therefore a source of trouble to the neighbourhood, was finally demarcated and laid down by Major LeGeyt and myself.

The Rao has for some months past been engaged in the settlement of the Alarwar border.

Such a measure, however, necessitating as it would the establishment of "thannahs" or posts to support Durbar authority, would naturally prove highly distasteful to the people of the country and have to be entered on with caution. The Durbar in taking so decisive a step should be prepared to present the recurrence of the catastrophe of 1855 when the Bheels rose and swept away in one night 17 Durbar thannahs.

The presence last year of troops, British and Durbar, on the Serohi Frontier had the desired effect of keeping in check the gangs of Meena outlaws, who were a fruitful source of trouble to this part of the country, and no cases have been reported of these marauders finding shelter within Meywar limits.

*Oghna.*—This little State continues to be quiet and prosperous, and does the Rao credit. It has a large proportion of peaceably disposed Rajpoots and Brahmins. The country is more open and further removed from the wild western border of Meywar; its trade (chiefly in turmeric and sugar) is proportionately larger than that of the sister States of Jowra and Panurwa.

The harvests are reported as "good," though the gram crop, as I know, suffered somewhat from frost.

There appears to have been no unusual sickness.

*General Remarks.*—The following cases were disposed of during the year:—

DETAIL.	BY THE 2ND ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT, MEY- WAR.			BY INTERNATIONAL PEN- CHAYUT, HURAD, 12TH FEBRUARY 1875.		
	Filed.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	Meywar versus Mahee Kanta.	Mahee Kanta versus Meywar.	Total.
Cattle-lifting ... ..	11	9	2	17	14	31
Robbery ... ..	4	2	2	2	2	4
Highway robbery ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Arson ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assault ... ..	4	4	...	1	...	1
Robbery and wounding ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Murder ... ..	4	1	3	...	...	...
Abduction ... ..	3	3	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	34	25	9	...	...	...
Boundary disputes ... ..	3	3	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	64	48	16	20	18	38

Out of the punchayut cases 12 were settled by money payment, four by restitution of property, 19 were thrown out, two settled out of Court, and one was referred to Oodeypoor, making a total of 38 cases.

Out of the Meywar cases awaiting disposal, the cattle theft and robbery cases are quite recent. Two of the murder cases were due to affrays in the turbulent village of Khera-Shera on the Jowra-Mahee Kanta border; in the third case there is reason to believe that the charge of murder is false, and that the crime was never committed.

The Serohi-Meywar Punchayut for 1874-75 has not yet been held; the cases to be brought before it are but few.

Heinous offences, such as witch-swinging and mutilation have been conspicuous by their absence. Apart from the misgovernment of Jowra,

the state of the district may be regarded as satisfactory on the whole, though a vast deal remains to be done in the way of opening up roads (for military as well as trade purposes), preserving forests, economising the water supply, bringing waste lands under cultivation, and otherwise improving the condition of the country and its people.

Among the measures calculated to have a salutary and deterrent effect on a people so wild and reckless as the Bheels, I may be pardoned for suggesting the following

The imposition in some form of a liquor tax to counteract the national vice of drunkenness, under the influence of which most of the new quarrels arise and the old ones are revived, the gradual disarming of the people, punishments of murder by death, and ridding the district of the numerous Mekranees, Villayutees, and other desperadoes, who from their antecedents and natural propensities may fairly be regarded as a source of disturbance and anxiety to the country.

CAMP BHEEMANA, MARWAR, }  
(SD) A GOVILLY, Capt, }  
Offg 2nd Asst Poll Agent, Meywar

No 120 dated Camp Piprola, 8th May 1875

From—FRANKLIN BUNICKER, Asst Political Agent Meywar Banawarra  
To—Colonel C HERBERT Political Agent, Meywar

The Annual Administration Report of the Banawarra Assistantcy for 1874-75 will necessarily be a brief one, for the revenue and other yearly Returns have not as yet been furnished by the Durbar.

2 *Rainfall*—41.16 inches of rain had been, in the absence of the Assistant Political Agent from capital registered by the Native Doctor in charge of the dispensary from June to February the fall in the last mentioned month being only fifteen cents, the whole being considerably above the average.

3 *Products*—Agriculturally, the year under report has been favorable. Notwithstanding a heavy and incessant fall of the rain on low crop, the common food grain of

average, as it will be seen from

	1873	1874
Wheat	20	25
Rice, first sort	7½	7½
Rice, second sort	15	17½
Indian corn	25	30
Gram	25½	31½

The quantity per Imperial rupee by the standard seed of 80 tolas

4 *Public Health*—There was no serious epidemic in these parts, yet the general health of the town has not been very good, fevers of various types being most prevalent throughout September, October, and November

5. *Dispensary*.—This useful institution has been ably conducted under Native Doctor Ram Lal, and is freely taken advantage of by people from all directions, who have now begun to appreciate the value of the European medicines. Three thousand seven hundred patients, against 2,686 in the previous year, were treated during the year of report. Of this four cases, *viz.*, of musket-wound, ague, epistaxis, and cough, were fatal.

6. *Vaccination*.—Fifty-seven children against 38 in the previous year were vaccinated, of which nine cases had been unsuccessful.

7. *Courts of Justice*.—No Returns of the civil and criminal administration of the State have been furnished by the Raj, but I may remark that the dispensation of justice is anything but satisfactory.

8. *Deputation of Major C. Gunning*.—In consequence of the Political Agent, Meywar, having, from unavoidable circumstances, been unable to make his tour last cold weather, Major Gunning, Second in Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps and 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, was deputed by Colonel Wright to investigate and settle the disputed village case of Boree Richee between Pertabghur and Banswarra, and passed through this capital in January last, accompanied by two companies of his corps.

9. *Boundary Settlements*.—The disputed boundary between Sandnee of Pertabghur and Soorujpoora of Banswarra was settled by me in September last in favor of Pertabghur. The decision was appealed against by the Banswarra State, but the appeal was dismissed by the Political Agent on a review of my proceedings in the case. A second appeal has, I understand, been presented to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, since.

10. *Settlement of disputed villages*.—The claim of the Pertabghur Durbar to the village Ajunda, which was forcibly taken possession of by the Banswarra State in 1860-61 A.D., was investigated and decided by me in favor of the former, a detailed report of which was made to your Office in July last. The papers produced in this case by the Banswarra Durbar were proved to be a forgery and fabrication. The Agent to the Governor-General directed your predecessor to review the case on the spot and satisfy himself of it. Colonel Wright could not, however, make his tour last cold season, and as Major Gunning was deputed on other business in this quarter, he was directed to review this case, which he did on the spot and returned the papers, concurring, I believe, in the decision I had come to. The settlement was approved and confirmed, and the boundary pillars were at once erected on the line under Major Gunning's order. An appeal against the settlement was filed by the Banswarra Durbar, but it was rejected by your predecessor.

11. The case of the disputed village of Boree Richee, the scene of the tragedy which had place in September 1873, wherein a number of the Pertabghur men had been killed and wounded, besides the plunder of property, worth about Salum Sahee Rupees 15,000, by the Banswarra people, noticed in paragraph 20 of my last Annual Report, was investigated and decided in March last against Banswarra by Major Gunning, who was deputed with a strong detachment of the Meywar Bheel Corps, for the settlement of this case. Major Gunning left the border, having caused, under instructions he had received, the pillars to be erected on the demarcated line, on the 3rd April.



12. The apical of the Banswara Durbar against the decision of the Boundary Commissioner, Alawa, in the case of the disputed boundary of Jampora Japalia, between Surwa of Rutlam and the Banswara Durbar, noticed in paragraph 24 of my last Administration Report, has been rejected and the boundary pillars on the Banswara side are now under construction.

13. A peon of the Boundary Commissioner, Alawa, who was posted on the Jampora Japalia boundary, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was murdered in his own dwelling in the town of Surwa of Rutlam by some person or persons, and one Ameer Khan, a Wullacee Jemadar, an employe of the Banswara Durbar, was suspected of the foul deed. On a requisition from the Political Agent, Western Alawa, I caused the surrender of the accused and forwarded him to the Superintendent of Rutlam to stand his trial there. Ameer Khan was, however, released upon furnishing bail.

14. In August 1874 I was directed by your predecessor to meet Lieutenant Hope, the Boundary Settlement Officer, Alawa, for the purpose of settling the boundary between Palsora of Western Alawa and Surwana of Indore and Meywar. By appointment I met Lieutenant Hope on the Palsora-Chungaree border in February last, but for want of certain important papers on his file the enquiry was necessarily delayed till 25th of that month, when he was ordered suddenly by a telegram to proceed to Baroda, and our camp was broken up.

On receipt of a communication from Baroda from Mr Hope I returned from Pertabgarh, on my way to Banswara, to Chuldo, where he expected to return at once. A second note informed me at Chuldo that he was not able to rejoin me. On obtaining a final reply from the 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India on the subject on the 22nd March I retraced my steps to Banswara. I am now informed that Mr Hope is to review the Palsora-Chungaree dispute case alone by himself.

15. *Border.*  
Bhopawar, to me  
February 1875 for  
of the unadjusted border claims between the subjects of Banswara and Kooshulgarh, and those of Jhaboa and Pitalwad under the Bhopawar

16. According to arrangement made with the Political Agent, Rewa Kanha, under your instructions, I came on this (Banswara and Rewa Kanha) Frontier on the 30th ultimo to superintend the International Court for the adjudication of the border claims, which number but was informed in reply that it was then late, the claimants having dispersed. I hope to be able to meet him next cold weather.

about 250, between the subjects of Banswarra and Kooshulghur and those of the States under the Rewa Kanta Agency. The sitting of the Session was commenced on the 4th instant. A report on the closing of the Court will be submitted for your information.

17. *The Bheels.*—In the last year's Report I brought to notice that the Banswarra and Kooshulghur Bheels had again recourse to their plundering propensities. I am sorry to have to record again that there has been no change in this pernicious practice for the better.

18. An amount of cattle-lifting and petty robberies by these Bheels prevails in these districts bordering on the Rewa Kanta, Punch Mebals, Western Malwa, and the Bhopawur frontiers. The Bheel Agent complaining most. He reported that these Bheels make inroads in the Jhabooa District, and plunder ryots and travellers with impunity.

19. But the wild nature of this part of the country and the almost entire absence of any efficient police arrangements on the part of the Banswarra and Kooshulghur States render any real reform improbable. The authorities concerned have been called upon from time to time to take prompt and decisive measures to overcome the evil so often brought to notice by the surrounding British authorities, but all to no purpose.

20. It was arranged with the Bheel Agent, Bhopawur, to avail ourselves of the opportunity of our meeting on the Jhabooa-Kooshulghur frontier last cold weather, as noticed in paragraph 15, in concerting such measures as would secure the tranquillity of the border on his side, but our meeting did not unfortunately take place.

21. In his tour last February, the Bheel Agent being in the vicinity, was invited by the Rao of Kooshulghur to his capital where he stayed for two days and held a conference with that Chief on the subject of the disturbed state of the border, and suggested certain measures for this defence, but, I am informed, without any satisfactory result.

22. *Jurisdiction.*—During the year under report, the jurisdiction of the Assistant Political Agent, Banswarra, was, as recommended by Sir Lewis Pelly in his letters No. 1109-238P., dated 7th March, paragraph 10, and No. 2939-625P., dated 27th July 1874, paragraph 8, sanctioned by the Government of India in their despatches No. 1199P., dated 4th June, paragraph 5, and No. 1817P., dated 2nd August 1874, to the Agent to the Governor-General, copies of which were received with your predecessor's Nos. 275, 555, and 787, dated respectively the 15th April, 18th July, and 18th November 1874; but no separate instructions have yet been received to give effect to the orders, nor the Chief concerned has been apprized of the arrangement.

23. *Miscellaneous.*—The conservancy arrangements in the town of Banswarra are being well looked after, and almost daily improved.

24. *School.*—Though no statement of this institution has been received, yet since my last report there appears to be an increase in the attendance of the pupils.

25 *Post Office*—This much needed institution was opened at Bauxaria on the 14th December 1874 with a link postal line to Kherwara, and bids fair progress. The Office has, however, not yet been supplied with the necessary requisites, such as office and obliterating stamps, &c

26 *Mail robbery*—This was reported by the Deputy Post-Master to have occurred at a place about nine miles west of Bauxaria at the end of March. The mail bag contained no valuables, and the offenders are said to be the Bheels of the country. The matter is under enquiry as has been already reported to you, and the Durbar has been impressed with the urgent necessity of protecting the Government mails with more promptitude than that now shown

27 *Fair*—An annual fair has been held for the last two years at House and the Kooshul art of the year, both in Mahadeve," and in view to open a free trade with the neighbouring States. The fair lasts for remitted for the tlam and Mun- ng mostly grain, tobacco, groceries, piece goods, &c I am not in a position to mention the value of the goods that changed hands at this fair, the same not having been supplied by the Durbar

28 *The Minister*—Kotharee Chinnu Lal, who had been actively implicated in the fatal fracas which occurred at Boree Richree in September 1873, was banished the country for ten years, under orders from the Government of India in addition to a fine of Rupees 1,000, in January last and five other officials, who were also concerned in the attack and sentenced by your predecessor, each to five years' imprisonment, are undergoing their sentences in the Bauxaria and Oodeypoor Jails

29 *A new Minister*—Consequent on the removal of Chinnu Lal from office, the Rao of Ghuree, who is a first class noble of this Chief-ship, was appointed Kamdar

30 *Birth*—A second son was born to His Highness the Maharawal on the 14th April 1875

31 *Death*—An only daughter of the Maharawal, aged about 18 months, died in August 1874

32 *Bonfire*—During the last two or three years a curious practice has come into notice. Poor people (particularly of the Bheel class) of the country, who are either involved in debt or are desirous of marrying, but who cannot afford to clear off the one to accomplish the other, go and offer themselves to be engaged to their richer classes as bondmen (commonly known as "Sagrees"), either in perpetuity or until such time that they are able to pay off their liabilities (which are always saddled with usurious interest). The latter however they are seldom or never able to do

33 When a bondman dies indebted, the bondmanship falls to the lot of his wife or his issue, if any, and it so descends to generations

34. When any children of the bondmen run away from the bondholder, they are invariably traced up and carried off, unless the money advanced to their parents is reimbursed by some one. This system has, it is understood, been prevalent in this part of the country from a considerable length of time. Attention of the authorities was drawn to this nefarious practice, and I suggested that it must be rooted out. The former Kamdar and others assured me that the system in question is not so much prevalent in these days as it had been only a few years back.

35. *Kooshulghur*.—In October last I visited this estate. The town of Kooshulghur contains a population of about 1,200 souls; and the annual income from all sources is about Salum Sahee Rupees 90,000, equal to Imperial Rupees 72,000. The country is fertile and prosperous.

36. *Succession Fee*.—The Banswarra Durbar's claim to "Tulwarbundhae" from the Rao of Kooshulghur, referred to in paragraph 32 of my last Report was, at the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, rejected by Government in July last.

37. *Sanitation*.—This has been much neglected. I drew the Rao's attention to this subject, pointing out to him the consequences this filthy state of the town is calculated to result in, and he has promised to introduce a reform in the matter.

38. *Dispensary and School*.—No regular dispensary or a school exist in this estate. A Hakeem has been employed on a paltry pittance of about seven rupees a month, and a nominal Vernacular School kept up within the precincts of the Rao's fort, wherein the rudiments of Hindie are taught to a few boys. During my stay at Kooshulghur, it was brought to notice that the Rao has been enforcing a sort of cess from his subjects for the maintenance of these institutions. I have not failed to point this out to the Rao and his Kamdar, and also to suggest the establishment of a regular dispensary and a school within the town, especially since he levies the cess, enumerating the incalculable blessings of the advantages these institutions are calculated to afford.

39. *Serai*.—For the benefit of the travellers from Guzerat to Malwa and *vice versa*, a serai is in course of construction on the high road passing along the town of Kooshulghur. The design of the building was drawn out by me in consultation with the Rao on the spot, and was approved of by your predecessor. The estimated cost is Salum Sahee Rupees 1,436. Of this, Salum Sahee Rupees 1,250 or Government Rupees 1,000 will be met from moiety of the fine of Government Rupees 2,000 inflicted on the Rao in the witch-swinging case, the deficit being made good by the Rao, who has volunteered its payment.

40. The sum of Government Rupees 1,000, being a moiety of the fine referred to above, was paid, in October last, to the two sons of the woman Chundoo, who was swung to death at Kooshulghur in 1871.

# JEYPOOR AGENCY REPORT

Administration Report of the Jeypoor State for 1874-75

HAVING joined this appointment (10th April) only a little more than a month ago, I should at present be scarcely justified in furnishing more than a passing allusion to the general features of the administration and its results, with a brief notice of the more important current events of the year.

2 The prosperity of the State appears to be unimpaired, and the internal administration has been conducted as usual.

3 There have been no notable changes in either the form or the personnel of the Government.

6 *Maharaja's relations with feudatories*—The relations subsisting between the Maharaja and his feudatories appear to be cordial.

6 *Harvests*—The rains, though somewhat scanty in some parts of the territory, were on the whole propitious. Both the spring and autumn harvests were quite up to, if not above, those of average seasons, and remunerative prices have been realized by the cultivators.

7 In one or two localities the severe frosts in the early part of the year and blight which visited others at a later period did some damage, but the mischief was confined more particularly to the cotton crop, which is said notwithstanding to have yielded an average return.

8 *Income and expenditure*—I am indebted to the courtesy of the Durbar for the following particulars appertaining to the income and expenditure of the State. The former is reported to have been Rupees 43,56,321 and the latter Rupees 42,98,484, against Rupees 42,52,262 and Rupees 42,07,111 respectively for 1873-74.

9 I have, of course, no means at my command for testing the accuracy of these figures.

10 It will be seen from the following statement of the more important heads of disbursement that there has been no falling off in the liberality of the Maharaja's contributions in support of the valuable institutions therein noted, namely,—

I—Educational	Rupees	80 000
II—Public Works		5,14,354
III—Medical charities		4,00 000
IV—General charity		52 600
V—Immigration Works		

11 The revenue for the year under review has, the Durbar urges, to some extent suffered by the abandonment of the customs dues on the through traffic consequent on the introduction of the Railway into

the territory; but this, as a matter of course, has been, or eventually will be, more than made up by the *contra* effects of the Railway in promoting the comfort and convenience of the people and developing the trade and resources of the country generally.

12. *Land Settlements*.—During the past few years an establishment has, I understand, been employed for revising and checking the land measurements which are believed to be in many instances erroneous. This work is now approaching completion, but pending the survey and assessment of the whole of the territory on scientific principles, which His Highness, I am told, proposes having done at an early date, no general change in the present system of annual assessment is likely to be made.

13. Doubtless, as pointed out by Colonel Beynon in last year's Report, the peculiarly varied character of the country with regard to its agricultural productiveness renders the task of assessment in Jeypoor a somewhat difficult one; but with the measures which the Maharaja now proposes to adopt there should be nothing to prevent a fair and proper valuation of the lands, and the determination of a settlement beneficial and convenient alike to the Durbar and the cultivators.

14. *Customs*.—I have already remarked that by the introduction of railway communication into Rajpootana the Durbar represents that it has suffered a loss of customs duty on the through traffic of the State; but notwithstanding this, if the Durbar's figures are reliable, a considerable improvement has taken place in the receipts under this head for the year under report.

15. Among the more important recent changes in this branch of the administration is the localization and revision of the tariff. Instead of the numerous imposts which were formerly levied at as many places, the duty is taken now in a lump sum on the border of the territory, a receipt for the payment of which carries the trader from one frontier of the State to the other. The change, the Durbar represents, is not only beneficial to itself in a financial point of view, but a very great convenience to the trading community. True, the Tonk Durbar has raised an objection to the new arrangement on the ground that it is calculated to seriously interfere with its internal trade, from the peculiar nature of its geographical position in respect of the Jeypoor territory; but the Jeypoor authorities, to whom the question was referred, have declined to modify the arrangement, maintaining that, while the measure comes essentially within the province of its prerogative, experience has shown it to be advantageous both to its own and the public interests generally.

16. *Trade*.—The general trade of the State has been active and prosperous, more particularly with regard to the imports, which show an increase of nearly 8 per cent. on the traffic for 1873-74.

17. The Durbar's statements give the trade for the year under report as follows:—Exports 452,215 maunds; imports 578,508 maunds; and through traffic 95,380 maunds against 422,112, 572,382, and 88,472 maunds respectively in the preceding year.

18. The apparent excess of imports, which is quite as great in the money value as in the weight, is somewhat startling, but the difference is in a great measure accounted for in the large private exportation trade

which is carried on in manufactured jewellery and such like, which, though not appearing in the Durbar's trade account, indirectly help, as a matter of course, to adjust the balance of trade.

19 *Health*.—On the whole the year has not been an unhealthy one. Cholera made its appearance at the capital, though not in an epidemic form, in the month of May, but only 31 fatal cases are reported to have taken place during the season.

20 This result is attributed to the adoption of early and efficient remedies, and to the prompt and liberal grants of the Maharaja and his Durbar for adopting and carrying them out.

21 Unlike the cholera outbreak, which, as I have stated, was confined to the capital, small pox, from which Jeypoor itself was entirely free, prevailed to a considerable extent in the district towns and petty Chieftships of the State. Of the latter Khetree appears to have fared worst, the deaths from the scourge in the months of November and December alone having numbered between 150 and 200 in a population of about 8,000, while in some of the adjacent villages to which the disease spread the death rate was equally high.

22 Excepting these visitations, the State has been remarkably healthy. In the absence of properly prepared health and mortality registers, such as obtain in our own provinces, it is quite impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of the comparative healthiness of the territory, or to guess the death rate of the population. The importance of remedying this omission has, I find, been from time to time urged on the attention of the Durbar.

23 *Conservancy, Sanitation*.—The conservancy arrangements at Jeypoor, though far in advance of what are to be found in the generality of Native cities, are not what they might be, but Dr Husband, the Maharaja's private Physician and President of the Municipal Committee, has made certain propositions, I am informed, for remedying these defects, which are at present under the consideration of the Council, and which I hope to see adopted at an early date.

24 The city continue to include with a foreign Palace and some of the

25 It would be quite a mistake, however to suppose that, while these commendable measures are being taken at the capital, the district towns, or even the localities more out of sight in the city of Jeypoor itself, are equally cured for

26 *Medical Institutions*.—Although this is a subject which will be reported on in detail by the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajasthan, a few words regarding the further liberality of the Maharaja in this humane and important direction may not be altogether out of place. This consists of an Eye Hospital which has been established in the city of Jeypoor to supply a want which has been long felt, and a branch dispensary to meet the wants of residents in the suburbs and others too far distant to

of the dispensaries in the city. Both these institutions have been opened during the year under report, and though yet premature to judge of their success, they would appear to be appreciated and popular.

27. The branch or district dispensaries, numbering in all 10, are said to have worked well; but Dr. Husband reports that with all this provision there must, in a large and populous territory like Jeypoor, be many localities entirely without its medical relief, and to meet this shortcoming he has proposed to the Durbar to entertain the services of a Native physician to travel through the districts with the medicine chest for (8) eight months in the year and afford aid to the class of persons so situated.

28. *Vaccination.*—The prejudice on the part of the people against vaccination has not yet been overcome; and the work performed has been less than in the preceding year, a circumstance which the Inspector (Dr. Husband) attributes to the many calls on his time in respect of the other branches of his profession, and his inability in consequence to give the subject that amount of care and personal supervision which it requires.

29. *Mail robbery.*—There has not been a single instance of attack on Her Majesty's mail during the year. Although the introduction of the Railway into Rajpootana has to a considerable extent curtailed the extent of the Imperial lines of postal communication exposed to attack, still there must have been efficiency on the part of the Durbar to have succeeded in so effectually suppressing a crime at one time, and but very recently so frequent within its jurisdiction.

30. *Shekawuttee.*—This division of the territory, once so notorious for crime and misrule and the just cause of so much anxiety both to our own and the Native Government, has of late years very materially improved. The administration is now better conducted, the petty Chiefs and Thakoors are more loyal to the Durbar, and the people more contented and prosperous, while life and property are very much more secure. While the Durbar's coercive measures have doubtless had a share in bringing this about, more is due, in my opinion, to the conciliatory but firm policy adopted by the Maharaja towards the Chieftains of this ancient and important part of his dominions.

31. *Khetree and Seekur.*—Amongst those of the Shekawuttee Chiefships which call for special attention are Khetree and Seekur. The Chiefs of these States being both in their minority still continue their educational courses at Jeypoor, pending the opening of the "Mayo College" at Ajmere, to which institution it is proposed to send them.

32. A considerable debt incurred during the lifetime of the late Raja Futtah Sing still encumbers Khetree, but of late years this is said to have been much reduced, and, I am told, every possible means consistent with efficiency and good government is being employed to clear it off.

33. During the period under report there does not appear to have been a single complaint of lawless or oppressive conduct on the part of the management of these two Chiefships.



34 *Railway*—The location of the Raypootana State Railway, which is now open for public traffic as far as Sambhur to the west, has proceeded most satisfactorily

35 Few complaints, and none of any moment, have been received, and the good feeling which has characterised the dealings of the Railway authorities and their servants with the officials and subjects of the Native Government reflects credit on all concerned. Similar remarks apply to the Railway Police, by whom a difficult and delicate duty has been well performed

36 During the year one or two accidents occurred, which were rails by the Durbar, and

37. The enquiry instituted, however, into the instance last reported elicited that the villagers were not to blame, and that the stone which had caused the accident had evidently been accidentally left on the rails by the workmen employed in repairing the permanent way

38 There has been but one accident during the year resulting in loss of life which is attributable to the misconduct of the Railway on of t, by, were severely injured The collision was the result of rash and negligent driving on the part of the driver of the train, who was sentenced by the Court of Sessions to six months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence, three months of which were remitted on appeal to the High Court, North-Western Provinces

39 Frequent accidents have occurred by cattle crossing the line of rail This will always be a source of danger to travellers and loss to the people of the country until both sides of the line are fenced

40 *Civil Jurisdiction, Raypootana State Railway*—There have been no civil suits entertained or disposed of during the year by the District Court

41 *Criminal Jurisdiction, Raypootana State Railway*—From the date of opening of the Railway in the Jeypoor territory, namely, the 1st June 1874, to the 31st December 1874, the latest date to which the official reports have been submitted, there were in all (4) four cases brought under investigation, of which the following is a classification —

1	Theft, Section 381, Indian Penal Code
1	Kidnapping, Sections 361 and 366 Indian Penal Code
1	Bribery, Section 161, Indian Penal Code
1	Neglect of duty, Section 20, Act XVIII of 1854
4	Total

The number of accused persons disposed of was six, three of whom were convicted and three acquitted, the sentences being in one instance

three months' simple imprisonment, and in the two others corporal punishment of ten (10) stripes each. The cases were expeditiously disposed of, the period between the institution and final disposal of the suits having in no instance exceeded (5) five days, while 36 hours was the longest detention of any of the witnesses.

42. There were no European British subjects brought to trial, no cases of appeal, nor any commitments to the Sessions or High Court.

43. The administration of justice and the official intercourse between the District Court and the tribunals subordinate to it have been of the most satisfactory character, and there have been no impediments or difficulties of a notable kind.

44. I ought to point out, however, that as the Railway line develops and the number of judicial cases increases, as it undoubtedly must, I am afraid it will not be practicable to get through with the work with the present Agency Office establishment, already overtaxed and working much out of Office hours to prevent arrears. Since the beginning of the present year (1875) the number of criminal suits has very greatly increased, and if this continues, it will be absolutely necessary to apply to Government for some additional Office help.

45. *Army*.—There is nothing of importance to notice under this head. The condition of the troops in a social point of view is unaltered, and there has been no change, that I can ascertain, in either their efficiency, strength, or organization.

46. *Meteorological Observations*.—The total rainfall during the year was about 20 inches, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches more than fell in 1873-74.

47. From the want of proper instruments and appliances the information hitherto furnished has been necessarily confined to the thermometrical readings; but Dr. Hendley, the Agency Surgeon, having improved this department by means of funds recently sanctioned by you, we may look for fuller and more interesting details in future.

48. Statement A. in the Appendix gives the comparative monthly average temperature at Jeypoor for the past two years, namely, 1873 and 1874.

49. *Border disputes*.—No fresh disputes of any importance have occurred during the year. Those between Jeypoor and Puttiala-Narnoul, which had assumed such formidable proportions, have, as already reported to you, been all disposed of and the entire length of the border provided with pillars.

50. Similar remarks apply to the Jeypoor and Ulwur frontier recently demarcated by Captain Abbott, excepting with regard to the pillars which have not yet been put up at all the places. As already urged in my letter No. 79-70G. of the 14th April 1875, it is very important that this should be no longer delayed; and I trust that the services of a British officer may soon be made available for the purpose.

51. *International engagements*.—The code of procedure for the disposal of criminal border disputes between Puttiala (Narnoul) and Jeypoor, which was drawn up in 1873 by Colonel Beynon and Mr. Lepel

Griffin of the Punjab Government, has not been found to work as satisfactorily as was hoped

52 As this question has only very recently formed the subject of a special reference to your Office, it need not be discussed in detail here

53 The extradition engagement concluded between the Government and the Jeypoor Durbar in 1868 continues to work smoothly. It appears to be well understood by the Native Government, and I am informed that differences of opinion and controversy with regard to its operation seldom if ever take place

54 *Honour crime*—There has been a marked diminution of the more serious description of crime in the past twelve-month. Dacoity has been less frequent in the territory and of a less violent character than hitherto, while not a single instance of mail robbery, female infanticide, or kidnapping for immoral purposes has come under the notice of this Office

55 *Jail*—Jail management, as it exists at Jeypoor, in the highest degree creditable to the Maharaja, his Durbar, and the Superintendent Mr Williams

56 From a report by the Superintendent of the Operations for the past year, a copy of which has been furnished to me by the Durbar, there appears to be no fault to find with either the sanitation or hygienic of the institution, while the health, conduct, and general condition of the prisoners are shown to have been excellent. There has not been a single instance of escape or attempt to escape reported

57 The daily average strength of the prisoners was 1111, the daily average sick 56, while the total number of deaths, including five cases, which occurred in infancy, was only 37

58 Intramural labour, which is now fairly established, has been active throughout the year, and resulted in a net profit to the Durbar of Rupees 2,774

59 *Postal Lines*—There is nothing of importance to notice under this head with regard to the postal service of the Native Government, and as the Imperial lines will be reported on departmentally they do not call for remark here

60 A proposition to open, experimentally, an Imperial Post Office at Sir Mithpoor, in the month of January last, was rejected by the Durbar on the ground that a Raj one was already provided, which was represented as being quite ample for, and suited to, the wants of the people

61 *Horse breeding*—I am told that horse breeding, which was specially recommended to the Maharaja by the late Lord Mayo when he visited Jeypoor in 1870, still receives some share of His Highness' attention, but I am afraid that the importance of the subject is yet but indifferently understood and appreciated by the people of Rajpootana, and so long as this continues we need not look for much maternal progress, which is all the more to be regretted when it is considered what excellent natural facilities are afforded in many parts of the province for improving the breed of horse flesh.

62. *Public Works*.—This department of the administration has been marked by the same activity and efficiency which has distinguished it in previous years. The total amount expended during the year, under all heads, was Rupees 5,67,044 against Rupees 4,07,855 spent in 1873-74. The chief heads of disbursement are as follows:—

				Rs.
I.—Original works	...	...	...	2,79,182
II.—Repairs	...	...	...	53,669
III.—Irrigation	...	...	...	52,691
IV.—Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	1,63,423
V.—Establishments	...	...	...	18,079

63. Captain Jacob, the Executive Engineer, who rejoined from 18 months' furlough to England in the month of October last, commends the manner in which the duties of the department were conducted during his absence by his *locum tenens* Mr. Miles, who is highly spoken of by the Durbar authorities.

64. Works of irrigation continue to receive a large share of attention; and in addition to the works of this description already in progress, there are one or two of an extensive and important kind which have received the Maharaja's sanction and the preliminaries of which are now being arranged. Of the principal of these are the "Banas Canal" and the "Raisur" and the "Tore Sagur" schemes. The estimated cost of the former has not yet been ascertained, but that of the two latter, which it is expected will irrigate as much as 145 square miles, will not be less than four and a half lakhs of rupees.

65. The work on the "Ramghur Reservoir," for which the Durbar has allotted the sum of 13½ lakhs of rupees, and the nature and intention of which have been explained in previous reports, remains unfortunately in abeyance, pending an adjustment of the differences which have arisen between the Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor Durbars regarding the undertaking, and of which the Government of India and you are already fully aware.

66. *Mayo Hospital*.—This building is now approaching completion, and promises to be a most imposing and admirably built edifice. The amount expended on the structure during the year was Rupees 35,394, the total estimated cost being Rupees 1,32,871, of which about Rupees 37,000 remains unexpended.

67. *Jeypoor Boarding House in connection with the Ajmere Mayo College*.—The employment of a superior description of building material to that originally proposed and estimated for has involved an additional outlay, and a further grant of Rupees 15,797 has been sanctioned by the Durbar on this account. The Executive Engineer reports that he hopes to be able to complete this work in the course of two or three months.

68. *Public Garden*.—Considerable progress is reported to have been made in this work. The Band-stand, aviary and other masonry works have been almost completed, while the horticultural and floricultural departments have been enlarged, beautified, and improved.

69 The great drawback, however, is the present insufficiency and the great quality of the water supply, but this, it is to be hoped, will now be overcome on the completion of the improved "city water supply scheme," which the Executive Engineer, Captain Jacob, has now in hand and which I shall explain at more length in another paragraph of this Report

70 The total expenditure on the garden in 1874-75 was Rupees 32,144, Rupees 14,501 of which was for watering purposes alone

71 *City water supply project*—The experimental measures for providing the City of Jeypoor with a plentiful supply of wholesome drinking water, as detailed by Colonel Beynon in last year's Report, having worked satisfactorily and shown the feasibility of the scheme, sanction has been accorded by the Maharaja for placing the works on a more extensive and permanent footing. Instead of the present tentative arrangement of utilizing the old, low level, circuitous masonry duct, by which nearly half the water is lost in transit, it is intended to substitute cast iron piping, a great portion of the material for which has already arrived and more is on the way from England

servoir from volume and ends, but the paragraph, a

72 *Communications*—The Jeypoor section of the road connecting Jeypoor with Tonk, 47 miles or in length, has been completed at a cost of Rupees 4,558 per mile, but unfortunately the Tonk portion of the road, which is only 15 miles in length, and which was commenced simultaneously with the Jeypoor section, is for want of funds scarcely more than half finished

that will suspende matter Agent o :

73 The Mowah and Kerowlee Road, a communication essentially important as a Railway feeder, and for which a grant of Rupees 2,67,653 has been sanctioned by the Durbar, has made considerable progress. Its entire length is 49 miles, the earth work and the collection of the metal for (11) eleven of which are completed, while a large portion of the material for the bridges, culverts and irrigation drains has been collected and laid down

74 This is at present the only Railway feeder of any extent which the Durbar has in progress, but it is intended, I believe, as soon as it is finished and funds are available, to pay particular attention to this important subject

75 That portion of Jeypoor territory, nearly great extent useless by the cost to the Native Government



condition of these schools and of testing the value of the instruction imparted as exist with regard to those at the capital, and the reports regarding them must only be taken for what they are worth

84 The usual tabular statements are appended and marked B, C, D, and E

85 *Girls' School, female education*—This institution, which was established by the Maharaja in 1867, is very favorably reported on by the Head Mistress, Miss Joyce, to whom and to her sister great credit is due for the system, order, and general improvement that has been introduced into the school since their first connection with it in July 1873. The year under report is conspicuous for the number of branch and auxiliary schools which have been opened. Amongst these are a "Training School" and an "Upper Class School," the former to provide the means, if possible, of recruiting the tutorial staff independent of foreign aid, and the latter to meet the wants and requirements of the better to do class of the people, which has hitherto been indifferently provided for. Both institutions are reported to be doing well

86 The result of this reorganization is an increase from 1 to 10 in the number of the schools, and from 167 to 564 in the number actually receiving instruction

87 Miss Joyce reports that the class attendance has been most regular, and that the conduct and progress of the girls have been praise worthy

88 The total amount expended on these institutions during the year was Rupees 4,525, making the average annual cost of educating each pupil only Rupees 8 0 4

89 *School of Industrial Arts*—Since the withdrawal of the Principal, Mr. Scorie, in the month of December last on his appointment as a Professorship in the Civil Engineering College at Poona, this institution has been daily retrograding, and in the absence of any one amongst the Durbar's servants competent to fill the vacancy the school is left pretty much to take care of itself. It will soon be nothing more than an ordinary workshop

90 *International Court of Appeals*—The usual tabulated statements are appended and marked F and G

91 There has been an appreciable falling off in the number of the more serious international offences, only 25 cases of highway robbery having been instituted during the year against 42 cases in 1873 74 while the calendar is entirely clear of murder and other violent offences against the person

92 The total number of suits disposed of was 102 being 28 less than in the preceding year, the average duration of the Courts proceedings in each case being two months and 22 days. In (6) six instances of appeal to the Governor General's Agent, the decisions of the Court have in two cases been reversed, the result regarding the remaining four being yet unknown

93 The total amount awarded to suitors as compensation for losses was Rupees 9,908 against Rupees 67,646, the aggregate amount sued for, or a little over 13 per cent

94. In five (5) cases of robbery and theft the whole of the lost property was recovered, and there have been 31 personal convictions in which imprisonment was awarded, the sentences being as follows:—

Over 3 and under 12 months' imprisonment	...	...	10 persons.
„ 1 year and under 2 years' „	...	...	11 „
„ 2 „ „ 5 „ „	...	...	2 „
„ 5 „ „ 7 „ „	...	...	3 „
„ 7 „ „ 10 „ „	...	...	2 „
Imprisonment for life ..	...	...	3 „
Total number of persons			31

95. Fines to the amount of Rupees 4,630 have been inflicted, but Rupees 4,580 of this sum was in respect of the plunder of Her Majesty's mail at Mohimpoora, in the Jeypoor territory, in the month of April 1873.

96. *Compensatory awards by the International Court of Vakeels.*—Appended is a statement marked H. exhibiting the sums due to the Agency Treasurer on this account at the close of the year. The payments have been as a rule prompt and punctual, and there is not a single item in the accounts that has been outstanding in excess of the period of 12 months prescribed by the Government of India for the repayment of these advances, excepting with regard to the Jodhpoor and Kishenghur States, which I find are behind hand, and regarding which a special report will be submitted for the information of Government.

97. *Tributes payable and receivable.*—The tribute of four (4) lakhs of rupees a year payable by the Durbar to Government was paid punctually by the usual half-yearly instalments on the 1st November and 1st May.

98. The only payments of this nature made to the Durbar through this Office is the tribute which it receives from the Kotree Fiefs of Harrowtee amounting to Rupees 14,396-13 per annum.

99. The want of punctuality on the part of the fiefs in discharging this obligation has been for a very long period the subject of complaint by the Jeypoor Durbar, and so irregular had the payments been made that in the month of May 1872 the arrears amounted to the large sum of nearly Rupees 70,000, and in May 1873, when the debt was some Rupees 35,000, the question was made the subject of a special reference to the Foreign Office. This has resulted in a still further reduction of the arrears which now stand at about Rupees 5,000, and arrangements, I am told, are in course of negotiation for the liquidation of this amount at an early date.

JEYPOOR,  
The 22nd May 1875.

(Sd.) J. A. WRIGHT, Colonel,  
Officiating Political Agent.

#### ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE KISHENGHUR STATE FOR 1874-75.

*Income and expenditure.*—Again, as in the preceding year, the expenditure of the Kishenghur State has exceeded the income. In a statement furnished to me by the Maharaja, the income is represented to have been Rupees 2,71,586, and the expenditure Rupees 2,96,917.





## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF LAWA FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

THIS small Chiefship continues to prosper, and the pecuniary difficulties which have so long embarrassed it have now been nearly overcome.

2. The debt, which amounted to Rupees 3,836 when the last annual Report was submitted, is now less than Rupees 900, and from the profits expected from the harvest which has been just gathered there will be no difficulty in paying off the whole of this amount and having something to spare.

3. There will now be funds available without borrowing for giving attention to the internal improvement of the estate and in carrying out the irrigation schemes and other reproductive works which I find have been in contemplation for some time, but which the want of money has prevented from being undertaken.

4. The administration of the Chiefship, which continues to be conducted by one of the Thakoor's relatives, appears to be satisfactory; and, as far as I can ascertain, the ryots are happy and contented. Both the spring and autumn crops were up to the mark, and the health of the people is reported to have been ordinarily good.

J EYPOOR,  
*The 22nd May 1875.*

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(Sd.) J. A. WRIGHT, *Colonel,*  
*Officiating Political Agent.*

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## A.

. Statement of the Thermometrical readings at Jeypoor during the years 1873 and 1874

MONTH	1873				1874.			
	At Sunrise	At 2 P M	At Sunset	At Sunrise	At 2 P M	At Sunset	At Sunrise	
January	59.9	64.9	61.1	59.64	63.58	61.00	61.00	
February	65.3	69.1	67.8	68.04	73.03	69.03	69.03	
March	81.4	88.7	87.1	74.19	81.07	75.32	75.32	
April	91.4	100.1	95.6	8.6	91.87	90.57	90.57	
May	85.3	95.4	81.2	88.7	107	94.66	94.66	
June	93.6	102.4	95.2	88.37	103.33	94	94	
July	82.5	94.1	89.2	84.09	93.64	88.58	88.58	
August	79.6	94.4	81.1	81.45	92.55	89.48	89.48	
September	60.2	92.0	86.2	81.97	90.03	88.8	88.8	
October	79.9	88.2	83.9	75.84	93.38	89.71	89.71	
November	75.4	79.7	79.9	67.6	88.5	80.9	80.9	
December	60.8	60.0	59.3	60.03	78.93	71.19	71.19	

## B.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Elementary Schools in the Zillahs of the Jeypoor State for the year 1874-75

NAME OF ZILLAHS AND PER		Number of schools, Persian	Number of schools, Hinduee	Total number of schools	Total number of pupils
Total		22	11	33	844
Hindoun	1		1	2	94
Geware Madhopoor	1		1	2	63
C) alsoo	1		1	2	57
Vo rase	1			1	37
Maharna			1	1	23
Malipora			1	1	25
Dausa	1			1	29
Bawa	1			1	35
Burist	1			1	32
Jeypoor	1			1	32
Tornawate Ramghur	1			1	29
Sambhur	1			1	52
Sre Madhopoor	1		1	1	30
Not Banawa	1		1	1	18
Toda Ras Sing	1		1	1	29
Sangrhar	1		1	2	43
Amar	1		1	1	35
Odeypoor	1		1	1	30
Bunghun	1		1	2	73
Theka us K b ion	8		1	8	82

J EYPOOR, (Sd) J A WRIGHT, Colonel, Officialing Political Agent, The 22nd May 1875

## C.

*Statistical Return of the College and School for the sons of Thakoots at Jeypoor for the year 1874-75.*

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established,	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year.						Receipts.	Charges.			Difference between receipts and charges.		Average annual cost of educating each pupil.
			Hindoot.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.								Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts.	Excess of charges.	
Maharaja's College	Jeypoor.	1844	684	137	4	825	597	602	337	297	6	5	184	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	..	..	28 13 9
Rajpoot School...	Jeypoor.	1862	52	4	...	56	35	48	39	5	...	1	12	4,812 0 0	257 14 0	5,069 14 0	..	..	90 8 6

JEYPOOR,

}

The 22nd May 1875.

(Sd.) J. A. WRIGHT, Colonel,

Officiating D. A. S.

STATISTICAL RETURN of the Sanskrit College and Chandpole Branch School at Jeypoor for the year 1874-75

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Locality		When established	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year				Number of pupils studying each language at the close of the year						Receipts			Charges			Difference between receipts and charges		Average annual cost of educating each pupil			
				Hindoos	Mahomedans	Christians	Total	Average daily attendance	English	Persian	Urdu	Arabic	Sanskrit	Hindee		Rs a p	Current.	Rs a p	Extraordinary	Rs a p	Total		Rs a p	Excess of receipts	Excess of charges
Sanskrit College	Jeypoor	1845	208	70	10	208	175	56	50				154	64	7,430 11 0	289 8 0	Rs a p	7 388 0 0	42 11 0	7,430 11 0	289 8 0	Rs a p	35 10 0	Rs a p	4 2 2
Chandpole Branch		1849																							

JEYPOOR,

(Sd) J A WRIGHT, Colonel,

The 22nd May 1875

Officiating Political Agent

## E.

*Statement showing the number of "Muktabs" and "Chutsalas" in the Jeypoor State, partially supported by the Maharaja, for the year 1874-75.*

LOCALITIES.	Muktabs.	Chutsalas.	Total.	Total num-ber of pupils.	Remarks.
Sewale Jeypoor ... ..	11	91	135	1,304	
Zillah Jeypoor ... ..	2	39	41	702	
" Hindoon ... ..	...	7	7	113	
Sewale Madhopoor ... ..	1	8	9	205	
Chatson ... ..	...	8	8	167	
Malarna ... ..	3	13	16	299	
Dausa ... ..	1	33	34	419	
Baswa ... ..	1	15	16	305	
Torawate ... ..	2	29	31	1,137	
Pergunnah Sambhur ... ..	...	3	3	82	
Zillah Gangapoor ... ..	2	15	17	309	
" Lalout ... ..	...	6	6	273	
" Toda Bhun ... ..	1	6	7	139	
" Shikawatee ... ..	7	31	38	1,070	
Malpoora ... ..	...	8	8	273	
Faggi ... ..	1	4	5	138	
Bairat ... ..	...	5	5	79	
Kot Kassim ... ..	1	2	3	47	
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	<b>66</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>7,061</b>	

## F.

*Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Jeypoor Interational Court of Vakeels during the year 1874.*

OFFICERS.	Number.	Remarks.
<i>Against the person.</i>		
Murder ... ..	NIL.	
Assault ... ..	"	
<i>Against property.</i>		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances ...	1	
" " without " "	25	
Theft ... ..	30	
Cattle-lifting ... ..	41	
Arson ... ..	1	
Premeditated raids, &c. ... ..	9	
Counterfeiting coin and uttering base coin ...	2	
Burglary ... ..	1	
Miscellaneous ... ..	42	
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>152</b>	

JEYPOOR, }  
The 22nd May 1875 }

(Sd.)

J. A. WRIGHT, Colonel,  
Officiating Political Agent.

## G.

Statement showing the working of the Jeypoor International Court of Vakels for the year 1874

DETAIL	No of cases	REMARKS
Remaining under trial, 1st January 1874	14	
Instituted during the year	151	
Total	175	
Settled during the year	152	
Remaining undisposed of, 31st December 1874	23	

## H.

Statement showing the Agency Treasurer's claims on account of unpaid awards by the Jeypoor International Court of Vakels at the close of the year 1874.

STATE	Principal	Interest.	Total	REMARKS
Jeypoor	Rs a p 391 10 6	Rs a p 1,060 3 0	Rs a p 1,451 13 6	
Jodhpoor	7,654 0 2	960 1 3	8,614 1 5	
Bikaner	Nil	53 3 0	53 3 0	
Kashinagar	4,430 2 8	562 15 0	4,993 1 8	
Tonk	2 873 2 10	343 5 0	3 216 7 10	
Umar	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Bharatpoor	Nil	1 2 0	1 2 0	
Keronlee	Nil	168 5 0	168 5 0	
Total	15 319 0 2	3,149 2 3	18,498 2 5	

J E Y P O O R ,  
The 22nd May 1875

(Sd)

J A WRIGHT, Colonel,  
Officiating Political Agent

## MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

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*Report for 1874-75 on the Political Administration of the Marwar and Jeyzulmere States and the District of Mullanee.*

1. *Marwar.*—The year under report has been a fairly prosperous one, the rainfall varied a good deal; in the districts of Jodhpoor, Nagor, Purbutsur, Mirta, Dowlutpoora, Deedwana, and Phulodée it was small, whilst in the other pergunnahs it was very good. The amount registered at the capital was about five inches, which is said to be the average, but owing to the direction from which it came, the tanks in the city did not fill, and in consequence the inhabitants have been dependent on wells outside, and at this time have to go long distances for their daily supply of water.

2. *Autumn Crops.*—The autumn crops in Marwar generally were average, but in some portions of the district, such as Jalor and Sanchor, exceptionally good. In Sanchor, a short time ago, "bajra" was selling at one maund, "moth" at 25 seers for the rupee, such favourable rates have not prevailed in Marwar for a long time past.

3. *Spring Crops.*—The spring crops were also good, but suffered from high winds about the time they were ripening.

4. *Health of the country.*—The health of the country has been good during the year; but as the Agency Surgeon submits a report on this subject to the medical authorities, further remarks by me seem unnecessary.

5. *Civil and Judicial Courts.*—I last year brought to notice that the Maharaja had organized a department for the administration of both civil and criminal justice; it has worked fairly well, but as during the last few years of the late Chief's lifetime there were no Courts at all, an immense number of cases are now instituted, and work has fallen much into arrears; the Maharaja therefore has, as a temporary arrangement, inaugurated supplementary Courts, and these will continue to sit until the arrears are cleared off. "Murardhan," the Civil Judge, has been compelled to resign his judicial work, being incapacitated by deafness; the loss of his services is a serious one, as he is an upright and intelligent man.

6. *Establishment of a new Court to investigate claims against the widows, sons, &c., of the late Chief.*—It has also been found necessary to establish a second Court, presided over by "Joshee Ashkurun," to investigate claims against the Maajeas, the sons, and other members of the late Maharaja Tukht Sing's family. Many of his widows are deeply in debt, chiefly owing to the malversation of their "Kamdars," who have entire charge of their estates, and as a rule pay much more attention to their own interests than to those of their employers.

7. *Resignation of the Dewan.*—Mehta Bijay Sing resigned the post of Dewan in March last on the plea of advanced age, and has been succeeded by "Mehta Hurjeewun," the principal accountant. This gentle-



man had, on several occasions during the late Chief's lifetime, conducted the duties of Dewan, although never formally installed as such. He has been succeeded in his post of accountant by "Rao Sirdar Alul," the Agency Vakeel during the incumbency of my predecessors.

8 *Thakoor as Councilors*—The six Thakoor alluded to in paragraph 19 of my last year's Report continue to give, three at a time, their services to the State as Councilors, and as they represent almost all the different clans amongst the Thakoors in Marwar, and their influence over their brethren is great, they can and do render important services to the Maharaja in carrying on the government of the country.

9 *Jail*—The new jail has, I am glad to say, been completed at a cost of about Rupees 20,000. It was visited in September last by the Agent to the Governor General, and in March by Dr Moore, the latter officer has, I am aware, recorded a very favorable opinion regarding it. I consider this is one of the best and greatest reforms that has been instituted by the Maharaja since he ascended the "guddee," and he and his officials deserve great credit for the way in which the work was pushed on and completed.

North-Western Provinces has been his post, and the Maharaja is now her man in his place.

11 *Dispensaries*—As a report is annually submitted on this

the medical establishments have been most carefully and efficiently supervised by Doctor Newnam, Surgeon to the Agency.

12 *Drinking water for the* annual average rainfall of five inches. water is a most important one. Last year, 112,000, did not till this year, the "Coolab Sagur," another tank in the city, dried up several months sooner than usual, and in consequence for months past the inhabitants of the city have had to procure water from long distances.

13 During the cold season, Lieutenant Leach, R.E., of the Topographical Survey, being on duty at Jodhpore, most kindly took some levels for the Maharaja, resulting in the construction of a "Band" at a cost of Rupees 3,500, by which the course of a tolerably good stream from the hill to the west of Jodhpore is turned, and the water conveyed through a drain into the "Bubbt Sagur," the new tank outside the Sout Gate of the city, to which I referred in paragraph 31 of my last year's Report. Close upon one lakh of rupees has already been expended on this tank, but the work will not be completed until next monsoon.

14 Another proposed feeder for the Bhayee ka talao and Buhbt Sagur—It is also in contemplation to him, at a cost of Rupees 20,000, another masonry drain, commenced but left incomplete.

by the late Chief; want of funds, however, necessitated the postponement of this work until next year, it is intended as a supplementary feeder to the "Bhaijee-ka-talao," and can also be utilized for the "Bukht Sagur."

15. *Bund at Phulodee and other useful works.*—Further sums of Rupees 5,000 have been expended on a bund at Phulodee—upwards of Rupees 4,000 on the repairs of a tank near the "Soor Sagur," the residence of the Political Agent, Rupees 1,000 on a tank at Palee, and Rupees 500 on the "Goolab Sagur" in the town of Jodhpoor. All these works will be beneficial to the people.

16. *Roads round Jodhpoor.*—Upwards of Rupees 70,000 have been laid out on roads round the city of Jodhpoor, the Agency and the "Raika Bagh," the residence of the Maharaja, distant about six miles, are now connected by a good metalled road.

17. *Link line to Palee.*—A portion of the link line to Palee has been commenced, and I hope the first eight miles, which are over very heavy sand, may be constructed during the present year, but want of funds prevents the work being prosecuted as quickly as the Maharaja would wish.

18. *Agra and Ahmedabad Imperial Road.*—The hundred miles of the Imperial road running through Marwar were made over to the Maharaja by the Public Works Department on the 1st January. A sum of Rupees 4,19,505-6-4, contributed by the Marwar Durbar, had been expended before it was transferred to the Durbar, exclusive of the Government contribution of 20 per cent.; omitting this grant the road has cost Rupees 4,195 per mile, including it the average cost per mile will have amounted to Rupees 4,945.

19. *Continuation of.*—The estimate of work yet to be done on this road, including repairs, viz., 13 miles at Rupees 3,000 per mile, four miles at Rupees 625, and two miles at Rupees 550, necessitates a further expenditure of Rupees 42,600, which will make the road cost the Durbar per mile, from fund supplied exclusively by it, Rupees 4,621, and if to this the Government contribution of 20 per cent. be added, the expenditure will have been at the rate of Rupees 5,371 per mile.

20. *Staging and inspection bungalows.*—An additional sum of Rupees 39,110-2-1, also contributed by the Durbar, has been expended on staging and inspection bungalows on this road, and as it has now been transferred to the Durbar, the latter bungalows are useless, and the strong remonstrances of Major Impey against their construction now proved to have been made on good grounds, and the Durbar funds to have been needlessly sacrificed.

21. *Mayo College, Ajmere.*—When at Ajmere in March I had the pleasure of visiting the Boarding House for the Marwar pupils who are to attend the Mayo College. The work is progressing satisfactorily, and would have been further advanced, but for some delay in supplying stone from the quarries at Khattoo of Marwar, owing to the contractors employed by the Durbar having charged exorbitant rates for this stone, it having been ascertained that material from the same quarries was being supplied for Boarding Houses of other States at a cheaper price than the Marwar Durbar itself was paying.

22 The Maharaja has learned with much pleasure, through a communication to myself from the Principal, that the College is to be opened for pupils on or as soon as possible after the 1st of June next. Eight pupils as follows from Marwar will be sent —

1st—Maharaj Zalim Sing, a son of the late Chief

2nd—Raoraja Bhurut Sing

3rd—Raoraja Mool Chund, both natural sons of Maharaja Tukht Sing

4th—Sooltan Sing, Thakoor of Maroth

5th—Jowahir Sing, Thakoor of Rayan

6th—Bhay Sing, grandson of the Thakoor of Koochawun

7th—Omud Sing, son of the Thakoor of Chundawun

8th—Hurree Sing, nephew of the Thakoor of Rapoor

23—There are more boys ready to attend, but until the Marwar residence is completed accommodation can only be obtained for eight. I anticipate the most favorable results from the opening of the College, for up to his time education amongst the youths of Marwar has been confined within very small limits

24 *A Thakoor's school at Jodhpoor*—The Durbar school in the city has been situated in the Marwar school house, which has now been converted into a Thakoor's school. Since the transfer has been made I am informed that the number of pupils have doubled. For the new Seminary a suitable staff of teachers has been provided, and Mr Kempson, the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, has kindly recommended a Head Master, who I hope will shortly arrive and take up his duties

25 *Mail Robberies*—I am glad to state that there have been no mail robberies during the year under report

26 *Telegraphs*—The Telegraph Office at Palsee has, I believe, been doing more work lately, it would be a great inconvenience were it removed, as it is the only office between Ajmere and Aboo. There has been no more tampering with the wires during the year

27 *Postal Line*—A postal line from Ajmere to Mairwa and Nagor has been opened during the year, the other offices remain as heretofore

28 *Meenaks*—As very numerous reports have been submitted of late on the subject of the outlay Meenaks, it will suffice if I record here that all have now been settled down, they have as yet behaved exceedingly well, and are, I am told, grateful for the leniency shown to them, they had suffered much during the last two years, and I am convinced that it was a wise and humane act to give them an opportunity of gaining their bread in the future by honest labour

29 *Bowrees*—This predatory class has been very quiet during the year under report, an attempt is being made to colonize a number of them at Sogut, and if successful, the scheme will be carried out in the interests of Marwar

30. *Decrease of crime in Marwar.*—Crime has considerably decreased, while arrests of offenders have been more frequent than they used to be, and the adequate punishment awarded to those who have been convicted has had a beneficial effect throughout this State.

31. *Dehgaon Dacoity case.*—In the month of October 1874, Jowahir Sing, one of the members of the outlaw Thakoor of Khattoo's gang, was arrested by the Jodhpoor Police. He was tried by the Marwar Court of Vakeels on a charge of having been an accomplice in the dacoity which occurred near Dehgaon, referred to in paragraphs 46 and 47 of last year's Report. He made a confession implicating the rest of the gang, and was sentenced by the Court to 14 years' transportation. Ten others were also found guilty, seven of whom were sentenced by the Court to transportation for 14 years each, and two to rigorous imprisonment for a period of five and three years respectively in the Ajmere Jail.

32. *Outlaw Thakoor of Khattoo.*—I regret to say that with the exception of Jowahir Sing, the entire gang is still at large. In August last Gyan Sing, a brother of the Thakoor, with eight others mounted on horses, committed most daring outrages in Khattoo itself and other villages; they killed one man, severely wounded five others, and then plundered the house of a mahajun, whom they also badly hurt: after doing this they made off and were tracked into Meywar.

33. *Rewards offered by Marwar and Meywar Durbars for their capture.*—Both the Marwar and Meywar Durbars have offered large rewards for the capture of this gang, and the Maharaja is using every endeavour to find out their present whereabouts, but as yet without success. Of late, however, they have not committed any raids in Marwar.

34. *Thakoor of Ras.*—In June last the son of the Thakoor of Ras died of small-pox. On the plea that he had been killed by witchcraft, the Thakoor seized some women and severely tortured them by burning their bodies with red hot pice; the women fled to Beawur in the Ajmere District and complained to the Police there; they were sent to the dispensary where one died on the following day. The Thakoor was tried at Jodhpoor and sentenced by the Maharaja to imprisonment for life in the Jodhpoor fort.

35. For years past the Thakoors of Marwar have considered themselves as supreme on their estates, and have cared little or nothing for the authority of the Durbar; the punishment awarded in this case has had a good effect, and will, I trust, go far to prevent the repetition of such cruel acts in the future.

36. The Maharaja has confirmed the succession to the estate on a son born last year to the Thakoor, it is now being managed by old and trusted servants of the family, Durbar officials exercising general supervision both in its own interest, and in those of the minor.

37. *Deaths of Thakoors of Ganerao, Sandeyrao, and Kullianpoor.*—During the year under report three Thakoors holding good estates, *viz.*, Ganerao, Sandeyrao, and Kullianpoor, have died; they were comparatively young men. They all left sons who have succeeded to the estates.

38 The Thakoor of Ganero died deeply in debt the Maharaja has directed "Koorur Muradban," alluded in paragraph 5 of this Report, as having until lately held the post of Civil Judge at Jodhpoor, to manage the estate during the minority of his successor. The relatives of the deceased have agreed to this arrangement, and I hope the result will be that before the present Thakoor attains his majority all the liabilities will have been paid off and the estate restored to its former prosperous condition. Situated as it is close to the Aravalli Range of mountains, where water is plentiful and the soil good, Ganero should be one of the richest of Thakoor holdings in all Marwar.

39 *Consumption of spirituous liquors in Marwar*—Next to his opium the Maharaja Rajpoot loves his daily potation of liquor, hitherto no tax has been levied on spirits and fermented liquor in the State. In the city of Jodhpoor itself there are fifty-two distillers' shops, and in all the country towns the average is, I believe, much the same. I am informed that the consumption of ardent spirits has much increased within the last few years. With no license, no tax, and no supervision of any kind, it is easy to believe that the poorer classes are provided with most atrocious noshiums under the name of drink, and it is not, therefore, surprising that the number of deaths which annually occur from excessive drinking is numerous.

40 *Maharaja proposes to adopt some system of excise*—"The Maharaja has had this subject under consideration for a considerable time, and has determined to introduce some system by which the number of liquor shops will be reduced and a less deleterious article provided for those who require it. His Highness has been well supported in this matter by his leading Thakoor, who have all agreed to adopt similar reforms in their estates.

41 *Land revenue*—I last year made some remarks on the subject of land revenue collections in Marwar. This is a matter to which the Maharaja has also turned his attention. His Highness is very anxious to have a regular land assessment, undoubtedly the reform would be a most advantageous one, and I am very hopeful that it will be shortly carried into effect. At present the system of collection varies in almost every pergunnah that most appreciated by the cultivators is the "lati" mode by which all the produce of the harvest in a village is collected at once in kind. In the average of the cultivation of the soil is far better than once for all the of the country, I think it is far better that once for all the of

42 *Boundaries*—The settlement of the Marwar Alwar border is now being made. Owing to the fact of the Pergunnah of Godwar having formerly belonged to the latter State, from which it was wrested about 1840, naturally dispenses the idea of a very necessary that, as far as Rajpootana should be finally demarcated whilst the country is at peace, it may be alleged that it is unwise to interfere in such matters, and that we should only use our influence when disputes arise, but as the preservers of peace throughout the country, I think it is far better that once for all the of

State in Rajpootana should be finally fixed: and a very cogent reason for this work being now carried out is that the officers of the Topographical Survey are at present engaged in mapping the province, and unless the boundary of each State is defined, their work will be incomplete.

43. *Ajmere-Mhairwarra and Marwar Border.*—The boundaries of those villages of the Ajmere-Mhairwarra and Marwar border left undefined last year were completed during the year under report by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere and Lieutenant Martelli, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General attended by a "Motamid" from Marwar.

44. *Visit of His Highness the Maharaja to Calcutta.*—On the 25th November the Maharaja left his capital on a pilgrimage to Allahabad and Gya for the purpose of depositing the ashes of his father in the sacred waters of the Ganges; subsequently His Highness visited Calcutta and was much pleased with all he saw there, and specially at the opportunity thus afforded of making the personal acquaintance of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, whose cordial reception made a marked impression on the Maharaja. On his return His Highness spent some time with his brother-in-law, the Chief of Jeypoor, and re-entered his capital on the 14th of February.

45. *Political Agent conducts the duties of the State during the absence of the Maharaja assisted by the Council.*—During the Maharaja's absence I conducted the duties of the State, aided by the Minister and the Council, and have much pleasure in recording the great assistance I received from each member of the same. I gained a better insight into the system of government of Marwar in these three months than I could have otherwise obtained in many years' residence at the Court, and the opportunity was thus afforded me of suggesting various much needed reforms. I am glad to say the Maharaja gratefully accepted my advice, and loses no opportunity of carrying into effect the measures so proposed.

46. *His Highness the Maharaja.*—My intercourse with the Maharaja has been of the most cordial and friendly nature. He is very earnest in his desire to carry out improvements of every kind, the great drawback to his performing all he wishes is the want of funds. He has certainly done a vast amount of good during the two years which have elapsed since he sat on the "guddee."

47. *Betrothal of two of the sisters of the present Chief to the heir to the Guddee of Boondée.*—During the year two of the sisters of the Maharaja have been betrothed to the son and heir to the guddee of the Chief of Boondée. The ceremonies on the occasion of carrying the "Teeka" to Boondée were performed in a very satisfactory manner to both Chiefs.

48. *Puchbudra Salt.*—The annual average income derived from the Puchbudra Salt is a lakh and three quarters; it is chiefly exported by "Bunjaras" on bullocks to Meywar, and a great deal, I am told, finds its way to Sagur. The natives speak of the Puchbudra Salt as a "Khullassa Khezara," or open treasury; the system of management being very faulty, and the inducements to speculation so great, that, unless the "Hakim" in charge is a very trustworthy man, the Durbar is certain to be a loser.

49 For every hundred bullocks load the purchasers of this salt pay to the producer from Rupees 64 to Rupees 81 according to the quantity of the salt provided. Each bullock carries on an average four mounds (Mwar), which is equal to five maunds British Indian weight.

50 Of the amount paid by the salt traders to the producer, the Durbar takes one fourth, and also levies from them a tax of Rupees 5 for every hundred bullocks, whilst a fee of ten annas per bullock is taken by the State from the "Bungara," so that the producer gets only Rupees 55-12 for 500 maunds (British Indian weight) at the salt pans, whilst the Durbar receives from the producer and purchasers Rupees 87 12 for the same amount, and the traders buy the salt from the fountain head at four annas and a little over seven pices per mound.

51 The State fee of ten annas per bullock is levied from the "Bungaras" at a stone two *koss* distant from the spot where the salt is extracted. If a bullock drops with his load before he reaches this stone, the salt carried by him becomes the property of the Durbar, but if the animal can carry his burden a yard beyond the stone, then the "Bungara" simply pays his ten annas, whether his bullock carries a load of two or four maunds, the custom is to use large bullocks as far as the stone, and then to shift the salt to smaller animals, which carry one and a half or two maunds only.

52 The Head or Naik of "Bungaras," when he has laden his herd of bullocks, has to procure a "permanah" or license from the Puchbudra Hakim, for which he pays Rupees 12, half of this goes to the Durbar and the remainder to the Kutcherry officials. The leader of Bungaras is only called a "Naik," when he possesses five hundred or more bullocks. For a less number a license is granted on payment of Rupees 4 or Rupees 5, according to the will of the "Hakim." The Meywar Durbar levies a tax of one rupee per bullock on entering that State.

53 *Meywar Court of Faleels*—I append a Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Faleels during the year under report. There is again a reduction in the number of cases instituted, last year there were 143, this year only 103, 119 cases were disposed of, leaving 27 pending settlement at the close of the official year.

54 Of the cases disposed of during the year 20 were dacoity, being 17 less than 1. Returns showed 17 of last year, but with no murder or wounding this year, there were 15 cases of theft, one of murder, one of kidnapping, and 21 of cattle lifting.

55 The amount of awards against the various States is as follows—

Mewar	6018	9	5
Bikaner	140	0	0
Jaisalmer	1173	11	7
Derohi	116	4	0
Babulpore	76	0	0
<i>R. a p.</i>			

It will thus be seen that even in comparison with last year, the amount of compensation awarded has decreased by more than half, which in conjunction with the decrease in the number of cases instituted, cannot but, I think, be taken as a sure sign that the country is becoming gradually more and more settled.

56. The total amount paid through this Agency during the year under report as compensation for loss of life and property is Rupees 8,436-8-10 against Rupees 21, 539-9 last year.

#### JEYSULMERE.

57. In the month of October I marched from Jodhpoor *via* Pokhurn to Jeysulmere where I was most courteously received by the Maharana Byree Sal, a young man of about 25 years of age. The city of Jeysulmere was founded, according to "Tod," in A.D. 1156. Owing to its isolated position it escaped the ravages of the Mahrattas, and during those times of anarchy and confusion was a wealthy and populous town, of this there are still proofs in the many large and beautiful curved stone buildings. But of late years, since peace has been inaugurated throughout the land, and the necessity no longer exists for merchants and tradespeople to select as a place of safety for their families and wealth, such a distant home, Jeysulmere is no longer the city it used to be: hundreds of houses are empty, and though I had no means of ascertaining the existing population of the city, it must have greatly diminished within the last 20 years.

58. *Deterioration of trade.*—Trade has too much deteriorated; in former years a very large portion of the income of the State was derived from customs or transit dues; but owing to the present Railways and from other causes little traffic now passes through Jeysulmere, and the wealth of the State has decreased accordingly.

59. *Number of villages and by whom held.*—This small State is divided into 24 pergunnahs or districts, and the total number of villages is 461, of which 224, or less than half, are khalsa or Crown villages, 71 are held by Jaghiredars, 32 by "Sasuns," 109 in bhoom, and 20 awarded for services.

60. *Bhoom Tenures.*—A tax of Rupees 1-1-4 or Rupees 1-8 is levied from the holders of "bhoom" tenures; they also have to do service when called upon, and receive payment for the same from the Durbar.

61. *Khalsa villages.*—From the khalsa villages the Durbar takes a sixth, seventh, or eighth share of the produce according to circumstances.

62. *Jaghire villages.*—From the "Jaghiredar" nothing is taken, except on the occasion of a new Maharawul succeeding to the "Guddee" when a fee or "neota" is levied.

63. *Sasun villages.*—"Sasun" villages are held by "Charuns," "Bhats," and "Swamees," the Maharawul has no jurisdiction in these villages, and if any one committing a crime flees to any of them for refuge, he finds sanctuary. The holders of "Sasun" villages pay no duty on goods.

64. *Route from Jodhpoor to Jeysulmere.*—The route from Jodhpoor to Jeysulmere until within two stages of Phokurn is through very heavy



sand, in October, when I marched that way, the country was covered with grass and low brushwood, the "khurree," or caper bush grows thickly on the desert soil, and the fruit is much used by the people. A wild melon is also found in profusion, it contains a large quantity of fluid, which, with the fruit itself, seems formed by nature for such a country, where travellers have to go mile upon mile without coming across a well.

65 From Pokurn to Aodhanio, about 14 miles, the road is hard, running over a low ridge of rocks, in the hot season, or for five months of the year, the people of this village have to fetch all their drinking water from Pokurn, the cattle have to content themselves with water from a salt and very brackish well. The poor animals several days refuse this water, but are at last compelled to have recourse to the only available mode of quenching their thirst.

66 From Aodhanio to Jeyulmire the road is alternately over heavy sand and hard rock, "baira" and "moth" thrive well in the sandy soil notwithstanding the small rainfall.

67 *Large tank at Jeyulmire*—There is a fine large tank called "Gursesur" to the south east side of the town of Jeyulmire, constructed upwards of five hundred years ago by Rawul Gurses. It was well filled by last year's rains which were above the average in the neighbourhood of the capital, and at the time of my visit I was told that a two years' supply of water was stored in this tank.

68 *Maharawal of Jeyulmire*—I found the present Maharawal much pleased with my visit, and took pleasure in showing me over his fort, palaces, and city, His Highness married last year a daughter of the Rawul of Doongurpoor.

69 *Jaghirdars of Jeyulmire*—His Highness informed me that owing to the law of Gaveikind, or the equal division of the property of a father between his sons at his death, which exists amongst the Jaghirdars of Jeyulmire, he finds it most difficult to enforce his authority in the villages held by them, although the Durbar look to the eldest son of a deceased Thakoor as the responsible person, yet his brethren as a rule care little for his authority, and consider themselves as quite on a par with him. The Maharawal is anxious to change this system.

70 The custom probably had its origin owing to villages having been originally granted, as a means of support, to members of the family of the ruling Chief, and to the division of the same at the original grantee's death amongst his progeny, Jeyulmire being too small a State to allow of villages being bestowed on every member of the family, and so as years have passed on the claimants to a share of the land have gone on increasing until now, when the copartners in a village are very numerous, and the property of each perhaps, only amounting to one or two fields.

71 *Short sketch of the genealogy of the Jeyulmire family*—The present Ruler is the great grandson of Moohar, who died in A.D. 1820, and whose rule has been rendered memorable by the atrocities of his Minister, Salim Sing. Moohar had three sons, Rai Sing, Jeyt Sing, and Maba Sing, the first with his two sons, Abhe Sing and Dhounk Sing, were poisoned by, or by the orders of, the Minister.

Jeyt Sing died without issue, Maha Sing, who was blind, had five sons by one wife, and two by a second. They were (1) Tej Sing; (2) Devee Sing; (3) Guj Sing; (4) Futtch Sing; (5) Jodh Sing; (6) Kasree Sing; and 7) Chutter Sing.

72. The first two were driven into exile by the Minister. Tej Sing returned to Jeysulmere only five or six years ago, and is still alive with one son, named Man Sing. Devee Sing had two sons, Oomed Sing and Anar Sing, the first is dead, but has left male issue. Anar Sing is still alive and also has issue.

73. Salim Sing after causing the death of Rae Sing and his sons proclaimed Guj Sing, the third son of Maha Sing, heir-apparent, and at the death of Moolraj he succeeded to the "guddee." He died without issue about 29 years ago, as did also his two younger brothers, Futtch Sing and Jodh Sing.

74. The widow of the Maharawul Guj Sing who was a sister by the same mother, of the Oodeypoor Chief, Maharana Jewan Sing, adopted Kasree Sing, eldest son, Runjeet Sing, who died nine years ago without issue, his widow adopting her husband's only brother, the present Maharawul Byree Sal, who has as yet no family.

75. *Palliwal of Jeysulmere.*—The "Palliwal" so-called from their having formerly held the district of Palee of Marwar, migrated, as told by Tod, in large numbers to Jeysulmere, their reason for this as also described by the Historian of Rajpootana, being that on the occasion, of a Mahomedan invasion of Marwar a general war contribution was imposed on the inhabitants. The Palliwals being Brahmins pleaded caste and refused to contribute. The then ruler threw a number of them into prison, in revenge for this they had recourse to "chandi" or suicide; to this day this custom prevails to a great extent amongst the priestly castes of Marwar; if anything is done by the authorities which does not please them, they at once have recourse to this rite of self-mutilation and even immolation. But on the occasion above alluded to they found their master, who, instead of giving way to them, expelled every Palliwah his dominions.

76. *Salim Sing's treatment of them.*—The greater number took refuge in Jeysulmere, where they amassed immense wealth, but they fell on evil days whilst Salim Sing was Minister; he took from them all the riches they had collected together during their sojourn in their adopted country, and they almost to a man fled. Their villages were all built of stone, the good taste of this particular caste is shown by the beauty of the carving of most of their buildings, and their good sense by the substantial way in which they were erected. I passed through several containing five hundred and more houses, all still in good preservation, but deserted, except where in some villages there are perhaps from five to twenty inhabitants left. It is astonishing how, even now, the name of the miscreant Minister is execrated, and I fancy it has rarely fallen to the lot of one man to attain such an unenviable notoriety as Mehta Salim Sing.

77. *March to the District of Mullanee.*—After spending a week at Jeysulmere I marched *viâ* Dhunwa, Devicot, Beejolai, and Raj Ral to Sheo, the capital of the district, so called of Marwar, and from thence to Barmir in Mullanee. Beyond Sheo the country is tolerably flat, but

interspersed with "Teebas" or hills of sand. On this route I passed through enormous tracts of nothing but grass land covered with the "khubee" or caper tree. Large herds of cattle graze in these jungles, and for the sportsman there are from October to March large numbers of the honubara, bustard, quail and ravine deer also abound.

78 *Difference in the quantity of land under cultivation between the States of Jeyulimere and Marwar and the district of Mullanee*—I could not but be struck with the difference in the quantity of cultivated land between Jeyulimere, Marwar, and Mullanee, the latter a district of Marwar under the direct control of the Political Agent. In the former crops are to be found few and far between, whilst in Mullanee field after field of autumn crops are to be seen, the land is divided amongst such numbers that it is really valuable, and owing to the greater security for life and property from British supervision, the people are more industrious, and the land better tilled than in the neighbouring districts.

79 *Rainfall of Mullanee and autumn crops*—No register of the rainfall is kept in Mullanee, but the last monsoon was a very favorable one, and the autumn crops were better than they had been for a period of 10 years past.

80 *Spring crops grown only on the eastern portion of the district*—As has been brought to notice in former reports, spring crops are only grown in the eastern portion of the district on the banks of the river Loonee, which flows through about 80 miles of Mullanee, irrigating the estates of Jessole, Sindree, Nagur, and Gurna, where wheat, barley, sesamum, &c., are largely produced.

81 *Remarks on crime in Mullanee*—I am glad to be able to report that there has been little crime in the district during the year, and the cases that have occurred have not been of a very heinous nature. A man belonging to Burmir died after a drunken bout, and his mother accused a number of his companions of having caused his death through ill treatment but was not able to prove her case.

82 A dacoity took place in September in the district of Jessole, in which five camels were carried off, a pursuing party followed the dacoits and arrested them in Teekree of Jeyulimere, the Jagbiradar of that village restored the camels, but made the Jessole party give up the dacoits, whom he released, a strong remonstrance was sent by me to the Jeyulimere Durbar on the subject, but as yet nothing has been done.

83 *Suicide*—I regret to say that there have been ten cases of suicide during the year, three women and four men drowned themselves in wells, one man took poison, another shot himself, and a girl hung herself owing to a family quarrel. All these cases have been carefully investigated, and in the majority of them it was found that the act had been committed on account of some family disagreements.

84 *Illige Boundary Work*—The work of defining village boundaries and compiling maps, which duty was entrusted by Major Impoy to "Izzat Rai," Nab Moonshee of this Agency, is progressing steadily, the metes and bounds of all villages in the Pergunnahs of Burmir, Sindree, Nagur, Chohotin, and Saitrao have been completed. With the exception of Burmir all these districts run with Marwar, and the border is now being marked out and pillars erected.

85. *Schools*.—I visited the schools both at Burmir and Jessole, and examined the boys; in the former there is an average daily attendance of 40·87, and in the latter of 35·43 pupils.

86. *Tilwarra Fair*.—The large annual fair held at Tilwarra took place in April, there was only one case of robbery, the perpetrators of which were arrested; a number of light fingered gentry are said to have come down from the North-Western Provinces, but their presence soon became known, and they were seized and kept under surveillance until the fair was over.

87. *Return of livestock*.—The return of livestock brought to the fair and sold is as follows:—

Horses	400, of which 225 were sold.
Young bullocks	15,000, 4,000 sold.
Full grown "	15,000, 3,000 "
Camels	5,000, 1,500 "

88. *Sale of hides, leather, cloth, &c.*—Four hundred mule loads of hides and leather; Rupees 10,000 worth of cloth; brass and tin utensils to the value of Rupees 2,500; and pedlar's wares worth Rupees 1,500 were disposed of, whilst, as a proof that the wants of the inner man were not neglected, the Returns of the fair show that Rupees 4,000 worth of meat, Rupees 2,000 of sweetmeats, and Rupees 200 of parched gram were sold.

89. The new Police are working well, and I attribute the decrease in crime during the year a good deal to their exertions.

CAMP ABOO,  
The 27th May 1875. }

(Sd.)

C. K. M. WALTER, Major,  
Officiating Political Agent.

*Statement showing the working of the Marwar International Court of Vakeels during the official year from the 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.*

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.					
							Remaining at the close of the year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
Marwar	43	103	146	110	27	Rs. a. p. 7,583 9 0	1	11	12	4	2	8

A B O O,  
The 27th May 1875. }

(Sd.)

C. K. M. WALTER, Major,  
Officiating Political Agent.

*Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Fakhels during the year, viz.,  
from 1st April 1874 to the 31st March 1875*

	Dacoity	Dacoity with wounding	Dacoity with murder	Highway robbery	Highway robbery with murder	Highway robbery with wounding	Theft	Theft with murder	Theft with wounding	Murder	Kidnapping	Extortion	Arson	Poisoning	Cattle-lifting	Recognition of cattle	Burglary	Forcible confinement	Miscellaneous	Counterfeiting coin	Total
Quarter ending 30th June 1874	11		2	1			4			1		10			7	15	1				67
Quarter ending 30th September 1874	4			1			1				1	3			2	2			-		14
Quarter ending 31st December 1874	2			2			2					3			4	5			2		19
Quarter ending 31st March 1875	3			5			8					1	1		8	3	3		2		34
Grand total	20		2	9			15			1	1	17	1		21	25	4		3		119

A B O O,  
The 27th May 1875 }

(Sd) C K M WALTER, Major,  
Officiating Political Agent

# HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY REPORT

No. , dated Deolee,

1875.

From—CAPTAIN W. J. W. MUIR, Offg. Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk  
To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent to the Govr.-Genl, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Agency for the year 1874. Having only lately rejoined the pointment, I would solicit indulgence for the imperfections which must necessarily occur in it.

2. Major J. C. Berkeley held charge of the Agency till October when he was compelled to proceed on sick leave; Major C. H. Claxton, Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, from October till the close of the year.

3. *General observations.*—Excessive rain at the commencement of the monsoon proved injurious to field operations, while the subsequent

*Rainfall, 1874-75.*

Deolee	...	35-00
Kotah	...	26-60
Tonk	...	23-40
Jhallawar	...	50-32
Shahpoora	...	20-90

failure of the later rain not only told seriously on the rain crop, but threatened the water supply required for cold weather purposes. The rain crop was in consequence below the average, but copious showers in December made the spring harvest generally an abundant one. Hail at Christmas caused considerable damage to opium, the out-turn of which is estimated at only 75 per cent. Prices were low during the year, and the general health was good.

The domestic history of the States has, with the exception of Kotah, been uneventful; and any of the last five or six reports would fairly represent the internal condition of each during the twelve months under review.

With these remarks I proceed to refer to each State in detail.

## BOONDEE.

4. *The Chief.*—The Maharao Raja has suffered much from fever throughout the year, but this has not been allowed to interfere with the personal supervision which affairs meet with at His Highness' hands.

5. *The Administration.*—No change has occurred in the Administration. Police arrangements continue to be very defective, and petty thefts and robberies have, as heretofore, been common. Only two instances of serious crime have, as affecting foreign interests, come before the Agency—an attempt in December to rob the Government banghy mail, and a daring dacoity which occurred at Dahgaria, a wild part of the country, in which two men were killed and five wounded, and property to the value of Rupees 4,000 was carried off. In the former, the robber, a British subject of Ajmere, was apprehended and punished; the latter is under investigation.

6 *The Boondie and Deolee Road*—The fair weather road between the capital and Deolee has been completed up to the border. The remaining six miles to the Cantonment lie in Aleywar, which will be addressed with a view to its continuation. Now that Kotah is being opened up, this road, as the principal outlet from the State, is a work of the first importance. It is run to hope to see the link through Boondie metalled, but every effort will be made to induce the Durbar to keep it in satisfactory order.

7 *Domestic details*—A marriage has been arranged between the Chief's eldest son, the Maharajy Koondwar Raghoobur Sing, and a sister of the Maharaja of Marwar. The two houses have always been closely inter allied.

8 A jaghire of the value of Rupees 25,000 has been allotted to the second son, Rangraj Sing.

9 A third son, who has been named Raghooraj Sing, was born to the Chief on the 11th March last.

## KOTAH

10 A report on the administration of this State received from Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, C S I, is attached and will command interest.

Kotah I refrain exhibited appear with which the

12 The Nawab briefly sketches the state of things he found on arrival, the measures he took to remedy and place the administration on a proper footing, and the results.

13 *The Finances*—The actual receipts and disbursements from the 25th February 1874, the date of the Nawab's induction into office, to the 31st March 1875, a period of 13 months, are given as follows —

Receipts	Disbursements	
Rupees	Rupees	
2,28,364	9,79,733	Aircars
17,06,361	9,66,819	Current
19,34,725	19,46,542	Total

14 The income for this period is less than the estimate formed

Estimates for 12 months Actuals for 13 months

Land revenue 16 98,293 Rupees  
Other receipts 13,22,53 Rupees

Total 19 13 743 17 06 361  
Rupees 19,73,608, a sum again which did not include several petty items of revenue

Receipts for the 11½ months ending 15th July 1875 were

15. The expenditure for the period under review amounted to only Rupees 12,62,417 against an estimate of Rupees 13,52,630 for 12 months. It should perhaps be explained that the cost of Civil and Military Establishments and other current charges for February and March being met in April and May are not entered in the Abstract given in paragraph 14.

16. A sum of Rupees 10,64,757 was borrowed during the year to meet outstanding obligations. Of this advance only Rupees 25,000 remained unrepaid at the end of March, and these have since been liquidated.

17. The enquiry into the claims preferred against the State is not completed. They amount to upwards of 84 lakhs.

18. While thus particular attention has been devoted to the finances, other departments have not been equally cared for. The machinery of administration has been reformed and reconstituted; the State has been redistributed for purposes of revenue and justice; and measures have been initiated for the carrying out of a land settlement.

19. Once arrangements are effected for the discharge of the State debts, means will, I trust, be forthcoming for opening out the country and developing its resources. No part of Rajpootana has been so richly blest by nature. Watered by numerous perennial streams, with a fertile black soil, possessing a people strongly imbued with respect for constituted authority, and proud of the tradition that 50 years ago their country was in rule, institutions, and civilization the first in this part of India, and with no such obstacles to good government as exist in other States in the form of a powerful nobility, priesthood, and zenana, Kota should soon again be what its famous administrator, Zalim Sing, left it "the garden of Rajpootana."

#### TONK.

20. *Change of Ministers.*—When the year opened the Minister, Sahibzada Mahomed Oobedulla Khan, had already lost the confidence of the Nawab, who gradually took the management of affairs into his own hands, and subsequently removed him from office. His Highness at first desired to carry on the government without a responsible Minister, but in February appointed his granduncle, Sahibzada Hafiz Mahomed Ibadulla Khan, who during our administration of the State served with so much credit and ability as President of the Regency Council. His Highness, however, continues to take an active and personal part in the administration.

21. *Birth of an heir.*—On the 24th of February last a son, who has been named Mahomed Ghayas-ood-deen Khan, was born to the Nawab. His Highness' three former sons have each died in infancy.

22. *The Administration.*—The government of such a State as Tonk, formed of six isolated districts scattered hundreds of miles apart over Rajpootana and Central India, must always be one of peculiar difficulty, whilst the separate executive staff and force which have to be maintained for each make it necessarily very expensive. A large degree of latitude and discretion has to be allowed to the Governors, while the



only check over their powers, an appeal to the person of the Chief, is wanting. The administration of Tonk and Alighur (Rampoor) Districts is consequently much in advance of those at a long distance from the capital. Still every endeavour is made to maintain a personal supervision over the whole by annual visits on the part of the Chief, and the Nawab has in this respect been as energetic as his predecessors.

23 *The Courts*—The Judicial Courts at the capital will compare favourably with those of most Native States. Their proceedings are conducted in accordance with a regulated procedure, and the record is carefully prepared.

24 *The Finances*—The expenditure has again been in excess of income. The regular budget estimate of the current (Fuslee) year 1282, as based on eleven months' actual receipts and disbursements, gives the former at 11 and the latter 12 lakhs with a deficit of 1½ lakhs. The ordinary expenditure, however, has been only 8 lakhs, the balance having 2 years' deficit, the liquidation of 2 years of awards due to the Aleywar,

The decrease in the ordinary expenditure is due entirely to the Nawab, who in autumn effected some reductions in the public and private expenditure affecting his own person, and has since caused the current expenses to be curtailed.

25 *The debts*—The year has seen the liquidation of the last annual instalment payable under the late Captain J. Blair's settlement of the old State debts which bore interest. This with an annual instalment of Rupees 36,000 payable to the Ex Nawab, which has also fallen in, will free Rupees 1,65,000 per annum. There still remain to be met old State liabilities not carrying interest amounting to 1½ lakhs.

The debts which have been incurred since the accession to the musnud of the present Chief will on the close of the year stand at five

at Benares

In addition to the 6½ lakhs shown above as due, the State books bear a curious debt of 1½ lakhs on account of arrears and rewards, which have been handed down from Nawab Amcer Khan's time, to be paid when the convenience of the State will allow. Most of the would be recipients of this would gladly barter their claim for four annas in the rupee.

26 *The Nawab's family*—The independent position maintained by the Nawab's family was again referred to in last year's Report, but while every year will tend to rectify this, it is from a financial point of view that the body is such an incubus on the State. Although the present Chief is but the fourth of his house, the family cannot number less than 250 souls, and is increasing in the same ratio. Its members, as shown in my Report for 1870-71, held lands and allowances to the value of 4½ lakhs or upwards of one third of the entire income. These have since been increased.

27. *The Capital*.—The Raj School, owing partly to religious influence which desires to retain education in its own hands, and partly to an insufficient staff and want of accommodation, does not flourish, the majority of the boys being Hindoos. The local Hindoo Schools have been made branches, and a distribution of presents to the Pundits and children has rendered the supervision thus secured popular.

28. The dispensary has worked well and is esteemed. Vaccination has been carried on.

29. Attention is paid to the sanitary condition of the capital, which for this purpose is under the supervision of Mr. Fleming, a Government pensioner.

30. The Durbar continues to complain of the effect on the trade of Tonk, and the loss to the revenue of the district caused by the customs arrangements introduced a few years ago in Jeypoor. Having failed as yet to file the Returns asked for in support of its statements, it has not been possible for this Office to represent the matter.

31. The annual subsidy of Rupees 11,000 has been paid to the Tonk and Jeypoor road, which is now approaching completion. The work is still being carried on under the orders of Captain Jacob, for whose gratuitous labors the thanks of the Durbar have again been specially offered.

32. *Nimbahera*.—The Nimbahera District has continued, though in a less degree, to be a source of anxiety and loss to the Durbar owing to the Moghia tribe and boundary quarrels.

33. Of the 161 Moghias left at the commencement of the year, 84 are stated to have been expelled, 54 to be undergoing imprisonment, and 23 to be resident. The last are the three criminals who were furnished by the Durbar to the Thuggee and Dacoity Department as approvers, and their relations, who have been allowed at the special request of the department to remain. The district officials are stated to have co-operated heartily with the officers of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department employed locally.

34. The demarcation of the boundaries in dispute will, the Durbar believes, do much to smooth matters. Local Meywar feeling in regard to Nimbahera is still very strong.

35. The revenue settlement of the district effected last year has been reduced by Rupees 2,700 per annum, and now stands at Rupees 10,694 for six years, when it is to be increased by Rupees 4,558.

36. The opium crop suffered in a like degree with that of Kotah and Jhallawar; and considerable remissions will have, it is expected, to be granted in consequence.

37. *Pirawa and Chhapra*.—In the Pirawa and Chhapra Districts the new assessments introduced during the year have been fully paid without pressure of any kind. The former is to stand at Rupees 1,75,500 for seven years, being an increase of Rupees 5,500 per annum, the latter at Rupees 1,08,550 for five years, being an increase of Rupees 3,550.

38 *Serony*—The complaints of the people of the Serony District led to the recall of the Amil or Governor

### JHATLAWAR

39 *The Chief*—The history of this State has been unmarked by any event of importance. The same friendly feeling to Government has again characterized the Alabariy Rana's relations with us. His Highness' health was far from good during the earlier part of the year, but improved with the cold weather. His Highness has lately married a daughter of the Chief of Loonwatta.

40 The child adopted last year has not been named, nor have the festivities usual on an adoption been carried out. Rains, however, are, it is stated, being taken with his education.

41 *The Administration*—The administration of justice continues on an unsatisfactory footing. In July last a Court of Appeal, the absence of which was specially commented on in last year's Report, was established but although the Minister was appointed President, it has existed in little more than name.

42 Police arrangements are very imperfect, and a large number of atrocities have taken place. The peculiar configuration of the State gives every facility for the commission of these crimes, a number of which are attributed to two of its own subjects who went into outlawry with a view to obtaining redress for alleged wrongs. One of these has been captured in Gwalior territory.

43 The dispensary maintains the good reputation it has established. The Ray School is starved, and exists in little more than name.

### SHAHPOORA

45 The affairs of this petty Chieftainship have on the whole progressed favorably under the management of Mooshie Sahg Ram.

46 *The Chief*—The late, proceeded in May 1874 in November, to Oodeypoor, renounced his presence necessary, and in March last to Delhi to attend on the Viceroy. From Delhi he started south on the usual pilgrimage, but at Benaras was stopped by a severe attack of cholera. He was attended by the Civil Surgeon, Dr Hooper, from whom and the Alabariy of Vizianagram he received much kindness. Early in May he returned to Shahpoora.

These protected absences have interfered with his studies which, though desultory, are voluntarily pursued. He reads and writes Hindoo fluently, and understands simple arithmetic. Fair results in one who only four years ago was an uneducated village lad. The question of his interest with the Government of the Chieftainship.

47. *The Finances.*—The following is an abstract of the year's receipts and disbursements :—

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
Balance in hand	...	45,218	Tribute	...	15,130
Land revenue	Rs. 1,27,636		Civil Establishments	...	17,131
Customs	...	17,598	Troops and Police	...	22,901
Abkaree	...	1,558	State & Personal Establishments.	...	10,011
Law and Justice.	...	8,817	Stables, elephants, camels, carriage	...	
Bloom dues	...	2,135	and cattle establishments	...	15,217
Muxoodunghur dowry	...	3,356	Public Works and Talao repairs..	...	10,353
Marriage tax	...	1,528	Charities	...	4,937
Jaghiredars' tribute	...	11,183	Dispensary	...	1,391
Miscellaneous	...	15,332	School	...	1,711
		1,90,073	Muxoodunghur marriage	...	9,914
			Subscription to Bengal Famine...	...	1,221
			Visit to Oodeypoor...	...	10,019
			Drawn for visit to Delhi	...	25,325
			Miscellaneous	...	7,091
			Debts liquidated	...	40,137
			Total	...	1,93,502
			Balance in hand	...	41,789
Total Rs.	...	2,35,291	Total	...	2,35,291

Allowing for the three journeys undertaken, the expenditure has been very high.

48. *The revenue.*—The land, customs, and abkaree revenues were, during the period under review, farmed for five years. The khalsa villages of the Phulia or British part of the estate were leased to their own Zemindars, but the Kachola or Meywar portion had, in the absence of any tenders from the villagers, to be given to Mahajuns. The following shows the result :—

			RECEIPTS.		Increase.
			Previous.	Present.	
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Phulia land revenue	...	...	88,774	92,563	3,789
Customs	...	...	16,750	19,500	2,750
Abkaree	...	...	500	2,700	2,200
Kachola land revenue	...	...	30,084	37,750	7,666
Total	...	...	1,36,108	1,52,513	16,405

The revenue has been paid up, save in the Meywar portion, where there are some balances. The Putwaree Establishment introduced three years ago has taken root and become an institution in the talooka.

49. *The debts.*—The ascertained liabilities were Rupees 2,67,006, of which Rupees 2,26,641 have been discharged during the three years of management. Of the Rupees 40,365 still due, Rupees 30,002 are payable under yearly instalments, while Rupees 10,363 remain unliquidated owing to a disagreement as to the respective shares of the creditors.

There are three claims against the Chiefship still unsettled owing to the creditors having hitherto failed to appear. A certain period has now been granted them in which to do so.

50 *The Courts*—The following is a Return furnished of the working of the Courts —

Cases		Criminal	Civil	Revenue
Pend ng	28	78	14	
Instituted.	918	210	98	
Total	946	288	112	
Decreed		203		
Compromised		27		
Dismissed		20		
Struck off		3		
Total disposed of		916	253	32
Balance		29	35	30
Pend ng		1	5	
Instituted		17	35	
Total		18	40	
Confirmed		3	8	
Reversed		3	16	
Reversed.		5	11	
Balance		2	6	
APPENDED				

\* Of 200 applications for the execution of decrees 202 were executed

The administration of justice is not what it should be. Of a total of 1,204 persons criminally accused 615 were fined, 24 were imprisoned, 1 was whipped, and 564 were acquitted. The fines realized were Rupees 6,685, or an average of Rupees 10-14 per head. Measures are being taken to place the Criminal and Civil Courts on a satisfactory footing.

51 The jail contains eight prisoners undergoing sentence of 203. The school is well spoken of, and has an average attendance of 203. The staff has lately been increased.

52 The Dispensary has not done well, and an application has been made for the removal of the Native Doctor recently appointed.

54 Only one instance of serious crime has been reported, a dacoity, which occurred in March last at Lakhmanas in the Kachola Perganah, where a marriage party was attacked and robbed of property valued at Rupees 1,787-10. The dacoits have been ascertained to be Aiyer and Aiyer Meenas.

55 *Border disputes*—Border disputes between Aiyer on the one hand, and British and Aiyer-Shahpura on the other, continue to be a fruitful source of anxiety and local irritation, and annually during the rainy season lead to collisions more or less serious. They are on an extensive scale, and call for early adjustment. Two villages of Aiyer-Shahpura resumed by the Aiyer Durbar on account of border quarrels have been restored.

56 Certain portions of the Aiyer and Shahpura border in dispute were decided by Captain Martelli.

## THE MEENA KHERAR AND DROLEE

occurred in the Kherar the Meenas were implicated. That

much lawlessness should still exist among the Pariar Meenas must be expected, and the exercise of a judicious supervision and control will have to be continued for years to come by the Governments\* concerned, ere we can hope that this turbulent race will forsake their predatory habits.

58. *Female infanticide*.—No instance of female infanticide once so universal has been detected for many years. Though thus apparently suppressed, the very circumstances of the Pariar Meenas with marriageable daughters remaining unwedded on their hands and others springing up, offer from a native point of view a terrible incentive to the continuance of the crime, and make one hesitate to conclude that it has been eradicated. Looked down upon as outcaste by all the other branches of the Meena race, and forbidden to marry a female of their own clan, it is only with the greatest difficulty they can get wives for themselves or husbands for their daughters. It is proposed, as time permits, to submit a separate report on the tribe.

59. *The Deolee Irregular Force*.—The connection which had so long existed between the Deolee Irregular Force and its late Commandant, Colonel J. D. MacDonald, was during the year severed by the retirement of the latter from the service. Colonel MacDonald raised the Meena Battalion, as it was for some time known, in the mutiny to replace the Kotah Contingent, and had identified himself with it ever since. The efficiency and soldierly appearance of the corps require no tribute from this Office, but I may state that the excellent discipline and feeling obtaining have the happiest results on the neighbourhood. The men are engaged in several works of general utility in the Station, the little church, a bridge, &c. The intention to enlist in the future none but Meenas will give further employment to the tract, and tend to neutralize the Brahmanizing influences to which the Meena element has succumbed on entering the force. Of 28 men attending the Regimental School 14 were Meenas.

60. *The Deolee Mission*.—The United Presbyterian Mission at Deolee under the Rev. J. Hendrie continues its labors in the Kherar, in eleven villages of which it has Hindsee Schools with an average attendance of 220. These are doing well, though the demands of the parents on the children to assist in the shop or field often interfere with steady progress. Evening classes for the zemindars were commenced in January. The Mission has also an Anglo-Vernacular School in the Cantonments with an average attendance of 68.

61. The small school in the Agency is attended by 32 children of the Vakeels and Government employés.

62. The Agency Dispensary continues to afford relief to the district. It is under the charge of Dr. DeFabeck.

63. Arrangements have at last been made for maintaining communication during the rainy season between Deolee and Nusseerabad by the establishment of a pontoon raft on the River Banas.

## JUDICIAL

64 Statement showing the working of the International Court of Vakeels are appended in the prescribed form

65 During the year the Court disposed of 120 cases, the average duration of each having been 70½ days

66 Of eleven cases under appeal the decisions in three were confirmed and in two reversed The result in the remaining six is not yet known

67 The aggregate amount sued for as compensation for property plundered was Rupees 20,076 Of this property to the value of Rupees 3,320 was recovered, and compensation to the value of Rupees 6,195 awarded

68 Rupees 140 were paid as blood money

69 All the year's awards have been discharged There is however a somewhat long outstanding balance of Rupees 20,000 due by Boondoo to the Rajpootana Agency Treasurer

*Abstract Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Harrowee International Court of Vakeels during the year from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875*

Against person—

Murder 3

Assault with wounding 3

Against property—

Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances 2

Ditto without 12

Gang robbery ditto 1

Theft ditto 21

Cattle-lifting 22

Premediated dacoity 25

Burglary 2

Counterfeiting coins 12

Miscellaneous 1

Total 121

*Statement showing the working of the Harowtee International Court of Vakeels during the year from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.*

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.							
							Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Harowtee and Tonk Agency.	30	110	140	120	20	Rs. a. p. 6,194 3 2	4	7	11	3	...	2	6	

(Sd.) W. J. W. MUIR,

*Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk.*

Report on the Administration of the Kotah Territory by NAWAB MAHOMED FAIZ ALI KHAN, BAHADOOR, C.S.I., to end of the year 1874.

IN continuation of previous correspondence on the subject margin-

Dated 21st May 1874.  
Dated 6th September 1874.  
No. 1793P., dated 18th August 1874, from Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

No. 2455P., dated 14th November 1874, from Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

allowed to prevail.

2. The division of the entire Kotah territory over eight zillahs or districts termed Nizamuts, and these again subdivided into revenue and criminal subdivisions for the more ready admission of grievances, has already met cordial reception from the populace; every one now obtains justice almost at his own door, instead of having to travel ineffectually miles and miles simply to return harassed and oppressed to his home without the slightest relief.

3. I have not been content with the mere nomination and establishment of Courts of Justice, &c., but I have carefully and minutely watched their proceedings, and did not lose the opportunity of a cold weather tour in a portion of the State to test whether these recently established Courts met, not only the views of the people, but that they were appreciated by them, and I have very great pleasure in stating that, though all the Courts are in their infancy, I have on record in the statements of the community, the very great help that they have rendered to the heads of villages, and inhabitants in general.



of the  
of  
the entire difficulties  
will be accepted by other States as a precedent  
have not yet been surmounted

5 There has been a slight deviation from the original proposed  
plan of establishments, but the change still gives an annual reduction  
in excess by Rupees 17,000 of the original plan

6 The revenue of this State is, according to ancient custom,  
collected in three periodical payments, the 1st in Katul or November at  
25 per cent, 2nd, in Magh or January at 45 per cent, 3rd, in Baisak or  
April at 30 per cent. When I joined the time for two out of the three  
collections had passed, so that I had simply the collecting of the 30  
per cent revenue of the Russian year of 1930 and 25 per cent  
or the 1st installment of the current year, the  
appended Statement will speak for itself  
Not only were the periodical collections made, but the balances of the  
installments in arrears were also realized

7 I cannot wither any certainty speak to the exact increase in  
land revenue at a revision of settlement but from all appearances, when  
the measure is carried out, it will not be without its beneficial results  
As the subjects of the State are gaining confidence in the mode of  
administration, they are installed with a desire to re occupy their long  
banished homes, and take up land and cultivation afresh, as it is that has  
brought an increase of cultivation in the current over the past year  
8 New lands given out for cultivation for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd  
years at favorable rates, but at a slight increase yearly to the end of  
the 5th year  
status of  
will be as  
ing to the tenure

9 Many applications of this nature are awaiting sanction, and  
will shortly be disposed of  
10 The want of reliable records (in fact any proper records at  
all) has put me in great confusion regarding the exact revenue of the  
State. I am what papers I could collect, coupled with personal enquiries  
I am preparing fresh records, the great consideration being that while  
the cultivators are not overassessed the State might not suffer and I  
doubt not that after a whole year's revenue has been realized the real  
state of affairs will come to light

11 As previously reported from each of documents as are 2  
able, I ascertained the entire total receipts to be Rupees 23,99,999  
and the disbursements Rupees 27,26,311 1/2, or Rupees 2,63,991 11/2 in  
excess of the actual income.

12 The great problem to be solved in the State is 1  
liquidation of the debt, but laying the foundation of a  
that no future danger might at any time be apprehended. For the  
of the revenues reported by the State?

all regularly subordinate to one another, but the entire working of the whole system of all grades and departments is under my immediate supervision.

13. A code of guidance simple in form and easy of comprehension both to the Courts and public has been framed and issued.

14. Considerable pains have been taken to curtail the expenditure of the State from Rupees 27,26,374-1-9 to Rupees 18,33,401-1-6, already reported through the proper channel to the Government of India on the 21st May, sanction to which was received in September.

15. As the statistics of that report were not quite available on the submission of the original report, there has been necessarily a slight immaterial modification in the plan then proposed, the establishment in some Courts having, according to the exigencies, been somewhat increased, in others lightly decreased, but as observed in a preceding paragraph of this Report, there is a saving of Rupees 17,000 annually in excess of the original plan.

16. The creditors of the State may be supposed to be at rest till the suggestion of deciding their claims has been carried out by a Committee of three independent disinterested impartial members as sanctioned in paragraph 2 of letter of Secretary to Government of India, No. 1793, dated 18th August 1874, without which their exorbitant and preposterous demands, amounting to Rupees 83,94,394-3-2, could never be met.

17. Had the claim of the bankers been *bond fide* for actual considerations given, they should not have had the slightest difficulty in rendering account when called for more than once, but they are eager to reap the harvest of their gains, and it is the duty of the administration, while being just with them, to protect the State. Now that I am gaining leisure, my attention will be devoted to the formation of the Committee.

18. The custom taxes, which were different throughout, oppressive on some, light on others, and some classes and sects were without good or just cause entirely exempted, have been wholly revised, and one uniform rate established throughout the territory. Useless and vexatious taxes have been abolished.

19. The general reductions, except the charity grant, have been carried out; this I have purposely delayed to carry out to the full extent of Rupees 76,475-0-6 as proposed by me and sanctioned by the Government of India: being a religious endowment, it is policy to allow the curtailments to be gradual.

20. It is a satisfaction to state that since joining this State I have paid off above nine lakhs of rupees in debt; but of this nine lakhs, Rupees 3,61,433-2-9 were from borrowed funds, and the balance from the revenues. This clearance of debt embraced the tribute to the British Government, the debt of the Agency and Residency Treasuries, and the dues of the Jeypoor Durbar. A Statement is annexed.

21 Had there not been a delay in carrying out the reductions there should have been debt would have been of India had not been and other expenditure large amount

22 It is to be expected that what with the curtailed expenditure, increase in income, and better security of the State revenues, another years working will show far better prospects

23 The sanitary arrangements have not escaped my attention, they are progressing under the reform, such arrangements will take time

24 The hospital and dispensary has not been neglected, as the value of the treatment is being widespread greater numbers will resort to the dispensary A copy of the report by the Hospital Assistant in charge to the Inspector General of Hospitals is also annexed for information I trust it will be considered satisfactory and creditable to Native Doctor Kunnia Jall

25 The rail arrangements, where the lives of so many persons purpose building factories established A Statement is annexed to show the past and present state of the jail

26 *Civil Court*—The Statement annexed will show the number of suits pending, instituted, and disposed of Great care will be taken to place this Court on a respectable footing Appeal work Statement E A

27 *Execution of Decrees*—This is the secondary branch of the above paragraph A Statement is appended showing the working of this department

28 *Criminal or Fouzdare Court*—A Statement has been prepared to show the working of the Criminal Court, the number of crimes ascertained to have been committed, the number of cases disposed of, total convictions, together with the number of persons found pending trial on my taking charge, with the cases disposable by the Agency, is submitted

29 At some future period this matter will form the subject of a separate correspondence, it is engaging my full attention

30 In many instances relief was given to these robbers in temples and by Thakours where they could remain unmolested, but that system will no longer be allowed to be practised unpunished

in a portion of this of the foreign term-

31. *School*.—A report is also annexed on the working of the schools

Reference II.

it is as much as could have been expected from the short period that the institution has been in existence, especially as the people are not yet perfectly alive to literature. There is considerable room for improvement, but time will it is hoped, show a change for the better.

32. *Stamps*.—A schedule prescribing stamp fees was enforced from 1st July 1874 to 31st December 1874, the amount realized was Rupees 7,014-15-3, there have been no complaints against its operation, so that it cannot be considered oppressive on the community.

33. A Statement showing the receipts and disbursements from 1st August to 31st December 1874 is annexed.

Statement I.

### A.

*Statement showing revenue collections realized from 22nd February 1874 to 31st December 1874.*

	Rs.	a.	p.
Arrears of 1st and 2nd instalments realized after 22nd February 1874 ... ..	2,56,250	11	
3rd instalment of 30 per cent. of 1930 Fuslee year ... ..	5,03,336	15	
1st instalment at 25 per cent. of 1931 Fuslee ... ..	4,38,719	1	
Total ... ..	11,98,306	13	

### B.

*Statement showing debts paid off from 22nd February to 31st December 1874.*

NATURE OF DEBT.	AMOUNT.
	Rs. a. p.
Arrears of military pay ... ..	4,53,504 3 3
Ditto of other salaries... ..	69,632 11 2
Tribute to British Government ... ..	3,10,547 8 6
Jeypoor dues ... ..	26,614 12 6
Miscellaneous debts ... ..	2,593 5 9
Agency Treasurer's debts ... ..	80,702 13 5
Residency ditto ... ..	22,000 0 0
Total ... ..	9,65,595 6 7

## D.

## Jail Statement

In Jail on 22nd February 1874—

For life	5
Various terms of imprisonment	21
Pending trial	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>

Brought in for trial from 22nd February to 31st December 1874	332
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>395</b>

Released on expiring of term	108
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In Jail—

For life	11
Various terms	84
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>203</b>

Released after trial	105
Pending	87

KORAH,	{	The 21st January 1875
(Sd)		

MANOVED FAIZ ALI KHAN

## E.

Statement showing Civil Court work, pending, instituted, and disposed of to 31st December 1874, from 22nd February 1874

Pending on 22nd February 1874	161
Instituted	918
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,079</b>

Disposed of—

For Plaintiff	703
For defendant	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>972</b>

Pending

107

## Ea.

*Statement showing Appellate Court work, pending, instituted, and disposed of to end of December 1874, from 22nd February 1874.*

Pending on 22nd February 1874	...	...	...	8
Instituted	...	...	...	113
			Total	121
Disposed of—				
Civil	...	...	...	58
Criminal	...	...	...	36
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	21
			Total	115
Pending	...	...	...	6

## F.

*Statement showing the execution of decrees, to end of December 1874, from 22nd February 1874.*

Pending on 22nd February 1874	...	...	...	None.
Instituted	...	...	...	265
			Total	265
Disposed of	...	...	...	127
Pending	...	...	...	138

*Remarks.*—Prior to the present Administration decrees were seldom or never executed.

## G.

*Statement exhibiting the criminal works of Kotah ending 31st December 1874, from 22nd February 1874.*

Pending on 22nd February 1874.

Number of cases, heinous offences	...	...	...	99
Number of cases, petty offences	...	...	...	116
			Total	215

Instituted from 22nd February 1874 to the end of December 1874.

Number of cases, heinous offences	...	...	...	189
Number of cases, petty offences	...	...	...	324
			Total	513

Disposed of from 22nd February 1874 to end of December 1874  
 Number of cases, heinous offences 275  
 Number of cases, petty offences 421

Total	699
Number of persons convicted	203
" acquitted	105
Total	308

Number of cases pending at end of December 1874

Heinous	13
Petty	16
Total	29

Number of cases pending on 31st December 1874

11
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G (a).

Statement showing work disposed of by Agency to end of 31st December 1874, from 22nd February 1874.

Cases pending on 22nd February 1874

111
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Instituted—

Kotah	73
Foreign	94
Miscellaneous	222
Total	389

Disposed of

Pending—	427
Kotah	5
Foreign	14
Miscellaneous	4
Total	23

KOTAH,  
 The 21st January 1875 }

(Sd)

MAHOMED FAKIR

From—NAWAB MAHOMED FAIZ ALI KHAN BAHADOOR CSI Prime Minister Kotah

To—CAPTAIN W J W MUIR Political Agent Harowtee and Tonk

In accordance with your request I have the honor to submit a Report on the administration of the Kotah State for the past year

2 The disordered condition of the country has already been so fully set forth in previous Reports, that it is only necessary for me to observe that Government was at last compelled to interfere, and in February 1874 I was appointed to administer the State

3 The territory of Kotah is about 5,000 square miles in extent, and has a population estimated at about four and a half lakhs. Though the soil is rich and fertile, there is but a scanty supply of water, no canal irrigation, a limited number of tanks and wells being the only available means

4 On assuming charge my first duty was to reconstitute the machinery of the State

5 The previously existing 100 divisions were abolished, and the whole territory was divided into eight nizams or districts, which were again subdivided for purposes of revenue into 24 tehsils, and for purposes of Police into 27 thannabs, each with a separate officer. The duties and powers of the several officers were distinctly defined in Civil Criminal, and Revenue Codes framed for their guidance. The nizam or district officer was made responsible for the entire administration of the subdivisions forming his district. In criminal cases within his cognizance he had powers of three months' imprisonment and Rupees 25 fine. On the civil side to suits not exceeding Rupees 300, each Court being publicly held

6 Each thannab had, in addition to the village watchmen, its regular chowkees or post, for the watch and ward of the country and the protection of travellers. There were in all 431 of these, with a total of 2,512 men. For duty with each thannahdar 10 sowars and 14 sepoys of the regular troops were detailed

7 The Police arrangements of the capital were placed under a Kotwal, who had to assist him in the duty a force of 250 Police and two Superintendents

8 At the capital, Criminal, Civil, and Revenue Courts were established for the trial of cases beyond the powers of, and appeals from, the district officers

9 The powers of the Foujdar or Criminal Magistrate extended to six months' imprisonment and Rupees 50 fine, that of the Civil Officer to a cognizance of all civil cases. The jail was placed under the former, and a scale of stamp duty established for civil suits

10 In addition to these a Treasury, a Check, and an Account Court were established

11 Finally, a Court of Appeal consisting of  
established, their duty being to hear special appeals



Courts noted in paragraph 9; their judgment on special appeal being final where they agree with the Court of first instance, and first appellate Court in cases not exceeding the powers of the district officers, both civil and criminal. They also try heinous offences and pass sentence to the extent of their power (one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 100 or both). Appeals from the orders of the Appellate Court are referred to me, and their work generally of every description undergoes my own scrutiny and revision before it can be considered final. The business of the State was, for the purposes of work, divided into five departments, Judicial, Financial, Military, Charitable, and Foreign, over each was placed a member who had charge of preparing the preliminary proceedings for the purpose of laying them before the full Court, who refer to me for confirmation all cases above their powers, no individual member having been delegated with authority to pass final orders.

12. My own duties being briefly to hold Court daily in public, a portion of which time is exclusively devoted to hearing the grievances of petitioners, who are invited by a crier, to supervise and revise generally the work of the Appellate Court, and generally and specially that of all other grades on appeal reference or inspection of the periodical statements.

13. Such of the old officials as were found in any way capable were continued under the new administration.

14. The arrangements thus sketched were necessarily in a measure experimental, and they have on the whole worked well. It is necessary, however, to raise the salaries of many of the officials to place them above temptation, and this experience shows can be effected without impairing efficiency by reductions in the existing establishments.

15. Such data as there were to go on showed the income to be as follows:—

					<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue	...	...	...	...	16,98,295
Customs	...	.	...	...	1,56,003
Mint	..	...	..	...	10,260
Nuzzerana	...	..	..	...	27,977
Other receipts	.	...	...	...	21,210
					<hr/>
Actual khalsa receipts		...	...	...	19,13,745
Tribute received from Kotrees for payment to British Government and Jeypoor		...	...	...	34,398
Jaghires	...	..	...	...	2,54,213
Charitable grants		...	...	...	1,55,650
					<hr/>
Total		...	...	...	23,58,006
					<hr/>

16. The expenditure was found to be Rupees 27,26,374, and after an enquiry into the requirements of each department, reductions to the amount of Rupees 2,77,111 were with a view to relieve the State immediately effected. The future cost and establishment of each were then

carefully calculated and fixed. The reductions thus carried out and proposed are given in the following Table —

	Previous	Proposed	Saving
	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>
His Highness' personal expenditure	6 62 417	1,75,000	4,87,417
Charity and religious grants	3,31,283	2 51,804	76,479
Army	5,98 832	4,25,608	1,73,224
Civil Establishment	2 51,721	1,95,516	56,205
Jaghire	2,12 139	1,91,568	20,571
Stables, &c	93,882	39,877	54,005
Miscellaneous	1,76 982	1,51 910	25,072
Tribute to British Government and Jeypoor	3,99,118	3 99,118	
Total	27,26,374	18,33,401	8,92,973

17. The expenditure thus calculated amounted to Rupees

* Ordinary khalsa expenditure	13 52 630 9-6
Jaghire and charitable grants	4,46,373 8 0
Tribute to British Government and Jeypoor	34,397 0 0
	4 80,770 8 0
Total Rs	18,33 401 1 6

\*13,52,630 9-6 and with an income as shown above at Rupees 19,13,745 was submitted for sanction as the Budget Estimate. It promised a surplus of nearly 5½ lakhs.

18. The Treasury on my assuming charge was found to contain Rupees 1,519, and it was absolutely necessary to obtain funds to meet immediate wants, such as the arrears of troops and establishments, without which reductions could not be effected. Sanction was obtained to the contraction of a loan of five lakhs to be taken as State necessities required, and to be repaid as money came into the Treasury. The loan account formed a sort of a current account. The total amount taken

Rupees 10,64,757, which was arrears of salaries and debts. At

liquidated, nor will a further loan be necessary. The interest at 6½ per cent only came to Rupees 17,117.

19. Having thus detailed the arrangements made for putting the administration on a proper footing I proceed to give the year's results.

20. The following Table shows the work performed by the Court of the State from 21st February 1874 to 31st March 1875 —

	Number of Petitions Filed	Number of Cases Filed	Number of Cases Disposed	Number of Cases Pending
Pending on 21st February 1874	57	59	117	117
Since instituted	46	46	46	46
Total	103	105	163	163
Disposed of	57	57	57	57
Pending on 31st March 1875	46	48	46	46

The 40 cases left untransmitted at the close of the year to the Political Agent's Court appear large, but in cases of this nature numerous references have to be made which entail delay.

21. The work performed by the Appellate Court on the criminal side is shown in the following Table:—

Cases appealed from or sent up for confirmation by Criminal Court.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.	Pending.
56	21	7	26	54	2

22. There has been comparatively little crime. The only crime at all prevalent was at one time dacoity. It was principally confined to the border districts of the State, where ingress and egress were easy. This has, however, it is hoped, received a check, and much information has been collected regarding the leaders and haunts of the gangs which it is trusted will prove of use.

Decrease in crime and greater security of life and property are bringing their own results, in the increased confidence of the people, and the impulse given to cultivation and trade.

23. The building forming the jail was found to be quite unadapted for the purpose, being confined and ill ventilated. Another building was accordingly selected, to which the prisoners were removed. They are now under proper discipline, and their diet is fixed and regular, labor is exacted from them, and some are being taught trades. The instruction, however, is only in its infancy. The following shows the prison register:—

IN JAIL ON 21ST FEBRUARY 1874.			Received up to 31st March 1875.	Grand total.	Released on expiration of sentence.	Transferred to Political Agent's Court.	Under sentence.	Under trial.	REMARKS.
Under sentence.	Under trial.	Total.							
26	37	63	291	357	126	53	139	39	

## CIVIL JUSTICE

24 The following Table shows the number of the civil suits pending, instituted, and disposed of during the period under review —

	Pending in February 1874.	Suits instituted	Total	DISPOSED OF				Pending on 31st March 1875
				Decreed	Dismissed	Struck off	Total	
Suits exceeding Rupees 5 000	7	14	21	5	4	3	12	9
Suits exceeding Rupees 1 000 but not exceeding Rupees 5 000	16	14	30	17	4	8	29	1
Suits exceeding Rupees 300 but not exceeding Rupees 1 000	21	167	188	98	3	82	183	5
Suits not exceeding Rupees 300	130	783	913	632	10	251	693	20

Besides the cases shown in this Statement eight were disposed of on review of judgment

25 The results exhibited in the foregoing Table are satisfactory, as showing that the Civil Court is appreciated. The great majority of suits was for sums under Rupees 300, very few being for any large amount. This is in a measure attributable to the fact of the commercial classes being accustomed to redress, but as Kotah itself is a wealthy place, confidence in the working of the Courts will doubtless lead to their being resorted to. As yet the people too are hardly acquainted with the procedure which will account for the large number of cases struck off on default.

26 No appeals were preferred to the Civil Court from the decisions of the district officers, owing to the people hardly understanding the procedure.

27 The execution of decrees under the late Government was a dead letter. The following is a Statement of the number of applications and executions for the period under report —

Pending in February 1874	Since instituted	Total	DISPOSED OF				
			Wholly executed	Partially executed	Struck off	Total	Pending
44	283	327	109	29	79	217	110

Of 49 men imprisoned in execution of decrees only three remained in jail at close of March 1875

Of 49 men imprisoned in execution of decrees only three remained in jail at close of March 1875

In other words 33·33 per cent. were wholly, and 8·86 partially, executed, while 24·03 were struck off.

28. The following Table exhibits the appeals preferred to, and decided by, the Appellate Court on the civil side:—

	Pending in February 1874.	Since instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.			Pending at close of March 1875.
				Confirmed.	Reversed and modified.	Total.	
Exceeding Rupees 5,000 ...	1	7	8	3	4	7	1
Ditto Rupees 1,000, but not exceeding Rupees 5,000 ...	1	5	6	4	2	6	...
Ditto Rupees 300, but not exceeding Rupees 1,000 ...	...	14	14	7	4	11	3
Not exceeding Rupees 300 ...	6	38	44	18	22	40	4

The number of reversals is high.

29. A Schedule prescribing stamp fees was promulgated and enforced, the income from which has been Rupees 11,344. Under the previous administration fees, varying from 25 to 40 per cent. were levied on both parties and were not recovered in costs.

30. I append a Statement of the actual receipts and disbursements from the 25th February 1874 to the 31st March 1875:—

		Receipts. Rupees.	Disbursements. Rupees.
Arrears	...	2,28,364	9,79,723
Current	...	17,06,361	9,66,819
Total	...	19,34,725	19,46,542

The income is less than the estimate formed, but the year's receipts cannot be accepted as a criterion, owing to the fact that sanction to the reductions proposed was not received till the end of August, up to which time the receipts and expenses of the State continued as they were prior to the administration, *i.e.*, the land and other income remained in the hands in which they were previously. The same causes disturbed the expenditure. The expenses of the interior of the territory having been met from the income of the outlying districts according to the custom of the Raj, and not having been included in the sudder accounts. I hope that the correctness of the estimate will not only be borne out by the future, but will exceed it.

31. The land revenue, exclusive of arrears for the period under review, amounted to Rupees 13,22,253, or Rupees 3,76,000 less than was estimated. It must be borne in mind that the year under report must every way be considered an exceptional one, and under no circumstances

can it form our future precedent We could scarcely arrive at the proper mark, unless I adopt the plan of giving a Return from 1st August 1874 to 15th July 1875, being 11½ months of the Kotah financial year

	Receipts Rupees	Disbursements Rupees
Arrears	1,21,220 9 0	Probable Estimate for Kotah financial year
Current	19,73,668 10 10	12,62,417 4 5
Total	20,94,889 3 10	

The latter 3½ months of the period for which I give the above Return have no connection whatsoever with the year under review, but it would scarcely be proper for me to submit my Report for the first official year of the Kotah administration, and keep the financial condition of Kotah a mystery, and expect the Government to wait another year before the state of the land revenue even could be solved During the 11½ months of the financial year Rupees 16,01,489-9 6 have been realized on account of revenue for the year, and Rupees 1,21,220-9 0 on account of arrears, making a total of Rupees 17,22,710 2 6 on account of revenue, besides Rupees 3,72,179-1-4 on account of income under other heads, or a grand total of Rupees 20,94,889-3 10, the net amount that came into the Treasury, while I have yet the half month of July of the financial year before me to realize whatever I can

32 The grand total of Rupees 20,94,789 3 10 does not include the income realized and credited in the Treasury by sale of unserviceable State property, &c, or in other words, items that do not constitute a regular annual income

33 The item under the head expenditure of all description to the end of July 1875 The Budget Estimate was Rupees 13,52,630 9 6, and

34 My desire to remove the cloud that veiled the Budget Estimates is my only apology for introducing receipts and expenditure foreign to the official year into this Report. The current official year will carry its own changes, and increase or decrease whatever may happen

35 It must not be considered that the Rupees 16,01,489 9 6 realized on account of revenue comprises the whole amount for the year, but the balance outstanding on account of this very year will be realized after credit is given to the cultivators and others for village expenses, &c, according to the custom of the Raj, and after the end of July the exact state of affairs will be known

36 An impetus has been given to cultivation by the grant at reduced rates for three years of all new land brought under the plough, and it is estimated that some 20,000 beegabs more than usual have been cultivated during the year

37 The enquiry into the debts has almost been  
claims under this head amount to about 5½ lakhs, but  
which loans were raised under the late régime and the

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which existed between the lenders and the officials make it very necessary they should be thoroughly sifted.

38. At an early date the services of Moonshee Necaz Ahmud, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, were applied for, for the carrying out of a land settlement for 10 or 12 years; owing to the difficulty in the way of his transfer he has only now joined, and is engaged in the necessary preliminaries for commencing work directly the rains were over.

39. The custom dues levied throughout the State were everywhere different, and all oppressive. They have been wholly revised and one uniform rate established.

40. The former and present strength and cost of the troops is shown in the following Table:—

			Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total	Expenses.
Former	...	...	529	759	7,064	8,352	5,98,832
Present	...	...	350	700	4,690	5,740	4,25,609
Decrease	...	...	179	59	2,374	2,612	1,73,223

41. Under the head public works a sum of Rupees 33,000 was entered in the Budget. Some further macadamized roads have been made at the capital and the principal country lines smoothed.

42. The sanitary condition of the city of Kotah was notorious. Every endeavour has been made to improve the state of matters, but the inhabitants are so wedded to their former uncleanly habits, and look on the enforcement of the most ordinary rules of decency and cleanliness as tyranny, that it is not easy work.

43. Rewards have been offered for the destruction of wild beasts and venomous reptiles, and Rupees 434 have been paid under this head; 16 carnivorous animals and 1,736 venomous reptiles having been destroyed.

44. The dispensary under Hospital Assistant Kunya Lall has worked well. A total of 4,890 cases were treated during the year. Vaccination also was as formerly carried on in the city, but is not appreciated by the people.

45. The Raj School existed in little more than name. It has now been started on a regular system with English, Persian, and Hindee teachers. There are 82 boys learning Hindee, 15 Sanskrit, 75 Persian and Urdu, and English 51.

46. In conclusion, I beg to express the gratitude that I feel for the cordial support given me by the British Government in the performance of the onerous and responsible duties for which I was chosen, and that I may be permitted to state that the Report itself shows in detail that the difficulties have been removed, and a clear path paved, which, if properly kept up and travelled on, will bring about its own beneficial results by unburdening the State of its heavy liabilities.





at night armed with deadly weapons and wounding two of them. The case was enquired into by the Durbar Courts with the result of one of the Nahra villagers being imprisoned for rioting, he having been apprehended in Bhurtpoor territory. I refrain from making further remarks on this case, as orders have just been received for further most searching enquiry into the circumstances of the whole case.

17. *Sawuntghur vs. certain villages of Pergunnah Basree in Dholepoor.*—The inhabitants of three or four Dholepoor villages were accused by the villagers of Sawuntghur of Bhurtpoor of attacking them in a body consisting of about 40 men, which resulted in the wounding of several persons on either side. A meeting of officials of both States on the spot was arranged, and a report was received from the Bhurtpoor Durbar that the meeting had had no result, but as yet information has not been received from Dholepoor by which it could be ascertained what action that State has taken, and what views it entertains as to the result of that action: the matter is still the subject of frequent reference to the Political Agent.

18. There are two other such cases of border affray pending between the States of Bhurtpoor and Jeypoor. One of them is before the Jeypoor Panchayat, but no decision has as yet been passed regarding it.

19. *Demarcation of Boundaries.*—The demarcation of boundaries with the British districts is progressing satisfactorily. I know of only one unimportant dispute with the Agra district, which moreover promises to be speedily settled. In the Muttra District the Settlement Officer has applied for boundary stones from the Bhurtpoor quarries, and there are hopes of all these boundary marks (about 213) being ready and placed before the rains.

20. With the exception of one border dispute with Ulwur and 11 other minor ones, and one between Kerowlee and Jeypoor, these States have no other boundary case with the other Native States or British districts around.

21. *New Revenue Settlement.*—The new land revenue settlement referred to in former Reports as being in progress has now been fairly started with an increased income of Rupees 3,26,382 to the State revenue.

22. *Question of Police jurisdiction over Bád and Bhainsa, two outlying villages of Bhurtpoor.*—Renewed and frequent robberies on the Agra and Muttra road led to the North-Western Provinces Government pointing out the disadvantage of a separate Police jurisdiction within the limits of two outlying Bhurtpoor villages, and recommending the Police arrangements of the entire route being placed under the one, British Government, control.

The Government of India however decided not to propose this change to His Highness the Maharaja, but instructed the Political Agent to inform His Highness that Government had been addressed by the North-Western Provinces Government on the subject of the insecurity of this portion of the road, and that it behoved His Highness to keep a vigilant Police on that Section. In all other parts of the State I understand the Police have kept up their character of general efficiency.

23 *Communications*—The roads around and near the capital are in fair repair, as is the road between Bhurtpoor and Deeg. That between Deeg and the Ulwur border is not so good. I have had no opportunity yet of seeing the other roads. The earthwork of a new road between the Agency and the line of Railway and bridges along it are ready, the road will be hankured after the rains. The Maharaja is having a road constructed between Sewar, his place of residence here, and a point on the Deeg road, which will lessen to some extent the distance between Deeg and Sewar.

24 *Medical*—The number of cases treated amounted to 66,374 at a total cost of Rupees 10,105, Vaccination cost Rupees 2,239 total number vaccinated 23,326, of which 20,493 were successful cases.

25 *Durbar Returns*—The Durbar Returns are for Sumbut 1930 (i.e., A D 1873 74), with the exception of the financial Statement, which is for Sumbut 1929 (1872 73).

26 *Courts*—The working of the Criminal Courts seems very satisfactory, the cases pending are few and less than half the number undisposed of the year before.

27 The Civil Courts have had more to dispose of than the previous year and have fewer cases pending.

28 *Trade Customs*—The dues realized on imports show an increase of Rupees 22,051 8 1 the great cause of this is represented to be Sambhur salt, which yielded nearly Rupees 18,000 more, this no doubt was mainly attributable to the Railway which opening to Dowsa of Jeypoor in April 1874 ran for 4½ months in this year, and it would appear Sambhur salt then began to compete with Bhurtpoor salt on its own ground.

29 The exports on the other hand show a decrease of Rupees 11,879-14 4 this was due to the failure of the cotton crops destroyed by severe frosts.

The exports of grain were three times as much as the amount imported.

30 The through traffic yielded Rupees 45 427-1 3 less here the effect of the State Railway on the transit dues of this State would seem to appear. Sambhur salt, which ran through on the line for four and a half months, lessened the State's dues during the year by Rupees 40,326 13 3.

31 Internal traffic shows an increase of Rupees 9,562 12-8 the trade in grain was the chief cause.

32 The net result is a decrease of Rupees 25,689 10 10 as compared with the customs receipts of the year before.

33 *Salt manufacture and State receipts therefrom*—A comparative Statement for the years 1871-72, 1872 73, and 1873 74, exhibiting the number of salt works, the total out-turn, the amount sold, the State income, and the receipts of the manufactures for each year, is attached.

34 Comparing the last year with the year before, the salt works had decreased by one-fifth, the total out-turn by not quite a fourth, the amount sold had increased by one tenth, but its value was less.

35 The falling off in manufacture is ascribed to a rise in cost combined with decrease of value, the former is a

kankar (with which the pans are lined), dearness of fuel, and want of labor, the last having its origin in the railway works.

The lessened out-turn may have been partly caused by the previous very heavy rains in addition to the smaller works.

36. The sales, though larger, as stated above, were effected only by a lowering of the price, and if it be a fact that the cost of manufacture had risen, these sales must have been made at a loss. The figures in the Statement give the following result as the price of the salt for the three years :—

				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1871-72	...	...	...	0 10 9	per maund.
1872-73	...	...	...	0 10 3	"
1873-74	...	...	...	0 7 10	"

The fall in price is said to have been caused by the increased competition of Sambhur salt and a great influx of Sultanporee and Panga salts from the Punjab and the Lower Provinces into the North-Western markets.

37. With the smaller out-turn the State share fell, and though it realized a little more from the land owing to increased assessment under the settlement just completed (a mistaken move it would appear) and obtained increased duty with the increased sales, the State income on the whole fell off by rather more than Rupees 10,000.

38. *Education.*—During the year 38 new schools were opened, and 19 schools were closed. The total number of scholars remained about the same, and 39 students received appointments under the Raj. The expenditure has slightly increased.

39. *Financial Statement.*—Not least in importance, but certainly last as to date, is the financial Statement, which shows the receipts and expenditure for 1872-73 or Sumbut 1929.

40. *Receipts.*—The land revenue under both heads has an increase of over two lakhs, the former settlement was then in force ; these increased receipts are therefore due to balances of former years recovered.

41. The decreased receipts from salt are put down to the influence of increased cost of labor due to railway works then in progress, and to the mismanagement of the Tehsildar in charge of the department.

42. The fall in customs receipts is due to dull trade, the reason for which is not forthcoming.

43. The receipts from "loans" are recoveries from advances of pay made to Durbar servants.

44. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure under the head of salt is more by Rupees 4,544; the previous year's expenditure is, however, included in this.

45. There is a curious item in these salt payments, it is a charitable grant to the Brahmins of Bhurtpoor, who assemble at the works to receive presents in the name of the Sambhur Devi Goddess, with what object I have not yet ascertained.

46. The customs expenses appear to have lessened by nearly Rupees 9,000, but this is accounted for by charitable allowances, which used to be entered under this head, being transferred to their own proper heading.

47 *Public Works*—At first sight the expenditure in public works seems to have increased extraordinarily, but in reality the outlay has not been much enlarged the expenditure having been all lumped under one head in this Return, whereas in former ones it appeared under two, the second being buildings. Separated, the expenditure is shown as below—

	<i>Rs</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>p</i>
Roads	1 91 991	9	6
Buildings	2 65 361	3	9
Bridges	32 069	11	0
Total	4 89 422	8	3

48 The outlay on roads I am informed, consists only of repairs. The metalled roads in the State amount to 142 miles this would give the extraordinary figure of Rupees 1,352 per mile. The Agra-Ajmere road through Jeypoor costs in repairs Rupees 386 per mile. The very great difference in the above figures caused me to point this out to the Vakeel, but I was assured in reply this was the cost in that year owing, it is said, to all the roads being repaired to such an extent that it almost amounted to a remaking of them.

Below are the chief sums expended on buildings—

	<i>Rs</i>
Repairs to city walls	90 000
to masonry scarp of fort	5 000
New customs chowkey near Railway	1 500
Post Office	2 500
Dams and other works in connection with arrest of flood around the city	6 500
New buildings at Sewar stables &c	50 000
Total on Muttra road built in Lallee's name	3 000
Purchases of houses in Agra and Muttra	21 000
Total	1 79 500

49 In the way of "bunds" a new one was constructed in the Gopalghur Pergunnah at a village called Papra, the remaining expenditure was on extensive repairs to the Motee Jheel bund and repairs to various other bunds about the State.

50 The cost of Police shows a slight increase. By all accounts the expenditure on this department is well laid out, as on the whole this force is considered efficient and really useful.

51 Under "Medical Services" there is an increased outlay of Rupees 1,531, which may be attributed, I suppose, to Contingencies rather to the Raj Accountant having debited some item to this department which ought to have been included under some other heading.

52 The "loans" or rather advances of pay to F more than double the amount of the year before, the greater demand

## KEROWLEE.

53. *State of crops and general health.*—The past year has been a moderately fair one, the crops average, and the general health has been good.

54. *Maharaja visits Agra, May 1874, and Delhi in March 1875.*—The year is a memorable one for the Chief himself, as it introduced him to new scenes and the wonders of modern civilization. In May 1874 His Highness visited Agra with the Political Agent, and in March last he was present at Delhi to take part with other Chiefs of Rajpootana in paying and receiving friendly visits from His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Chief returned to his home pleased with his reception and much impressed with the many new sights and experiences.

55. *Subscribes to Bengal Relief Fund.*—His Highness subscribed according to his means to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund.

56. *Financial Statement.*—The State Returns for Sumbut 1930 or A.D. 1873-74 are appended—the Financial Statement.

*Receipts.*—The total receipts are less than those of the year previous by rather more than Rupees 27,500. The chief item of decrease is under land revenue, which is Rupees 43,100 less than the year before, and Rupees 67,100 less than the year before that; the Durbar has been addressed more than once to assign a cause for this, but to this date no reply has been received. The customs receipts have also fallen owing to stagnation of trade said to be caused by the low price of cereals. On the other hand, the receipts from Stamped Paper and Civil Court Fees have nearly doubled, and the amount of repaid advances is considerably larger than the receipts of the year before. The loans from local Bankers includes a sum of Rupees 43,000 borrowed for the late Maharaja's widow, but excluding this sum, the loan this year is greater than the year before and much larger than that for 1871-72.

57. *Expenditure.*—The disbursement, on most of the principal items are decidedly less, but the sum spent on festivals and the private expenses of the Chief has more than doubled the sum so expended the year previous, but I fancy that under this head have been included the expenses of the female apartments regarding which I had asked the Durbar for information as the item did not appear in the accounts: the Durbar reply has not been received. Rupees 41,330 have been spent in payment of local loans contracted the year before, this is Rupees 4,000 more than was laid out in 1872-73. The travelling expenses of the Chief added Rupees 10,500 to the expenditure. The total expenditure is less than that of 1872-73 by about Rupees 28,600, and the result of the year's transactions is a surplus of Rupees 2,722-13-9, a larger one than that of the previous year.

58. *Trade.*—There is no return of the year previous to compare this with, but compared with that of two years previous, the imports have fallen off considerably, the exports almost as much, the through traffic shows a slight increase, and the internal traffic has lessened. The net result, after deduction of cost of collection (which latter is much less), shows the State to have derived an income, Rupees 11,000, less than in Sumbut 1928 or 1871-72.

59 *Civil and Criminal Courts*—The number of civil cases un disposed of, though less than the year previous, is still very high

60 The pending criminal cases are not many the work of that Court is a greater improvement on its efforts two years before, *ie*, Sumbut 1928

61 *School*—This is the first Return on this head sent in by the Durbar, it shows a total attendance of 87 Twenty one boys learn English, 40 Persian, and 26 Hindee Only three of the boys are Raj poots, and there are 18 Mahomedans In English the outlines of Indian History and Geography are taught in addition to simple reading

62 *Government Loan*—In December last the State paid into the Agra Treasury the sum of Rupees 25,000, the balance due on the Government loan, a further sum of Rupees 30,294 9 8 is still due as interest on above the loan The Durbar has been addressed to remit this sum

63 *Changes in the personnel of the Agency*—The *personnel* of this Agency has lately undergone more than one change

*Transfer of Captain Roberts*—In March Captain Roberts having been appointed to the Cantonment Magistracy of Morar was succeeded by Captain Muir, who shortly afterwards was appointed to the Harowtee Agency, Dr Compigne, the Agency Surgeon, then held charge till the 1st of this month when I received over charge from him

64 *Dr Spencer proceeds on furlough, succeeded by Dr Compigne*—Dr Spencer, the Agency Surgeon, proceeded on furlough to Europe last month He was succeeded by Dr Compigne

65 *Concluding Remarks*—In concluding, I regret the late date on which this Report is submitted, for some reasons the Durbars were late in sending in their Returns, and when received they were found faulty and without any explanatory notes in getting these corrected there was further delay, though Mr Fanthome did his part zealously

My very recent arrival here must be my excuse for the sketchiness of this Report

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*List of Appendices to the Eastern States Annual Administration Report  
for 1874-75.*

A.—Meteorological Statement for 1874-75.

B1.—Comparative Statement of prices current at Bhurtpoor during 1873-74 and 1874-75.

C2.—Statement of Criminal work performed by the Bhurtpoor Courts during Sumbut 1930 or 1873-74.

D3.—Ditto Civil ditto ditto.

E4.—Bhurtpoor Trade Return for ditto.

F5.—Comparative Statement showing the income derived from Customs by the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbuts 1929 and 1930, or 1870-73 and 1873-74.

G6.—Comparative Statement showing the out-turn and sale of Bhurtpoor salt and the revenue derived therefrom during Sumbuts 1928, 1929, and 1930, or from 1871-72 to 1873-74.

H7.—Bhurtpoor School Return for Sumbut 1930, or 1873-74.

I8.—Bhurtpoor Financial Statement for Sumbut 1929, or 1872-73.

J9.—Bhurtpoor Jail Return for 1873-74.

K1.—Kerowlee Financial Statement for Sumbut 1930, or 1873-74.

L2.—Kerowlee Trade Return for 1873-74.

M3.—Statement of Criminal and Civil work performed by the Kerowlee Courts during 1873-74.

N4.—Kerowlee School Return for 1873-74.

O5.—Kerowlee Jail Return for 1873-74.

**A.**

*Return of Rainfall and temperature at Bhurtpoor during the year  
1874-75.*

					TEMPERATURE.			Rainfall, inches.
					Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	
April	1874	...	...	...	91-36	81-20	86-28	
May	"	...	...	...	96-87	89-09	92-98	61
June	"	...	...	...	96-10	89-50	92-80	3-70
July	"	...	...	...	89-13	85-00	87-06	7-35
August	"	...	...	...	87-28	82-67	84-97	16-88
September	"	...	...	...	88-43	83-53	85-98	3-27
October	"	...	...	...	90-87	77-25	84-06	10
November	"	...	...	...	77-96	67-56	72-76	
December	"	...	...	...	69-33	59-55	62-44	
January	1875	...	...	...	67-80	58-42	63-11	
February	"	...	...	...	70-29	62-80	66-55	1-90
March	"	...	...	...	88-30	78-81	83-55	
Total for the year					...	...	...	33-81

BHURTPOOR, } (Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, Capt.,  
The 29th May 1875. } Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

## B1.

*Comparative Statement of prices current of the principal food grains in the town of Bhurtpoor during the year 1873-74 and 1874-75*

MONTH	1873-74.				1874-75			
	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley	Jowar	Gram
	<i>S ch</i>	<i>S ch</i>	<i>S ch</i>	<i>S ch</i>	<i>S ch</i>	<i>S ch</i>	<i>S ch</i>	<i>S ch</i>
April		17 8	24 0		16 0	26 8	19 0	25 14
May	17 8	24 0	20 0	21 8	18 0	26 0	15 0	26 8
June	15 8	20 0	18 0	18 8	19 8	27 4	14 0	27 8
July	15 12	20 12	17 0	18 12	18 12	27 0	17 0	27 8
August	13 12	17 8	16 0	16 4	19 0	27 0	19 0	27 8
September	13 12	17 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	29 0	19 0	31 8
October	15 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	20 0	33 0	20 8	33 8
November	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	31 0
December	15 8	20 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	31 0	28 0	33 0
January	15 8	20 8	20 0	20 8	20 0	29 8	26 0	31 0
February	15 4	20 0	19 0	18 2	20 0	31 0	28 0	32 0
March	13 2	17 0	16 0	15 10	20 8	31 8	25 0	32 8

## C2.

*Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of Bhurtpoor during Sumbut 1330, or from 14th September 1873 to 13th September 1874.*

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases	Pending from last year	Instituted	Total.	Disposed of	Pending.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpoor	Appeals	3	61	64	58	6
2	Ditto ditto	Original	115	2,231	2,346	2,320	26
3	Courts Subordinate	Ditto	29	3,609	3,609	3,672	26
4	Magistrate of Deeg	Appeals	1	26	27	27	
5	Ditto ditto	Original	14	1,807	1,821	1,804	17
6	Courts Subordinate	Ditto	25	1,912	1,937	1,930	7
Total		-	197	9,706	9,893	9,511	8*

BHURTPOOR,

The 29th May 1875.

(Sd) H. B. ABBOTT, Captl,

Offg Poltl

F

Jates,

Jates,



## D3.

*Statement showing the work performed in the Civil Courts of Bhurtpoor during Sumbut 1930, or from 14th September 1873 to 13th September 1874.*

Number.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpoor ...	Appeals.	14	44	58	53	5	
2	Ditto ditto ...	Original.	11	245	256	248	8	
3	Courts Subordinate ...	Ditto.	38	965	1,003	961	42	
4	Magistrate of Deeg ...	Appeals.	2	42	44	42	2	
5	Ditto ditto ...	Original.	10	303	313	304	9	
6	Courts Subordinate ...	Ditto.	7	486	493	485	8	
Total ... ..			82	2,085	2,167	2,093	74	

## E4.

*Statement showing the trade of Bhurtpoor for Sumbut 1930, or from 14th September 1873 to 13th September 1874.*

Description of traffic.				Customs duty.			REMARKS.
				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	
Imports	...	...	...	88,181	10	7½	
Exports	...	...	...	25,365	12	1	
Through traffic	...	...	...	53,163	4	2½	
Internal trade	...	...	...	63,810	0	5½	
Total				2,30,520	11	4	
Bhurtpoor salt mostly exports	...	...	...	2,29,721	7	0	
Grand total				4,60,242	2	4	
Deduct cost of collection	...	...	...	50,995	8	0	
Balance credited to Treasury				4,09,246	10	4	

BHURTPOOR, } (Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, Capt.,  
The 29th May 1875. } Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

**F5.**  
*Comparative Statement showing the income derived from Customs by the Bhurtpoor State during Sumbut 1929 and 1930, or for 1872-73 and 1878-74*

DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC	Revenue realized in Sumbut 1929		Revenue realized in Sumbut 1930		De Tenue	Increase		EXPLANATIONS
	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	a p	Rs	
Import	66	127 2 6	89	181 10 7	28	a p	2° 054 8 1	<p>There was a total decrease of Rs. 4,091.2.6 in the follow. of items —  Cotton Rs 3,063.4.9; metals Rs 513.9.5 tobacco Rs 511.5.4 and an increase of Rs 20,145.10.7 thus: Sugar Rs 889.5.7 jaggery Rs 219.1.9 allspice Rs 3°4.15.9; opium Rs 116.10.8 piece goods Rs 671.12.3 oils Rs 1,145.9.8 ghee Rs 978.7.7 Sambhar Salt Rs 17,799.10.9 grain Rs 3,250.9.1; cotton Rs 173.12.7 sundries Rs 907.11.2 in other words a net increase of Rs 22,084.8.1 over the previous year.</p> <p>Total decrease of Rs 2,800.6.6 — Cotton Rs 2°4.15.5 tobacco Rs 95.1.3 adgar Rs 21.6.6 opum Rs 166.12.6; ghee Rs 108.2.5 sundries Rs 99.0.4 and a total increase of Rs 11,018.8.2 — Allspice Rs 709.1.1 piece goods Rs 60.10.11 grain Rs 9,661.1.5 sundries Rs 689.10.9 or a net decrease of 1° 11,879.14.4 over the previous year.</p> <p>Total decrease of Rs 60,024.12.3 — Cotton Rs 4,220.11.6 metals Rs 159.7.1 tobacco Rs 184.4.3 jaggery Rs 2,461.12.6 opum Rs 110.6.6 ghee Rs 260.11.0; Allspice Rs 916.13.8; clothes Rs 900.11.7 Sambhar salt Rs 40,328.13.5 sundries Rs 250.11.0; Rs 71.2.0 and a total increase of Rs 4,507.10.11 Sugar Rs 2,417.5.11; oils Rs 65.11.0 grain 11.0.14.4 sundries Rs 9.11.9, or a net decrease of Rs 45,427.1.3</p> <p>Total decrease of Rs 5,970.0.8 — Cotton Rs 4,214.12.2 tobacco Rs 439.13.7 opum Rs 78.9.6 ghee Rs 37.15.11 sundries Rs 6.98.13.7 and a total increase of Rs 2°5.2.34.4 Sugar Rs 199.14.11 allspice Rs 162.4 piece goods Rs 82.16 oils Rs 695.4.6 grain Rs 13,636.1.3; sundries Rs 879.6.6; or a net increase of Rs 958.13.8</p> <p>Abstract Decrease—Metals Rs 673.15.9 sugar Rs 2,468.3 ghee Rs 744.13.4 opium Rs 363.11.6 tobacco Rs 1,190.8.4 allspice Rs 915.13.6; cotton Rs 31.6 9.11.9 clothes Rs 900.11.7 Sambhar salt Rs 40,328.13.5 sundries Rs 256.15.11 = Rs 8,406.5.10 Increase—Sugar Rs 3,704.14.2 allspice Rs 1,184.4.10 opium Rs 116.10.8 piece goods Rs 8°6.6.4 oils Rs 1,792.9.2 ghee Rs 578.7.7 sambhar salt Rs 17,799.10.9 grain Rs 27,639.10.1 cotton Rs 173.12.7 sundries Rs 3,187.5.8 57,306.11 or a net decrease of Rs 25,659.10.10 over the income of the previous year.</p>
Exports	37	215 10 5	25	365 12 1	11	6°9 14 4		
Through traffic	98	790 5 5	53	103 4 2	45	427 1 3		
Internal traffic	51	117 3 10	5	810 0 61			9	663 12 8
Total	256	210 6 3	306	611 4	57	305 15 7	31	617 4 9

(Sd) H B ABBOTT, Capt,  
*Offg. Poll Agent, Eastern States, Raypootana*

Bhurtpoor,  
20th May 1976



H7.

*Annual Return of Schools in the Bhurtpoor State for Sumbut 1930, or from 14th September 1873 to 13th September 1874*

No	Heads	DEPARTMENTS				No of Teachers	Annual expenditure	REMARKS
		English	Persian	Hindoo	Sanscrit.	Total		
1	Bhurtpoor College	56	88	139	20	303	Rs a p 5 450 12 3	
17	Tifalia Schools		295	500	34	829	3 550 10 3	During the year 19 schools were closed and 39 new ones opened, 39 students received appointments in the various public offices under the Raj
20	Holkalunlee Schools		264	9711		3008	12 146 0 9	
2	Visitors						308 4 9	
	Total	56	647	3383	54	4140	21 545 12 0	

(Sd) H B ANBOTT, Capt,  
Offg. Polt Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana

Bhurtpoor, }  
14th May 1875 }

## 18.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhurtpoor State for Sumbut 1879, or from 29th Sept. 1872 to 13th Sept. 1873.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. a p.
Land revenue	16,52,943 2 0
Other items of income from Pergunnahs	4,61,211 11 3
Salt	£ 57 G. M.
Customs	2,52,528 3 0
Administration and Public Departments	2,67,017 2 0
Public Works Department	34,501 8 3
Mint	7,527 6 3
Birth of the heir apparent	8,253 3 0
	16,101 13 0
	£ 16 G. M.
Total	27,30,674 4 0
Receipts of Deorhi Villages	£ 73 G. M.
Advances to cultivators	2,67,377 0 3
Loans	£ 2 G. M.
	25,003 12 0
	86,200 14 0
	£ 123 G. M.
Grand total	31,03,166 6 0
	£ 109 G. M.

Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. a p.
Land revenue	1,53,129 14 0
Salt	13,120 9 3
Customs	37,763 15 0
Administration and Public Departments	78,111 5 3
Public Works Department	4,59,122 8 3
	£ 43 G. M.
Birth of the heir-apparent	1,01,072 11 6
Religious and charitable grants	59,943 2 0
Pensions	14,007 12 9
Education	19,444 15 9
Medical Services	15,001 1 3
Stationery	3,443 11 0
Forestry Services	17,159 10 3
Chit List	1,634 8 12 3
Army	7,49,234 13 0
Police	1,12,619 7 0
Other Dep't or Establishments.	Rs. a p.
Toothkhana	74,183 8 0
Clothing Establishment	£ 159 G. M.
Work shops	52,471 15 0
Thatching Establishment	77,982 15 0
Stables	62,591 3 0
Black stock	1,61,500 1 6
Gardens	10,445 1 0
Hunting Establishment	20,270 12 3
Others not included above	15,982 0 0
Miscellaneous	15,752 13 0
Total	60,051 10 0
	£ 30 G. M.
Expenditure on Deorhi	26,84,384 0 0
Advances to cultivators	£ 223 G. M.
Loans	2,04,910 6 9
	£ 2 G. M.
	22,194 3 0
	1,01,511 12 0
	39,75,583 5 0
	£ 225 G. M.
Difference of receipts over expenditure	32,603 17 3
Grand total	31,03,166 6 0
	£ 225 G. M.

BHURTPPOOR, }  
The 29th May 1875.

(Sd.) H. B. Anbort, Capt.,  
Offg. Polt. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

36. *Bhurtpoor Jail Return for Sunbat 1930, or from 14th September 1873 to 13th September 1874*

No	Terms of imprisonment	HINDOOS					MAHOMEDANS					REMARKS	
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	For life	15	6			21	4				4	25	Grand total
2	" 15 years						1				1	1	
3	" 14 "	7				7						7	
4	" 10 "	2				2						2	
5	" 8 "		1			1						1	
6	" 7 "	4	3			7	2				2	9	
7	" 6 "	2				2						2	
8	" 5 "	2				2						2	
9	" 4 "	1				1						1	
10	" 3 "	10	1			11	2				2	13	
11	" 2 1/2 "						2				2	2	
12	" 2 "	26	3			29	4				4	33	
13	" 1 1/2 "	9	1			10						10	
14	" 1 1/4 "	1				1						1	
15	" 1 year	50	4			54	6				6	60	
	" 10 months	2				2	1				1	3	
	" 9 "						4				4	4	
	" 8 "	8				8						8	
	" 6 "	63	3			66	4				4	70	
	" 6 "	58	6			64	7				7	71	
	Totals	200	28			228	39				39	327	

(Sd) H B ANNOTT, Capt,  
Offg Polt Agent, Eastern States, Raypootana

BURTPOOR,  
14th May 1875

KI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowlee State for Sunbut 1930, or from 1st June 1873 to 31st May 1874.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.		EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	
	Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
Balance of previous year	...	...	Charitable allowances	...	...	...
Income of Crown lands	...	...	Balance of pay for last year to army, civil list, foreign services, and other fixed establishments	...	...	8,904 7 0
Petty items of income from lands and balances of previous years...	...	...	Pay for present year	...	...	41,169 11 9
Tribute paid for jaghire lands	...	...	Commissariat	...	...	1,87,919 5 0
Customs	...	...	Toshkhana, including purchases of jewellery and other miscellaneous goods	...	...	15,516 1 0
From the fair of Kailajee	...	...	Purchase of clothing, &c.	...	...	24,193 4 6
Fines for absences	...	...	Public works, stables, &c.	...	...	7,798 5 9
Sale of Stamp Papers and Civil Court fees	...	...	Money spent on festivals, &c., and private expenses of Chief	...	...	12,897 4 3
Repayment of advances	...	...	Advances to Durbar servants	...	...	54,404 15 6
Miscellaneous	...	...	" to cultivators	...	...	1,974 10 0
Loans from city bankers	...	...	Repayment of Government loan	...	...	1,629 0 0
Deposits	...	...	" from city banker contracted during previous year	...	...	25,113 11 6
Gardens	...	...	Customs	...	...	41,331 2 0
			Unadjusted balances	...	...	2,718 10 0
			Travelling expenses of Chief	...	...	1,038 0 0
						10,381 11 9
Total	...	4,69,981 4 9	Total	...	4,67,261 7 0	
Grand total	...	4,69,981 4 9	Difference of receipts over expenditure	...	2,722 13 9	
			Grand total	...	4,69,981 4 9	

BHURTPUR. }  
The 29th May 1875. }  
(Sd.) II. B. ABBOTT, Capt.,  
Offg. Polt. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

## L2

*Kerowlee Trade Return for Sumbut 1930, or from 1st June 1873 to 31st May 1874*

DESCRIPTION OF TRAFFIC		Customs duty levied thereon
		<i>Rs a p</i>
Imports		18 152 6 9
Exports		12 803 6 6
Through traffic		8 493 10 3
Internal		12 663 12 6
Total		62 113 4 0
Deduct cost of collection		2 718 10 0
Balance credited to Treasury		49 394 10 0

## M3

*Statement showing the work performed by the Civil and Criminal Courts of Kerowlee during Sumbut 1930, or from 1st January 1873 to 31st May 1874*

No	DEPARTMENT	Pending from last year	Instituted dur- ing the year	Total	Disposed of	Pending	REMARKS
1	Civil cases	218	109	327	154	173	
2	Criminal cases	48	729	777	734	43	
	Total	266	838	1 104	888	216	

BHURTLOOR,  
The 27th May 1875

(Sd) H B ABBOTT, ' '  
Offg Poltl Agent, Eastern Sta'



N4.

Kerowlee School Return for Sumbut 1930, or from 1st June 1873 to 31st May 1874.

1.	2.	3.						4.	5.		6.	7.
No.	Class of education.	STUDENTS' CASTE.						Total attendance.	RESIDENCE.		Subjects of study.	REMARKS.
		Rajpoots.	Brahmins.	Baniyas.	Kaiths.	Khetrees.	Gogjurs and other castes.	Mahomedans.	Kerowlee.	Out Stations.		
1	English ...	...	6	7	5	1	2	...	12	9	Outlines of Indian History ... Ditto ditto Geography. Fourth Book of Reading.	Column 6 gives the higher branches of study only.
2	Persian ...	3	1	5	9	1	3	18	32	8	Prose. Abul Fazi, ahardanish, Insha-Khalifa, Insha-Madhoram, Rukeiat Alungir, Gulistan, and Masdar-i-Faiuz.	
3	Hindee ...	...	9	12	...	...	3	2	26	...	Poetry. Sekundarnama, Yusuf Zalaikha, Diwan Ghani. and Bostan. Sawa Bilas, Premnagar, Birjibilas, Dalupdes, Amar-kos, Rajuit, and Battalpacchisi.	
	TOTAL ...	3	16	24	14	2	8	20	70	17		

BHURTPOOR.

}

The 29th May 1875.

(Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, Capt.,

Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

## O5

*Keroulee Jail Return for Sunbut 1930, or from 1st June 1873 to 31st May 1874*

Name of month in each year	No remaining from last month	Admitted	Total	Released	Number remaining	REMARKS
June 1873	31	5	36	10	26	
July	26	10	36	10	26	
August	26	8	34	9	25	
September	25		25	5	20	
October	20	7	27	8	19	
November	19	5	24	1	23	
December	23	10	33	9	24	
January 1874	24	9	33	10	23	
February	23	13	36	10	26	
March	26	11	37	13	24	
April	24	13	37	7	30	
May	30	11	41	11	30	
Total	31	102	133	103	30	

BHUTPOOR, } (Sd) H B ABBOTT, Capt,  
 The 29th May 1875 } Offg Poll Agent, Eastern States, Rajpoolana

## ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

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No. 257, dated 12th May 1875.

From—MAJOR P. W. POWLETT, Political Agent, Ulwur,  
To —A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report, Ulwur, for the year 1874-75.

In April 1874 I relieved the Political Agent, Major Cadell.

From the beginning of May to the end of July I was absent on privilege leave, during which time Captain Abbott, Officiating Settlement Officer, was in Political charge of the State.

The year has been an eventful one, and I will very briefly touch on the occurrences of most importance.

On the 14th September the railroad from Delhi to Ulwur was opened, the Maharaja entertained on the occasion a number of the European residents of Delhi.

On the 6th December the portion between Ulwur and Bandikui on the main Rajpootana line was opened.

On the 11th October Maharao Raja Sheodan Sing, who had long been in weak health, died of brain affections a few days after his 29th birthday. His funeral took place the same day. No disturbance or popular excitement followed the death of the Chief; and as he left no legitimate issue, enquiries for the settlement of the succession were at once entered on.

It was necessary that the new Chief should be selected from one of the Narooka families called—in imitation of the term applied to the nearest branches of the Jeypoor ruling House—the “Barah Kotri.”

These families were not unanimous. One party wished to be guided by one family precedent, one by another, while a third desired that nearness of kin should outweigh family precedent.

Eventually the Government directed that the claims of the two prominent candidates, Lukdeer Sing of Bijwar and Mungul Sing of Thana, should be referred to the “Barah Kotri,” and accordingly the reference was made on the 22nd November 1874. A majority was in favor of Mungul Sing, who was therefore recognized and confirmed as Ruler of Ulwur by His Excellency the Viceroy.

Maharao Raja Mungul Sing took his seat on the cushion on 14th December. He will be 16 on 14th November next.

The officials and the great majority of the Jaghiredars cordially accepted the new Chief; but Lukdeer Sing and his supporters of the “Barah Kotri,” together with one other Jaghiredar of position, would not tender their allegiance; and after every effort had been made to induce

them to give way and to present the customary "nuzzur," their jaghires were, on 25th February, taken under management by the Durbar, and a portion of them sequestered. Lukdeer Sing was ordered to proceed to Ajmere and there to reside. The other recusant Thakooroos accompanied him contrary to orders, but were not permitted to remain at Ajmere.

The Thakooroos' jaghires were in number less than one-seventh of their estates were less than one sixth of  
atly regretted the necessity of coercing  
THAKOOR LUKDEER SING, whose former services are well known to you

In March 1875 the Maharaja Raja went to Delhi at the request of His Excellency the Viceroy, who had decided to hold a Durbar there. The customary visits were exchanged both with His Excellency and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and friendly relations established or strengthened with the Chiefs of Puttiala and Nabha, whose territory borders on Ulwur.

*Guardianship of the Chief*—Pundit Munphool, C S I, has been appointed guardian to the young Chief. He entered on his duties at the end of February.

*Administrative changes*—The Council of Management had been established at a time and under circumstances which necessitated exceptional arrangements. Reforms were urgently needed, opposition in every way was expected, and it was essential that the administration should be strong enough to remove promptly all obstructions. With the death of

which have appeared in former Reports

The principal change has been in the Judicial Department. The Council has been relieved of most of its appellate work, which has been transferred to a Court newly formed. This Court receives appeals from the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts, and its decisions in civil and revenue cases affecting property up to Rupees 1,000 are, as a rule, final. In criminal the Court's sentences up to three years' imprisonment are final, and the Court itself tries cases beyond the power of the Foujdar. Capital sentences only have to be confirmed by the Council, and in such cases the Political Agent would be always referred to.

All the Courts send periodical statements of work done and doing to the Council, which has full authority to send for any records for inspection and comment.

The Council also issues orders on the Treasury for regular disbursements, and for such as are made under fixed rules as those in aid of marriages, &c. Others have to come to the Political Agents. The great check here is the Budget system which Major Cadell took much pains to organise. The expenditure up to date under each Budget heading is added up, so extravagance or erroneous estimates may be readily ascertained and whilst the necessity for an extra grant under a heading can be anticipated, the heading, which is

can by transfer supply it, is indicated. The Budget would be always prepared by the Council in conjunction with the Political Agent, who is also consulted regarding nominations to appointments of importance.

While taking care that every petitioner should have the means of securing my attention to his petition, I have discouraged the congregation of supplicants at my Office in Ulwur, lest its effect should be to weaken or to throw into the shade the regular Courts of the State. Whether, however, even a slight check on free petitioning is expedient I have not yet a decided opinion.

*Harvest.*—The rubbee harvest of 1874 was a great one owing to the extraordinary extent of land sown after the heavy rains of 1873. There was scarcely any rain during the subsequent cold weather, so that the yield was not so great as was hoped for.

The khureef of 1874 was generally a good one. The rainfall of 1874 was  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Settlement.*—A separate settlement report having been by your desire submitted, I need only detail very briefly what has been done.

The survey of the whole State and the inspection of 9 out of the 12 pergunnahs were completed before the hot weather of 1874, and the Council decided to grant suspensions of demand in those villages wherein reductions had been proposed and to the extent of those reductions and to demand half the increase proposed in the well-to-do villages.

It was found that the effect would be as follows:—

				<i>Rs.</i>
Half proposed increase	...	...	...	46,640
Proposed reduction	..	..	...	43,938
Profit	...	...	...	2,702
Add extra rate on flooded land now charged separately from the regular jumma	...	...	...	5,000
Total profit about	...	...	...	8,000

The preparation of the record has been steadily prosecuted.

*Revenue.*—In the margin is a Statement showing total revenue and

	Actuals for		Estimate.
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Receipts, including cash balances ... ..	29,23,121	30,14,615	29,51,724
Expenditure ... ..	22,32,920	23,33,255	22,45,154
Cash Balance ...	6,90,204	6,81,260	7,06,570

expenditure for the past year and the estimates for the current one. Appendix sets forth details. It must be remembered that the Ulwur financial year begins on September 1st and ends August 31st. The Hindoo calendar was abandoned some years ago owing to the inconvenience occasioned by the intercalary month.

A comparison of the actual receipts with estimates will show that the latter were judiciously framed, and no remarks would appear necessary except on customs, which are noticed below.

The death of the late Chief has caused some alteration in the mode of exhibiting the Durbar charges, as the whole of them are no longer lumped together

I will notice a few of the heads of expenditure which seem to need comment

The unexpected expenditure under No 16 "Charity" was due to famine contribution

The increased expenditure under No 22 "Gifts," &c, represents the late Maharaja's funeral expenses

The visit to Delhi entailed heavy expenses under No 29 "Toshakhana," much of which was caused by interchange of visits with the Maharaja of Patiala Presents received have to be set against this expenditure which deducting their value did not exceed Rupees 15,000

A large sum under No 35 "Advances" arose chiefly from loans to Maharanees which had not been estimated for

The extra anticipated cost of "Stables," No 2, during the current year is due to the late Chief's private stud having been united with the State one

"Debts" are touched on elsewhere

*Customs*—In 1873 the heavy rains destroyed nearly all the cotton, and the Contractor incurred a loss of Rupees 32,000 during the revenue year under report He had, however, made a profit of more than Rupees 36,000 the previous year, so Rupees 5 000 was thought sufficient remission

As it was anticipated that the opening of the Railway would by reducing the transit dues cause a loss to the customs revenue the tariff on certain articles was slightly enhanced before the contract for 1874 75 was sold (see Appendices B and C) However there is little reason to doubt that the effect of the Railway will be to admit next year of considerable reductions in the tariff without bringing down the customs income below what it is at present, *viz*, Rupees 1,30,000, for which sum the current year's contract was sold

*Liquidation of debt*—The account of the Ulwur State with the British Government stands thus—

	<i>Rs</i>
Originally borrowed	10 00 000
And paid up as follows —	
Paid up to 30th September 1873	1 00 000
"                    "          1874	7 00 000
"          30th April 1875	10 00 000
Due on account of interest	1 53 976

This will be paid in October 1875

The debts of the late Chief amounted to Rupees 1,25,281 as finally admitted by a Committee appointed to sift claims These debts were liquidated at a cost to the State of Rupees 11,893 exclusive of the late Chief's assets

*Currency.*—None but British coin is paid out of the Treasury at present. There are now Rupees 3,39,275 of the old Ilalee rupees in the Treasury. Very few are now current, and there is an objection on the part of the people to take them, for their genuineness is difficult to ascertain rapidly. Some however have been struck in honor of the new Chief's accession.

Between 1st September 1873 and October 1874 copper coin to the value of Rupees 35,200 was purchased in four instalments from the British Government, which allowed 25 per cent. profit to the State. Of this Rupees 25,720 worth has been put in circulation. The Treasury is always ready to receive back its copper coin to any amount, so that any flood of copper coin would soon be corrected by a back current to the Treasury. The British copper coin is now the common change of the bazaar and day laborers are paid in it, but coolies, who sell wood, grass, &c., and who have been accustomed to sell "takkas" worth of goods, finding that the old "takka," which was called two "paisa," is worth something more than two British pice, still insist on being paid in the Native coin.

*Civil Justice.*—Up to the date of his appointment as Judge of Appeal, Moonshee Ram Dyal continued to preside over the Civil Court. The business done is shown in Appendix D. Appeals were few.

*Criminal Justice.*—The criminal statement, Appendices E. and F., show, I think, that there has been no falling off in efficiency since last year. The persons expelled the State were foreigners of bad character, not natives of the Ulwur State, which has ceased to relieve itself of its criminals by forcing them into the territories of its neighbours.

*Police.*—No change has been made in the Police system.

The improvement of the position of village chowkeedars alluded to in the last Report has been completed in all the "pergunnahs" but two. In some villages, especially Meo, the people prefer to manage without them.

There have not been any captures of very notorious offenders required by the Thuggee and Dacoity Suppression Department since the last Report, but one on the General Register and a fugitive from the Agra Jail were captured and made over to the British authorities.

Some approvers and nujeebs have lately been stationed at Ulwur by Major Bradford, the General Superintendent, and efforts are being made to utilize them.

The Meena village established by Major Cadell has been behaving well during the past year.

The rules for restraining the plundering Meenas have been continually enforced, and there have been no dacoities of note in Ulwur or near its border.

*Extradition.*—Extradition engagements with Puttiala and Nabha were, with the sanction of Government, discussed during the past year, but have not been concluded. But the two following rules proposed by the

Government of India have been accepted by the Ulwur State to regulate the pursuit of criminals across its border —

I The Police of each State shall be allowed to cross the border in hot pursuit, reporting immediately their movements to the nearest Police Station of the State they enter, and making over the criminals apprehended to the Police of that State for safe custody pending a formal demand for their surrender

II When the Police of any State receive information that any criminal wanted by them is concealed, or living openly in another State, they should be allowed to cross the border reporting their advent, as before, to the nearest Police Station of the State they enter and point out the criminal, when the Police of the State should at once arrest and keep in safe custody the criminal or criminals as pointed out until their surrender be formally demanded

3 The following is believed to show accurately what the Ulwur State actually did in the way of extradition during the year 1874, and the extent to which its action was reciprocated by the neighbouring States —

	<i>Applied for but not sent</i>		<i>Sent on application</i>		<i>Sent without application</i>	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Required by Ulwur from Jeypoor	5	8	0	0	7	8
Required by Jeypoor from Ulwur	0	0	5	15	17	25
Required by Ulwur from Bhurtpoor	10	15	1	1	2	2
Required by Bhurtpoor from Ulwur	6	12	5	6	10	15

*Jail* — Dr Mullen, who is in charge of the jail, says —

“The average number of prisoners daily present in the jail was 411.92. The total expenditure (including pay of guard and establishment, &c, cost of those incurred in those incur only workshops, and give an average annual expenditure per head of prison population of Rupees 50 2 0 about Of this sum Rupees 19 13 0 covers food and clothing, the remainder goes for guard and establishment

“The prisoners’ labour in the manufactory, on the roads, &c, &c, present, it of Rupees should be remembered though that the amount above mentioned, viz, Rupees 7,730 8, was in reality earned by 295 (the average number employed through the year on remunerative labour) men, the remainder being employed in unremunerative labour as “mill grinding, cooking,” &c, &c From the above it will be seen that the 295 men actually employed on paying labour earned over Rupees 26 0 each in the year

“There has been no escape from the jail during the year under report, nor, I may add, has there been one since 1871

“The U being one of the healthiest sick thro h- out the year



*"The Lunatic Asylum.*—The total number of lunatics treated during the year was 21, of which three remained from the previous year; of these 12 were discharged cured or relieved, two died, and seven remain.

"The lunatics when possible are kept at light labour outside the Asylum walls, as this is found to have a beneficial effect on them.

"There being no special attendants, the lunatics cost the State but the charges for food and clothing, an average annual amount per head of Rupees 19-13." Appendix G.

*Public Works.*—The public works, proposed but uncompleted before Major Cadell's departure, have been steadily progressing.

Up to the end of the financial year nothing new was begun, and the Budget of the present year only aims at carrying out a scheme of works long ago determined on, and which it will take two years more to complete. Appendix H.

*Education.*—The number of schools has increased from 76 to 89, and several applications for more are being considered by Moonshee Khanjee Mal, the Inspector.

Before I relieved Major Cadell it had been resolved to exact fees from the fathers of all boys who did not contribute to the one per cent. Educational Fund, that is who were not agriculturists. The effect has been to reduce the attendance from 3,403 to 3,145. But the number of agriculturists attending has increased from 937 to 1,383. Books, &c., are supplied by the State. Besides the one per cent. fund paid by agriculturists the non-agriculturists of villages Rampoor, Akbarpoo, and Jamroli contribute Rupees 120, 60, and 42 respectively to their village schools in which fees are consequently excused. The total income derived from the one per cent. fund and the above villages is about Rupees 20,000, the whole of which should be spent on village schools. At present not more than Rupees 15,000 is so spent. It should be noted that the one per cent. school fund was introduced by the late Maharao Raja Sheodan Sing unprompted, I believe, by any European officer, but until lately very little of it went to the villages. At present the practical object aimed at in connection with the village schools is gradually to place the Zemindars less at the mercy of the Putwarrees.

The Ulwur High School and Thakoors' School have been getting on fairly well. Dr. Mullen, Agency Surgeon, was kind enough to conduct the annual examination of the upper classes both in literature and mathematics, and his report was favorable.

The girls' schools continue to be maintained. For figures see Appendix I.

There is a small English and Oriental library attached to the school, but open to the public.

*Medical Establishment.*—The following are extracts from Dr. Mullen's report:—

"The total number of patients treated during the year at the three dispensaries, Ulwur City, Rajghur and Tejara, was 14,859, the average daily number of patients attending for treatment was 218.80. In the absence of famine, epidemic or other such cause for increased attendance,

these figures show a satisfactory advance on previous years as the short table here given will show —

1871	total treated was	13 046	the average daily attendance	183 60
1872	, ,	13 931		191 76
1873	, ,	13 203		184 87
1874		14,809		218 80

"There were 23 major and 1,581 minor operations performed during the year as against 20 major and 1,471 minor recorded in 1873

"The new dispensary buildings were occupied in the third week of December. They are admirably suited to their purpose, being conveniently situated for the city inhabitants, on a good dry site, well shaded and cool

"The medical staff continues the same as in last Report, save that I replaced Surgeon Downie, M B, as Superintendent in June

"*Vaccination*—Vaccination work was in January, February, and March superintended by Surgeon Downie, M B, in November and December by me

"The year's record shows a considerable improvement on former years as the table hereunder given will show. Please note the marked improvement under each heading

"The immense number of cases seen and villages visited by Surgeon Downie and by me (in the past season I saw close on 6,000 cases and visited over 260 villages), with the frequent inspections of each vaccinator's work made by the Native Superintendents, enable me to vouch for the accuracy of the figures given —

*Table showing for comparison the amount and quality of vaccination work in Ulwur for past four years*

Year	Vaccinating staff	No. of cases	No. of villages visited	No. of children vaccinated	No. of children vaccinated by Native Superintendents	No. of children vaccinated by others
1871	Two Native Superintendents, twelve vaccinators, the Native Doctor of Rajpaur and Tsjara.	7 799	80 00			20 59
1872	Ditto ditto	12 332	89 61	7	953	0 3 41
1873	Ditto ditto	13,503	89 80	8	1,311	0 2 41
1874	Ditto ditto	23,010	90 99	363	1 709	0 1 111

"I am glad to be able to state that all active opposition to vaccination, which has hitherto been the case, has ceased, and year by year the people are becoming more and more willing to submit their

"The total expenditure on vaccination for the year was Rupees 2,534-11-2." For figures see Appendix J.

*Army.*—Some reduction in the cost and strength of the army has been effected during the past year and nothing new done; but considering the efficiency of the Jat, Sikh, and Mahratta troops, which adjoin or lie near to the Ulwur State, it might possibly be advisable to encourage the formation of a small but efficient local corps of Ulwur Rajpoots which should comprise cavalry, artillery, and infantry.

*Stables.*—It may be worth noting for future comparison the number of animals in the Durbar's stables and studs—

Elephants	...	...	...	...	24
Camels	...	...	...	...	1,448
Buffaloes	...	...	...	...	318
Cows	...	...	...	...	432
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	405
Calves	...	...	...	...	369
(Horses) Stallions	...	...	...	...	17
Brood mares (at Ulwur)	...	...	...	...	69
Colts and fillies	...	...	...	...	116
Superior saddle horses (khassa)	...	...	...	...	94
Inferior " " "	...	...	...	...	207
Carriage horses	...	...	...	...	63
Cavalry "	...	...	...	...	1,254

The elephants are not thought numerous enough now for a State like Ulwur, and some purchases will have to be made.

*Commissariat.*—There has been no change in the system established, and nothing need be added on this head to former reports.

*Post Office.*—There have been no attacks on the British mails this year.

The income of the local post from private postage was Rupees 1,084, its cost Rupees 5,358; but if official covers, which numbered 96,158, and most of which are bulky, be reckoned at the rate of three quarter anna each, the local Post Office is more than self-supporting.

*Municipalities.*—The city municipality has set up lamps in the principal streets of Ulwur, and they are well maintained.

Sanitary improvement has continued to progress.

The other two municipalities, Rajghur and Tejara, have done what they could in the same direction.

*The Railway.*—Criminal cases on the Railway have been insignificant.

I have already stated that the line was opened for traffic between Ulwur and Delhi on 14th September, and to Bandikui on 6th December.

*Boundaries.*—The boundary between this State and Jeypoor has not caused us much trouble during the past year as it did the preceding. The pillars set up by Captain Abbott on the border, most persistently encroached on, have enabled Ulwur to hold its own at that point, but elsewhere, though the boundary has been fixed and well mapped by Captain Abbott, there are as yet no pillars, and some rather serious complaints have been made, which I have postponed attending to, because

until lately it was believed that the officer appointed to set up the pillars was coming before the hot weather. He will I presume come early next cold weather. The following points of the boundary more particularly require the pillars —

Manutana of Ulwur adjoining	Mozufferpoor of Jeypoor
Nagel of Ulwur	„ Darolai of Jeypoor
Narhat of Ulwur	„ Talwar of Jeypoor

The Ulwur villages are all in the Thanna Ghazee Pergunnah. The Nabha and Puttiala borders, where they touch Ulwur, have been demar-

Bhurtpoor villages where pillars have been placed, but they are not of a serious nature

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## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

1872-73 (Sumbut 1929)	ACTUALS
1873-74 ( „ 1930)	ESTIMATES
„ ( „ „ )	ACTUALS
1874-75 ( „ 1931)	ESTIMATES

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Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1929  
(A.D.)

RECEIPTS.	1872-73.		1873-74.				1874-75.	
	Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Land Revenue.</i>								
1. Arrears ...	29,630	...	20,000	...	43,990	...	20,000	...
Current revenue ...	19,02,923	...	19,00,000	...	19,20,724	...	19,21,789	...
Total ...	19,32,560	...	19,20,000	...	19,69,714	...	19,44,789	...
2. Gardens ...	11,674	...	15,000	...	14,797	...	16,550	...
3. Canals ...	13,727	...	15,000	...	15,695	...	16,560	...
4. Forests dues—								
Camel grazing ...	1,825	...	1,600	...	2,015	...	1,600	...
Bamboos ...	1,419	...	2,725	...	3,074	...	2,725	...
“Gurhkaptani” ...	12,739	...	8,000	...	9,892	...	6,829	...
Total ...	15,983	...	12,325	...	15,001	...	11,154	...
5. Tribute from Jaghiredars ...	15,740	...	15,000	...	16,142	...	16,000	...
6. Grass lands—								
“Farohi” ...	9,756	...	10,000	...	12,424	...	9,500	...
“Bagarback” ...	321	...	321	...	323	...	302	...
Total ...	10,077	...	10,321	...	12,747	...	9,802	...
7. Miscellaneous ...	5,273	...	5,189	...	5,491	...	3,034	...
		20,05,034		19,92,834		20,49,567		20,17,939
<i>II.—Sewai Jumma.</i>								
8. Customs ...	1,50,646	...	1,40,000	...	1,35,761	...	1,30,000	...
9. Abkaree ...	6,104	...	7,275	...	7,696	...	7,275	...
10. Mint ...	429	...	300	...	477	...	200	...
11. Judicial Fines ...	23,238	...	22,000	...	20,491	...	22,000	...
Fees of Criminal Courts	12,839	...	12,000	...	12,894	...	12,000	...
Stamps ...	6,391	...	6,500	...	6,854	...	7,000	...
Total ...	42,469	...	40,500	...	40,232	...	41,000	...
12. Salt ...	1,235	...	2,600	...	3,499	...	2,400	...
13. Iron furnaces ...	6,842	...	6,500	...	7,424	...	6,320	...
14. Discount, interest, &c. ...	7,622	...	7,000	...	7,076	...	4,230	...
15. Savings of pay, refunds ...	9,277	...	8,000	...	16,051	...	8,500	...
16. Nuzzool ...	9,469	...	4,000	...	8,478	...	7,000	...
17. Miscellaneous (including Post Office) ...	9,567	...	9,400	...	9,561	...	7,400	...
		2,43,659		2,25,575		2,36,258		2,14,325
School Fund ...	19,050	...	19,000	...	19,249	...	19,100	...
Dispensary fund ...	19,008	...	19,000	...	19,217	...	19,100	...
		38,058		38,000		38,466		38,200
Total ...	...	22,86,751	...	22,56,409	...	23,24,311	...	22,70,464
Ordinary cash balance at commencement of year ...	...	6,36,373	...	6,90,201	...	6,90,201	...	6,81,262
Grand total ...	...	29,23,124	...	29,46,613	...	30,14,515	...	29,51,726

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1930 (A D 1872 73 and 1873 74), and the Budget Estimate for Sunbut 1931 (75)

DISBURSEMENTS	1872 73		1873 74				1871 75		
	Actuals		Estimate		Actuals		Estimate		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State Chief's private and domestic expenditure up to October 10th (his death)		1 60 000		1 80 000		1 80 000		31 938	
Day Expenditure									
Philes { Riding Carriage Breed og stud	3* 805 16 0*1 2 379		27 809 16 9*0 243 0		25 5*9 13 8*9 2 645		39,735 13 113 16 633		
Elephant establishment		71 207		69 2*8		0 077		64 471	
Bullock ditto { Ruthkhana Garrikhana	21 1*3 10 611	25,393	17 873 9 900	23 900	2 8*9 10 169	23 598	19 *19 8 *19	21 641	
Camel		31 684		* 673		36 0*9		27 439	
Cattle farms		17,807		10 900		16 6 0		17 607	
Administrative establishments (in lud ng Post Office)		10 010		3,393		6 501		5 154	
Police		1 46 8*4		1 69 697		1 73 19*		1 90 519	
		35 704		41 210		41 816		4 856	
Army { Artillery Fort Garrison Cavalry Hass Chowkee Butteh Pultun Khase Bukhawor Irregular Companies Ressulah Nukdee Camel-guns	31 791 131 010 2 5 599 15 4* 20 29* 28 171 29 561 3 9 1 20 013 4 7*0		31 23* 13 * 2 60 3*0 10,110 51 536 20 3 3 28 1** 31 411 21 138 5 2*5		33 310 130 4*5 2,36,148 15 899 55 91 *8 43 27 394 3 7 5 21 900 4,967		33 114 1 21 439 2 15,220 1* *27 51 00* *1 *4 27,330 3* 671 21,516 5 163		5 29 564 15 704 31 123
Imtiazees		5 91*45		6* 591		5 81,110		5 29 564	
Kothas Dusschra (tent, clothing &c department)		14,513		15 000		14,950		15 704	
		37 114		3 95		39 73*		31 123	
Public Works { Buildings Workshops Roads "Bandhs" Causal Miscellaneous	5 *61 2* 990 68 231 16 993 6 310				57 746 19 59 60 490 26 917				
Workshops { Mistreekhana Choppurbandee Gurkupiani	1 408 13 363 2,9*5		1 500 14,074 3 74*		1 430 13 9 5 3 8*5		1 415 13 918 4,01*		
Jail		16* 7*3		1 70 000		1 63 931		1 61 940	
Charitable religious and other endowments Bengal Fan line Fund									
Pernannah expenses—									
Lumberdar 3 per cent. on land revenue	69 230		59 *40		54 *15		59,386		
Canoongo hukas	9 30		9 900		9,211		7 6 1		
Putwaras "	21 029		24 100		2* *99		23 2*0		
Full local Agency Settlements Latabhment		17 696		20 *16		20 *19		19 343	
Minut		27 493		23 6 1		2* 7 8		24 *11	
Vakrals		2* 787		21 *8		*1,5*9		21 534	
Gifts rewards &c—		71 620		87 5*0		83 *		77 6*3	
Gifts on marriage									
" do do									
" miscellaneous									
Guests									
Stationery									
Tuccavee advances									
Khawas Chelias									
La-sot									

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1929 and 1930 (A.D. 1872-73 and 1873-74).—Concluded.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1872-73.		1873-74.				1871-75.	
	Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27. Mahee Seegha	...	...	...	...	432	...	...	15,000
28. Shikarkhana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,173
29. To-lakhana	...	...	...	...	11,311	...	...	70,000
30. Palkeekhana	...	...	...	...	2,078	...	...	2,633
31. Sillakhana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230
32. Mastikhana	...	...	...	...	438	...	...	2,012
33. Gunijankhana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
34. Wrestlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,231
35. Advances	...	10,816	...	10,000	...	63,051	...	20,000
36. Miscellaneous	...	40,657	...	47,623	...	55,093	...	51,952
Total	...	17,78,353	...	18,05,913	...	10,63,190	...	18,16,635
School Fund	20,151	...	27,500	...	37,269	...	30,593	...
Dispensary	13,036	39,100	15,000	42,500	16,550	49,810	8,033	51,600
Total	...	18,17,513	...	19,38,313	...	20,13,290	...	18,71,235
<i>Extraordinary.</i>								
Repayment of Government Loan	1,00,000	...	3,13,050	...	3,00,000	...	3,60,000	...
Liquidation of miscellaneous debts and arrears of pay	15,377	4,15,377	...	3,13,050	10,965	3,19,965	...	3,73,869
Total	...	22,32,920	...	22,61,363	...	23,33,255	...	22,45,154
Cash balance	...	6,90,201	...	6,95,250	...	6,81,200	...	7,00,500
Grand total	...	29,23,124	...	29,16,613	...	30,14,515	...	29,51,734

(Sd) P. W. POWLETT, Major,  
Officiating Political Agent, Ulwar.

## Appendix B.

Statement of traffic and of customs dues for the year Sumbat 1930 (A D 1873-74)

	Duty per maund.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		INTERVAL.		TRANSIT.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues.	Quantity	Dues	Quantity	Dues.
			Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1 Grain	Remitted										
2 Cotton undressed	4 annas	90½	93	1 220½	517			153½	2	1 473½	312
3. " dressed	8 "	93½	46	7 725½	3 787			53	4	7 871½	3 834
4. Sugar 1st sort	10 "	17 09½	11 117	10½	7			5,133	500	99 833½	11 024
5 " 2nd "	5 "	27 984½	7 079	82½	24			6 340½	593	99 321½	7 600
6. Ghee	5 "	71 6½	27 969	1 189½	253			66 150	5 746	129 03½	95 407
7 Rice	5 "	47 33½	13 110	86½	27			4,643	394	48 913	13,531
8. Salt	8 "	39,000½	12,895	194	35			23 311	1 824	41 995½	11 774
9. Ghee	9 "	80½	46	9 87½	1 411			60½	27	2 940½	1 484
10. Piece Goods	Per rupee 3 pice	234,325	4 411	1 810	9			189 197	891	476 612	5 991
Miscellaneous			11 209		17 006		4,400		1 149		33 842
Total			82,273		99 9 3		4 100		11 169		1 90 805
									Miscellaneous		2,374
									Grand total		1 23 909

(Sd) P W POWLETT, Major,  
Officiating Political Agent, Ulwar



## Appendix C.

Statement of traffic and of customs for the first half of the year ending 1931 (A.D. 1871-75).

	Duty per hundred	Imports		Exports		Balance		Total	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Grain ..		25,719	10	60,122	27.3	34,403	17	25,719	10
2. Cotton, uncleaned		2,000	0.1	17,561	4.52	15,561	1.77	15,561	1.77
3. " cleaned		400	1.4	22,702	11,011	22,302	100	22,302	11.01
4. Sugar, 1st sort		600	7.13	131	1.9	469	5.23	469	5.23
5. " 2nd "		10,152	4,000	371	7	9,781	3,993	9,781	3,993
6. Ghee		3,150	10.15	6.11	2.71	2,539	10.15	2,539	10.15
7. Rice		1,002	1.53	1.1	1.21	1	0.32	1,001	1.52
8. Salt		2,531	2.05	91	0.7	2,440	2.15	2,440	2.15
9. Ghac		21	0	1,120	2.68	1,099	1.8	1,099	1.8
10. Piece Goods		20,485	6,780	20	11	20,465	6,769	20,465	6,769
11. Miscellaneous				10,24	0.9				
Total		64,119	2,047	109		63,910	2,036	63,910	2,036

(Sd.)

P. W. POWELL, Major,  
Officiating Political Agent, Uthar.

## Appendix D.

*Statement of Civil Cases instituted during the year 1873-74*

	PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL		DISPOSED OF		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR	
	Number of cases	Value of cases	Number of cases	Value of cases	Number of cases	Value of cases	Number of cases	Value of cases	Number of cases	Value of cases
Civil Court	299	Rs. 30,688	1342	Rs. 1,20,539	1571	Rs. 1,61,124	1361	Rs. 1,38,045	210	Rs. 20,079
Tehsildar's Court	150	3,802	2,117	42,752	2,267	53,651	2,190	50,000	137	3,671
Total	399	34,490	3,459	1,63,291	3,838	2,14,775	3,551	1,88,045	347	23,750

*Cases appealed from Tehsildars' Courts during the year 1873-74.*

To	Pending	Instituted	Total	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Reversed.	Returned for review	Compromised.	Pending
Civil Court	6	12	18	9	1	3		1	4

*Cases appealed from the Civil Court to Council and from Council to the Political Agent during 1873-74*

To	Pending	Instituted	Total	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Reversed.	Returned for review	Compromised	Pending
Council	40	97	133	74	6	29		6	4
Political Agent.	6	35	41	23	1	7		1	5

(Sd) P. W. POWLETT, Major,  
Offg. Political Agent,



	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	12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## Appendix F.

## STATEMENT of Punishments.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
Serial No.	Total No. of cases investigated during the year.	No. of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Total No. of persons actually put on trial.	Acquitted, transferred, died, &c.	Persons ordered to give security (Mog-chalka).	PERSONS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.								PERSONS SENTENCED TO PAYMENT OF FINE.				Total.	Whipped.	Expelled from the State.	Executed.	Dismissed from service.	Total convicted.	Whipped and fined in addition to other punishment.	Pending.		
						3 months.	6 "	1 year.	2 years.	3 "	5 "	10 "	14 "	For life.	50 Rupees.	100 "	200 "									300 "	
1	4	4	16	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..
2	3	...	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	21	17	36	9	1	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	21	..	6
4	3	2	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
5	2	2	2	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
6	7	4	30	6	..	..	3	1	..	5	1	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	14
7	3	2	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
8	3	1	36	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10
9	15	10	18	3	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	13	..	2
10	5	5	34	20	1	..	3	3	..	3	3	3	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	..
11	5	3	23	3	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	18	..	12
12	108	43	150	67	10	4	12	8	6	3	3	..	..	..	36	17	..	3	20	2	2	1	..	..	89	1	14
13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	174	98	265	115	30	8	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	13	100	...	...	100	1	...	...	...	...	150	...	...
15	1,084	650	2,247	640	347	47	13	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	96	1,033	...	...	1,033	8	...	...	...	...	1,491	13	123



## Appendix G.

*Jail.*

The average daily number of prisoners in the Jail was 414.92	Rs.	a.	p.
The total expenditure excluding building charge was	...	22,314	13 3
The average annual charge to the State per prisoner was	...	50	2 0
The average annual earnings per prisoner was	...	17	6 3
The total earnings of prisoners for the year was	...	7,739	8 0
The average annual cost for diet per prisoner was	...	16	8 0
The average annual cost of clothing and bedding was	...	3	5 0

The Jail guard consists of the following:—

Subadar	...	...	1	Jemadar	...	...	1
Havildar	...	...	6	Naik Havildars	...	...	5
Sepoys	...	...	119	Writer	...	...	1
Bhisties	...	...	3	Khalassie	...	...	1

The cost of the above for the year was Rupees 9,139-4-3. When the new workshops and yard are ready the guard can be materially reduced.

*Lunatic Asylum.*—In the Lunatic Asylum there remained from previous year three inmates, there were admitted during the year 18, making a total treated of 21. Of these 12 were discharged cured or relieved, 2 died, and 7 remain.

Outside charge for buildings and guard each lunatic costs the State on an average Rupees 19-13 per annum.

(Sd.) T. FRENCH MULLEN, M.D.,  
Agency Surgeon, Supdt. of Jail.

## Appendix H.

Statement of Public Works in the Ulwar State for the year beginning 1st September 1873 and ending August 31st 1874, and estimates for 1874-75

		Estimated expenditure for 18 73-4.	Sanctioned sub-quantity	Expenditure for 18 73-4.	Estimated expenditure for 18 74-5	REMARKS
	BE LINGS	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1	School house at Ulwar	87 6	2,381	6 137	1 000	Excess caused by grants of compensation and
2	Stables	1,316	739	2 000		Koorkee Works
3	Impey Bazar	10 1		100		Excess caused by construction of a well
4	Cavalry Lines	16 3	749	2 377		
5	Jail Workshops	3 15		2 872	1 700	
6	City Drains	2 600		1 517	500	
7	Hospital and Dispensary	4,751	1,264	6 015	1 800	Excess caused by substituting iron girders for beams
8	Miscellaneous minor buildings and annual repairs	19 649	6,013	25 667	24,000	Excess caused by construction of more buildings than were estimated for
9	New Bazar and Market place	15 000		5 671	14,000	
10	Thana and Tehsil buildings at Bansoor	5 000		3 000	2 000	
11	Maharaja Raja's Railway Station				10,000	
12	Mayo College at Ajmere				5 000	
13	Settlement Office				10 000	
14	Stag and Bungalow at Ulwar				4,800	
15	Post Office				3 300	
16	Political Agency Office				1 000	
17	Miscellaneous and contingencies	3 577		2 418	3 500	
	Total	61 350	10 931	57 86	81 800	
	IRRIGATION					
18	Masonry Bund at Koh	50		34		
19	" Rajpore	50		18		
20	Earthen " Revli	600	78	678		Excess caused by the enlargement of 11 dars during the season
21	Construction of a portion of the canal	5 000			1 000	
22	Earthen Bund across Ruparel River	1 800		5 207	1 700	
23	Masonry Bund at Baharia	7 000		5 004	1 400	
24	" Baghari	10 000		8,344	1 940	
25	Earthen " Atr a	650	740	1 240		
26	Masonry " Mudana	4 000		5 170	1 000	
27	" Tejara	2,000		1 170		
28	Earthen " Lachmanpur	1 800			1 000	
29	" Bagor				551	
30	Miscellaneous					
	Total	32,850	824	20,917	8 000	
	ROADS					
31	Road from Ulwar to Rajghur	12 000	1 454	13 454	6 000	
32	" towards Derg	13 500	4,081	2,764	18,720	
33	Planting of trees	6,500		4,650	6 250	
34	Road from Kishangpur to Tejara	8 000	330	8,330		Excess caused by labour not having been procured as near as was expected
35	" from Kishangpur to Khyrtal	2 000		201		
36	" to Ulwar Station	600	310	916	100	
	"			5 120	4,800	
	"			2,001	2,000	
	"			7 849	2,500	Excess caused by a rise in the price of articles
	Total			60,402	60 400	
	WORKSHOPS					
40	Miscellaneous and contingencies	11 000	2,212	13,212	11 000	Excess caused by larger quantity of work than was estimated for
41	Purchase of block		5,517	5 517		
	Total	11,000	772	18,729	11,000	
	Grand total	1 63 000	20,933	1,63,871	1 61 000	



## Appendix I.

*Annual Return of Schools in the Ulwar State from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.*

No.	HEADS.	No. of STUDENTS.			No. of STUDENTS ATTENDING EACH DEPARTMENT.					Percentage attendance.	No. of TEACHERS.						Annual expenditure.	
		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Total.	English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanskrit.	Ved.		English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanskrit.	Mathematics.	Ved.		Hindee Persian.
1	Ulwar High School	261	43	304	90	115	43	31	25	81.68	5	6	3	2	2	..	20	Rs. a. p. 7,908 13 9
1	Thakoor School	77	3 Chris.	80	25	30	25	..	..	64	3	2	2	..	..	..	7	2,762 7 6
11	Tehsilce Schools	634	111	745	48	280	417	..	..	81.27	4	13	15	..	..	..	32	5,569 14 3
78	Halkabundee Schools	1,687	319	2,016	..	528	1,490	..	..	79.63	..	14	50	..	..	18	82	7,535 12 9
	Superintendent and Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,312 15 0
	Purchase of School-books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	353 5 3
	Scholarships	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,824 10 9
	Prizes and rewards to teachers and boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	888 0 0
	Repairs to buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	362 0 0
	Miscellaneous expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,716 11 6
91	Total	2,689	476	3,145	163	951	1,975	31	25	81.7	12	35	70	2	2	18	141	31,202 10 9
13	Girls' Schools	217	..	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	14	2,551 8 0
104	Grand total	2,886	476	3,362	163	951	1,975	31	25	81.7	12	35	84	2	2	18	155	36,847 2 9

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, Major,  
Political Agent, Ulwar.

## Appendix J.

*Dispensaries*

THE total number of cases treated in the State Dispensaries was as under—

Ulwur	Out-door patients	6 780	In-door	281	Total	7 067
Rajghur	"	2 555	"	41	"	2 596
Tjarah	"	5 166	"	31	"	5 197
Grand totals	Out-door patients	14 507	In-door	353	Total	14,860

There were 23 major and 1,584 minor operations performed during the year

There were 5,196 diets supplied at a total cost of Rupees 272-7-5, or an average cost per diet of 10 06 pies

The total expenditure on the dispensaries inclusive of all charges save that for English medicines which, having been paid in the last month of 1873, was then debited, though the stores were for this year's use, was Rupees 3,978 6-10

*Vaccination*

The total number of cases vaccinated was	23 910
The percentage of successful cases was	90 99
The number of operations (average) by each vaccinator was	1 708
The average cost per successful case was	Rs 0 1 11½

The vaccinating staff working under me consisted of two Native Superintendents and 12 Vaccinators with the Native Doctors at Rajghur and Tjarah in their respective towns

(Sd) T FRENCH, MULLEN, M D,  
*Agency Surgeon in charge of State  
 Dispensaries and Vaccination*

No 258, dated Aboo 12th May 1875

From—MAJOR P W POWLETT, Officiating Political Agent, Ulwur.

To—A C LYALL, Esq., Officiating Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana

I HAVE the honor to report on the Ulwur Settlement

*Three and ten year Summary Settlements*—Major Impey, when Political Agent of Ulwur, made two summary settlements of the land revenue, the first for three years, the second for ten. They were based on an average of collections for a series of years and a rough calculation

2 *New Summary Settlement*—As the land revenue which amounted to Rupees 17,76,559 owing to the immense increase of the cultivated area generally sat lightly on the people, and it was felt that the gain of an immediate moderate enhancement would

the State officials to be a neglect of the interests of the State, it was resolved to make a third summary settlement which would have force until the regular assessment had been carried out.

3. For this summary settlement I depended on statistics supplied by the Tehsildars, Kanoongoes and Putwarees, who knowing that a survey and inspection was about to be made would not venture to deceive me to any great extent. I visited each pergunnah, and so far as I could I checked the figure supplied. Some remissions were granted, and enhancement was not ordered unless a village seemed undoubtedly capable of bearing it. The result was an increase of Rupees 1,29,870\*

* Enhancements	Rs. 1,53,736	or 7½ per cent.	This settlement took
Reductions	" 23,866		about four months to complete.

4. *Survey.*—The survey was delayed by my determination to conduct it as much as possible by means of Putwarees and residents of Ulwur, and to instruct them efficiently in the plane table took much time and trouble. I obtained without delay an excellent Sadar Munsarim or Superintendent of Survey, named Najam-ood-deen, who received however at first only Rupees 80 and afterwards Rupees 100 a month. For some months I had no general Superintendent or other Assistant, but in October 1872 Superintendent Heera Lall, and in April 1873 Superintendent Ram Gopal, each on Rupees 200 a month, joined me. These three officials had all been trained by and possessed the highest testimonials from Settlement Officers in the North-Western Provinces. An extract from a report, which I sent to Major Cadell, will show my mode of proceeding:—

5. "My plan of operations I have already detailed to you demi-officially. I have three main surveys which will soon consist of 70 chains (jaribs) each, and after a time of many more. These are each supervised by a Naib Sadar Munsarim with a due proportion of Munsarims and Girdawars under him, and superintending the whole is a Sadar Munsarim. One survey is under the immediate control of myself, one under Superintendent Heera Lall, whose appointment you sanctioned some months ago, and one will be placed under Superintendent Ram Gopal. Besides these main surveys qualified Putwarees have been sent to their respective Tehsils to educate their brethren and measure their villages. As the main surveys progress they will gradually absorb these small surveys, and the supervising staff of the former will be strengthened as required."

6. The survey was completed in April 1874. Notwithstanding

\* *Measurers.*

Putwarees of Ulwur	... 85
Ulwur Residents, chiefly	
school boys	... 45
Ameens from British territory about	... 90

† The total area of the State is about 3,000 square miles, but jaghire and maafee villages which comprise 338 out of 1,791 villages had only their boundaries (hadbasts) measured.

that more than 120\* of the measurers had been educated in Ulwur the whole operation had taken little over two years, and owing to unavoidable hindrances in getting well underweigh three-fourths of the State was measured in less than 13† months. Maps are so easily tested that I have been able to satisfy myself that the survey is generally very good and accurate.

7. In the settlement of cases I was assisted by the Deputy Collector, Mr. Heatherly, and by one Mannu Lall who acted as Deputy

Superintendent, as well as by the Superintendents, Heera Lall and Ram Gopal. I chiefly confined myself to appeals, though I also heard a good many original cases of all kinds. The practice was to issue a proclamation in each pergunnah fixing a date up to which petitions of plaint would be taken, after that date no more were received until after the completion of the record, when on due cause for the delay being shown cases might be instituted in the regular Revenue Court.

8 *Boundaries*—Boundaries were of course determined before survey. I made a point of accurate maps being made of each disputed boundary. Fixing two undisputed points on the boundary line, one on each side of the land in dispute, the Ameen was desired to join them by two lines, one line of a particular color showing the boundary as declared by one party, the other line of another color showing the boundary as contended for by the opposite party. When the deciding line was drawn this map would be very valuable for future reference.

9 *Proprietary Rights*—The question of how to deal with proprietary (biswadaree) and occupancy (hasht kari) claims was long considered by Major Cadell and myself in conjunction with the members of Council and old State officials, and I lost no opportunity of getting valuable advice.

\* I went to Nynee Tal for this on that as well as other subjects purpose connected with the settlement.\* In deciding claims it was determined that possession for a given period should give an absolute title. Instead of fixing that period at 12 years arbitrarily, it was deemed better to select a date more distinctly marked, and this was found in the commencement of Major Impey's first settlement, that is, 13 years before the expiry of the last. The test of proprietary possession was usually the actual or constructive entry of name in the "puttas" or leases of the two settlements of Major Impey, and the receipt of "hak mujrai" (or a 2 per cent allowance on the revenue). Sometimes the receipt of "dhol danka," or a payment at marriages in the village, was to a certain extent evidence of "biswadaree." Now and then a person might prove that he had been actually in possession though his name was not in the aforesaid "puttas."

10 If in an undivided village a man, who had less than his hereditary share, sued for a partition of the lands in accordance with the village genealogical tree he received, if possible, the deficiency from the "Shamilat" or village common land. Possession was never disturbed.

11 *Occupancy Rights*—If a cultivator had paid revenue only, and no rent (i.e., if he had paid as proprietors pay for the same kind of land) from before the first settlement of Major Impey, and had always held the same land and without a lease ("putta"), it was considered that he had occupancy right. If he held by "putta" or if his rent had been raised at the pleasure of the proprietors, or if he paid more than the latter, or if the latter had changed his holding at pleasure, it was held generally that he had no occupancy rights. If, however, he was an old proprietor, or if he was an ex jaghiredar or maafeedar, or possibly for some other special reason occupancy rights were conceded, every cultivator not an occupancy tenant who had held land in the village from a period before the first settlement of

held to be entitled to sufficient land to maintain himself though no more and of course not more than he was actually holding when the record, of rights was framed.

12. The first class of occupancy tenants were not charged more rent than was sufficient to cover their share of village expenses, the others of course were not entitled to hold at favorable rates.

13. *Assessment.*—To determine the village rent-rates and ascertain the nikasis or total assets of each village, I resorted to the most approved methods. Mr. Colvin's Settlement Manual and his memorandum on the revision of settlements in the North-Western Provinces I found the most valuable guides.

14. Except in one pergunnah (that first surveyed) the soil of each field was not separately noted down in the "khusra," but with a red or blue pencil the fields were marked off on the village map into blocks (chaks), each of which showed the limits of all the land of one kind which could be included in a ring-fence. With the village map in his hand, the Inspecting Officer could readily test these blocks as he walked across the lands of the village; he then endeavoured to ascertain the rent-rates for each class of land in the locality, and this was done in various ways. Thus cultivators encountered apart from proprietors were asked their rents, cases between proprietors and cultivators often disclosed the truth, and no such opportunity of learning it was lost; the village had perhaps been lately farmed and facts about it on record; a neighbouring village was perhaps jaghire and the jaghiredar ready to tell all about his revenue rates; sometimes there were a number of little maafee holdings in the possession of Durbar slaves, who took the highest rental they could, and had no particular object in concealing it; the pergunnah revenue rates existing before the last settlement were referred to pergunnah officials, and neighbours questioned. Heavily assessed villages which could get from their tenants no rent over and above the revenue, and had therefore nothing to conceal, sometimes helped to frame rates, and one "baach," or distribution of revenue rate on all the lands of the village which was sometimes found to prevail often gave the true rent-rate for the worst lands which were in the hands of "Kamins."

15. The rent-rates differ a good deal, in the light land to the north well land varies from Rupees 5 to Rupees 2 the beegah,\* while to the south they range from Rupees 9 to Rupees 3. Unirrigated in the north is seldom more than Rupees 1-4, while about Ulwur it is Rupees 2-8, and further south about Rupees 2. A Statement attached shows the rent-rates in each pergunnah.

\* The beegah is  $\frac{1}{625}$  of an acre.

16. In assessing I have taken into consideration the total assets of the village whether derived from waste lands, tanks, fruits, or trees. The facts which I thought desirable to have distinctly before me when assessing are shown in the attached assessment paper. With regard to waste lands I should state that, although the uncultivated area of the State is very considerable, only a portion of it is in the hands of the villagers. There are many State grass and game preserves both in the hilly and in the level part of the country. Much of the hill ranges seen to the west and south-west from Ulwur are in the hands of the State, and a charge is made for any cattle grazing on them.

17 The unculturable consists for the most part of rocky hills which may perhaps be worth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas a beegah but I have seldom ventured to value them so high. If the extent and value of the unculturable was very small, or if from the circumstances of the village it seemed undesirable to take it into consideration, I have excluded it altogether.

18 I regret that I am not yet able to give statistics of measurements, &c, but they have not yet been totalled up.

19 The result of the inspection of nine out of the twelve pergunnahs is shown below —

No	NAMES OF TERBILS	Major Impey's 10 year settlement.	Summary settlement.	REGULAR SETTLEMENT	
				1st year	10th year
		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1	Tijarah	130 405	148 876	154 410	161 070
2	Ramglur	167 905	176 942	184 117	188 577
3	Kshenglur	173 890	187 395	190 900	201 690
4	Ulwur	172 554	191 812	209 089	218 609
5	Gobindghur	100 176	100 910	90 603	90 907
6	Kathumar	119 638	133 049	139 110	141 910
7	Luchmanglur	153 785	160 064	167 771	17 566
8	Rajghur	139 431	150 467	151 043	150 523
9	Mundawar	133 8 1	149 916	161 010	173 330
	Total	10 322 960	14 02 991	14 52 403	15 03 538

20 As I had not had time to hear objections to the proposed assessment the figures of which had been published I suggested, and the Council agreed that during the current year the whole of the proposed reductions should be allowed in the shape of suspension of demand, and half the proposed enhancements should be taken. The result was as follows —

	Rs
Proposed reductions in nine pergunnahs	43 610
Half enhancements in nine pergunnahs	16 610
Profit to the State	2 702

21 I am unable to speak positively with respect to the assessment of the remaining three pergunnahs nor indeed am I yet sure of the sum which may be reduced on representation in the first year, but all things considered, I have reason to believe that the increase will be as near as possible to 12 per cent \* the first year of the new settlement, rising to about 15 per cent by the last year.

\* On Major Impey's 10 year settlement and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on my summary one of 187—

22 The question has been raised whether, having regard to the system of land revenue which in the ryotwarree would not in a term of years on villages, the power of the villagers to pay

23. Before Major Impey's settlements there were four modes of fixing the annual revenue in vogue.

*Kankut* or appraisement of the standing corn.

*Batai*.—Weighment of the gathered grain.

*Chakota*.—A rough money assessment left to the villagers to distribute and sometimes (though not often) extending for more than a season, or even more than a year.

*Bigheri* or assessment by the pergunnah rate per beegah fixed permanently by the Durbar for each kind of crop. Sometimes "bigheri," "chakota" and "batai" would all be employed in the same village in the same year.

*Contract* for a short term of years, sometimes with proprietors, sometimes with a speculator. The latter could make his collections either in accordance with the pergunnah crop rates above mentioned or by the other methods. This system began to come much into vogue 40 years ago. It seems to have been introduced by Mussalman Ministers of Maharaja Bani Sing; and before Major Impey's settlements it prevailed generally throughout the State.

24. It will be thus be seen that, although the old systems corresponded more closely with the ryotwarree than with the village lump assessment system, the innovation had been made before British Officers had anything to do with the internal management of the State, that the first Political Agent only accepted and improved what he found existing, and that therefore to abandon village assessments would have loaded us with the responsibility which a new measure brings on its authors.

25. It must be remembered that the native form of ryotwaree collections had worked badly, and it is not at all certain that our form would work much better, at least not unless we could administer it ourselves until the villagers understood it and had learnt to protect themselves. How little confidence the people would feel in its power to preserve them from injury will appear from my failure to introduce the payment of water-rates in certain villages only on the fields actually flooded. These floods are precarious, and sometimes for years together no land would be submerged in villages assessed on the assumption that a large proportion of their land was annually under water. On my proposing annual assessment with the help of the accurate field map and a fixed beegah rate, the leading village of the class begged me not to give so much power of interference to Teshil officials as this annual assessment would confer, notwithstanding the check which the use of the village map could be made to afford: and this I found was the general feeling.

26. Again the ryotwarree system is probably most advantageous in a thinly populated region. Where there is scarcely any uncultivated land (and that will be the case in Ulwur three-years hence), and where usually there is much competition among cultivators, it is not likely that proprietors will have difficulty in providing for the constant tillage of every field in a village, while the difficulty of assessing properly every little field of a minutely divided village would be considerable.

27 I have already mentioned that the survey was completed in April 1874 or about two years after its commencement. About that time Captain Abbott assumed charge of the Settlement Office and has been in charge ever since. As he was new to the work and I had no right to shift the responsibility of it on to another's shoulders at an advanced stage of it, we have labored conjointly more than we should otherwise have done. But the complete inspection of one pergunnah, the testing of the surveys of several, and a great deal of judicial record and miscellaneous work, and virtually the superintendence of all that has been going on, has been in his hands. Should the settlement turn out well, as I have every reason to hope it will, a large share of the credit will be due to Captain Abbott.

28 Captain Abbott and myself have both made a point of personally inspecting the villages we were about to assess, and we have insisted on the Superintendents doing the same. The inspection work has been performed thus —

Captain Abbott	1 Pergunnah, large
Myself	3½ Pergunnahs „
Hera Lall	4 „ 2 „ 2 small
Ram Gopal	3 „ „

Of the Judicial work I have already spoken. The formation of the record has been generally superintended by myself and Captain Abbott in succession, but we have not yet thoroughly looked over the portions in the hands of the Superintendents.

29. The cost of the settlement has been Rupees 2,52,347 up to the end of March 1875, of which Rupees 1,15,110 was for survey. I have no doubt that we shall complete it for three lakhs; and that the final report will be sent in by the end of next January.

30 I shall not, I trust, be thought unreasonable in having taken four years and one month to finish the settlement. To begin with, the amount of revenue involved is about 20 lakhs. I had to form my office, which was not ready to my hand, to make a summary settlement which will have yielded an enhancement (on what I found) amounting to nearly twice the cost of the regular settlement operations. The succession and its sequel kept me at Ulwar all the cold weather and prevented my doing camp work, and the visit to Delhi in March caused much interruption to Captain Abbott, who was necessarily employed in making the camp arrangements. Captain Abbott has not completed the work of the Superintendents.

I have yet to hear the reports of other Superintendents of those made, and some of the work I shall have to look over. The nah work performed last season by the Superintendents and the completed records, and to correct the same till then unattended to.

An attached Statement shows the condition of





STATEMENT showing the working of the Safas Office from February 1873 to the end of March 1875

No	NAMES OF THAKILAS.	No. of villages.	Chittla Hissa Kashi		Tadig H. of bul- ars		Composing villages with Khasas		Zarub Janch		Selection par ha.		Tadig parcha Kashani		Safas of Ka Khasas		Khasas part of Khasas		Style of wells paper		Cum Khasas Khasas		Janch of Khasas		REMARKS	
			Complete.	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete		
1	Tijarah	100	100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100			
2	Langher	105	105		105		105		105		105		105		105		105		105		105		105			
3	Lachmangbur	116	112	4	107	9	116		115		110		109	8	104	12	103	13	101	4	101	4	98	?		
4	Ulor	140	120	20	1	145	146	1	146		145	1	115	31	145	1	100	46	100	46	100	46	90	54		
5	Corindghur	64	64		64		64		64		64		64		64		64		64		64		64			
6	Kathumar	67	66	1	63	5	67		67		67		67		67		67		67		67		67			
7	Flajbur	107	99	8	98	9	107		107		107		105	2	107		85	2	85	22	85	22	85	22		
8	Thana Ghazi	121	73	48	321	121	121		121		75	48	73	48	95		121		121		121		121		This in round numbers leaves 1 of the work to be done	
9	Klabengbur	147	146	1	146	1	147		147		146	1	139	8	143	4	108	39	108	39	105	42	105	42		
10	Mondawar	116	115	1	115	1	116		116		116	1	113	3	57	69	48	45	71	43	73	36	80	6	110	
11	Babur	125	125		125		125		125		1	5	122	3	70	56	17	109	17	108	17	109	17	108		
12	Banur	136	94	42	46	90	136	10	128	8	99	37	61	5	63	73	2	134	2	134	2	134	2	134		
Total		1 439	1 310	1 193	2 059	1 861	1 429	10	1 421	8	1 353	66	1 263	178	1 153	297	980	5.9	873	661	871	868	9	2	517 763	795

(Sd) P W POWLETT, Major,  
Late on Settlement Duty, Ulur

## DHOLEPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

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No. 79, dated Dholepoor, 25th May 1875.

From—MAJOR T. DENNEY, Political Agent, Dholepoor,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Report of the Administration of the Dholepoor State for the year 1874-75.

2. The outcome of the year has been satisfactory.

3. The Administration has been established on a firm basis.

4. The land revenue has formed the subject of anxious enquiry.

The circumstances of every village in the State have been examined, and information collected for record in the State Offices, in which no such record previously existed.

Considerable attention has been paid to the subjects of drainage and of irrigation.

The assessment on villages has been redistributed. The land revenue is altogether in a more healthy condition.

After making full allowance for all deductions and deficiencies, the estimate of collections under this head for the State revenue year Sumbut 1931 amounts to Rupees (6,69,000) six lakhs sixty-nine thousand, which is an increase of Rupees (21,000) twenty-one thousand on collections for the previous State revenue year Sumbut 1930. Enquiries were carefully instituted by Mr. La Touche, deputed by you from Ajmere, with a view to arranging for the initiation of a regular settlement and measurement of the land. A report was submitted on the 15th March last to you with Mr. La Touche's recommendations.

5. The Customs Department has been reorganised with favorable results; the collections have increased by Rupees (7,000) seven thousand during the year under review.

6. The debts of the State have been settled and cleared off.

The debt to Pattiala, Rupees (1,86,877) one lakh eighty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, which was the last large item, will have been paid before the receipt of this Report. Various small amounts, aggregating Rupees (11,891-15-9) eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, fifteen annas, and nine pies only, lie as yet unclaimed: titles to a portion of this sum will doubtless be established during the ensuing year, the remainder will be written off.

The first instalment, amounting to Rupees (1,35,000) one lakh thirty-five thousand, in repayment of the Government loan, has been reimbursed out of revenue.

7. All establishments are paid up and we are still able to begin the year 1875-76 with an opening balance of Rupees (97,000) ninety-seven thousand.

8 Improvements have been effected tending to an increase in several minor sources of revenue, such as stamps, sale of grass, charcoal, garden produce, &c

9 The Courts have been fairly administered, and life and property rendered more secure

10 The progress made in the education of the young Rana has been most satisfactory

11 I will now proceed to examine and report in detail on the different points connected with the administration

12 *Land Revenue*—The land revenue assessment for Sumbut 1931, ten months of which are included in the period under report, was fixed at Rupees (6,94,394,) six lakhs ninety four thousand three hundred and ninety four

13 *Manner in which the assessment for 1874 75 was arrived at*—The manner in which this amount was arrived at was as follows—

As reported in my letter No 61, dated 7th July 1874, it was determined roughly to limit the State demand to the assessment of Sumbut 1926 with an enhancement of 2 per cent

In order to fix the sum to be paid by each village, Returns were obtained and laid before the Council of the amounts realised in each Sumbut 1926 (A D, 1863 64 to 1869 70), 1927, 1928, and 1929, and of the average (A D 1873 74)

The Tehsildars, Chowdrees, and Cancoongoes of pergunnahs, together with all the old officials who could be hoped to throw light on the capabilities of the different villages, were summoned before the Council, the circumstances of each village in the State were separately discussed, the opinions of all were freely listened to, and finally the amount of the State demand on the village fixed for the year

The increase in some villages on the demand of Sumbut 1926 amounted to 1<sup>st</sup> per cent, while the reduction on others came to as much as 20 per cent. The manipulation of village assessments in this manner gave us a total sum of Rupees 6,94,394

The Lumberdars of villages were summoned to Dholepoor, the assessments on each village read out, care was taken that each should be thoroughly heard and understood, all were informed that any demand beyond this sum was unauthorised and should be refused, but that, on the other hand, no objections to the sum now demanded would be heard

The assessments for each village were posted up outside each tehsil building, where they could be seen and verified by all

In the absence of any measurement statistics or current written information regarding the capabilities of villages I could not devise any plan more likely to lead to fair average results than the above, it has worked well during the year, and has only required modification in special localities and for special causes which I shall detail further on

14 *Amount realised*—From the 1st of April to 31st March 1875 Rupees (6,05,308) six lakhs five th

eight were realised on account of land revenue. This would at first sight appear to argue a loss of Rupees (89,035) eighty-nine thousand and thirty-five. Such however is not really the case.

The revenue collections in the State for each Sumbut are held to commence on the 1st of June, and last up to the end of the succeeding May.

The above figures do not represent the real receipts of the year according to the State accounts; they show the sums realised during two months, April and May 1874, for Sumbut 1930 (A.D. 1873-74), and ten months only for Sumbut 1931 (A.D. 1874-75).

On my first arrival at Dholepoor in January 1874, finding the revenue collections much in arrears I put on pressure to get them in as quickly as possible, while during the year now under review, on the contrary, we have, as already reported in my letter No. 41, dated 15th March 1875, to your address, avoided, wherever it was possible to do so, pressing villages for the payment of revenue on crops which were still in the ground. We preferred, as far as we could do so with safety, to wait until the grain was ready to be sold by the cultivator.

The consequence of this action has been to diminish the receipts for the first ten months of Sumbut 1931 which come under this Report.

There was thus on the 31st March 1875 still left to collect for the rubbee or cold weather crop a considerable balance of revenue, Rupees (2,50,000) two lakhs-fifty thousand; of this we shall realise Rupees (2,25,000) two lakhs twenty-five thousand, we shall not collect Rupees (25,000) twenty-five thousand.

The total of receipts on land for the State revenue Sumbut 1931 (A.D. 1874-75) will amount to Rupees 6,69,000.

The remission of Rupees (25,000) twenty-five thousand has been necessitated by the following causes:—

15. *Causes of remission in Munnia and Gird.*—I last year reported that in many instances Lumberdars and ryots had abandoned their villages in consequence of years of successive losses, exactions, and mismanagement.

This was more particularly the case in the Pergunnahs of "Gird and Munnia" and of "Rajakhera."

The greatest "exodus" took place after the famine of Sumbut 1925 (A.D. 1868-69), since then, by an unfortunate combination of circumstances, a large tract of country in Gird and Munnia, including 18 villages, has been flooded for several successive rainy seasons; the water lies on portions of the land until far on into the cold weather, decimating the miserable remainder of the inhabitants by the malaria caused by its evaporation, and finally leaving the land in many places covered with the "rhe," which the moisture has attracted to the surface.

The condition of these villages has not been such as to induce the return of the inhabitants who had left them, nor can I entertain any hope of permanently improving this state of things until an efficient scheme for draining off these accumulations of surface water has been

carried out. In the meantime the evil increases year by year, the land becomes sourer and more impoverished, and the inhabitants fewer in number.

It appeared urgently necessary to take some steps to mitigate the further aggravation of injury which next rains might be expected to bring.

T. . . . . re at our disposal, we have  
 . . . . . evils taken in order to ascer-  
 . . . . . of the present tendency to  
 drainage. We are assisting this by cutting through such obstacles as  
 appear obviously to check the flow of the surface water in the direction  
 of its natural outlets, the "Parbuth" and "Ootungun" Nuddces.

I hope to have this work completed before the rains at a cost of from twelve to thirteen hundred rupees. It will no doubt give some relief to the submerged villages, but the services of a trained Engineer will be required to carry out a thoroughly efficient drainage system over the entire tract. The cost of these operations should not exceed Rupees (10,000) ten thousand which, being spent during the end of the cold, and beginning of the hot, weather of 1876-77, would be distributed over the Budgets of two years.

We have in the Budget Estimate for 1875-76, herewith forwarded, provided for a sum of Rupees (4,000) four thousand with this object. I purpose submitting a separate Report on this subject, with a view to soliciting the deputation of an Assistant Engineer from the Department Public Works for one year to this State. The land revenue assessed on these villages is about Rupees (27,000) twenty seven thousand, which is a low rate compared to the amounts which were paid by the villages before they became subject to these annual floods, and which they would pay again without difficulty were they released from the consequences of this periodical submersion. In this view it has been thought better not to reduce the assessment, but to grant such remissions as the state of the villages may appear to require. In no village were *all* the lands rendered unfit for cultivation of either khureef or rubbee crops, but in all the culturable area was considerably diminished.

The remission of revenue this year in "Gird and Munna" will not be less than Rupees (10,000) ten thousand.

16 *Causes of remissions in "Rajakhera"* *Remissions on account of the ravages of the "kapra" worm*—In the Pergunnah of "Rajakhera" a large proportion of the gram crops were lost in 21 villages from the ravages of the "kapra," a worm which appears in certain years and under certain imperfectly known conditions. It devours the seed and roots of the young gram plants leaving whole fields entirely bare.

*Remissions in the "Rehna" tract*—A tract called "Rehna," including 28 villages, all either actually in, or bordering on, the ravines of the Chumbul, and inhabited principally by "Towur" Thakoor and "Goojurs," has always proved a source of trouble.

The land, although fairly productive, is for the  
 ted, water is deep below the surface and difficult of

The assessments do not appear to be more than the land could pay with fair cultivation, but the "Towurs" are improvident and in debt, and the "Goojurs" prefer to eke out a livelihood from illicit sources of gain to attaching themselves to the tamer and more laborious occupations of husbandry.

In the entire tract the land is sparsely and badly cultivated.

Strong as in their unassailable positions in the ravines, the inhabitants of most of these villages used formerly to combine in resisting every effort to force them to pay their revenue, unless the State officials came to demand it backed by an overwhelming force.

This contingency has happily been avoided during the year under report; there has been no attempt at open resistance, but every device is resorted to to evade payment. I took occasion last cold weather to see personally all the Lumberdars of these villages, and I went, as far as it was possible to do so, into the condition of every village, its capabilities, and its necessities, and endeavoured to understand the nature of the particular difficulty which would in each case have to be overcome before arriving at a satisfactory arrangement with the Lumberdars.

The complaints might, in each instance, be brought under one of three heads—over-assessment, want of water, or debt.

Of the extent to which complaints of over-assessment were well founded it is difficult to judge, until the area of each village has been measured and accurately recorded. Of the scarcity of water there was no doubt, and measures were at once taken to repair the wells which could be made available, so as to ensure the possession by every village of at least one well for drinking purposes. Arrangements were also made for the repair of three tanks, each of which would irrigate a considerable area and would materially improve the condition of several villages.

By bunding up portions of ravines a great deal more might doubtless be done towards providing further means of irrigation in this tract.

I noticed several places which appeared to be adapted for this purpose, but I preferred to postpone these projects until our action could be guided and controlled by the advice of a professional Engineer.

The third cause of complaint, the debt difficulty, underlay the others in nearly every instance; it was the most embarrassing of all.

If not grappled with, our efforts for the material improvement of villages in other respects would be to a great extent neutralized, while, on the other hand, considering the improvident habits of the people we had to deal with, it was to be feared that interference on our part might only afford temporary relief, and might ultimately tend to increase the evils which we sought to correct.

The Council and I were anxious to avoid the extreme measure of dispossessing any Lumberdars and Zemindars unless actually forced to do so.

The measure, unpopular everywhere, would be particularly difficult to maintain in a country of ravines, in every inhabitant of which the dispossessed Zemindar would find a warm sympathiser.

It would be difficult too to find persons willing to take up villages in such a neighbourhood, separated only by the Chumbul (fordable for six months of the year) from the Gwalior territory, where raids could with every facility be organized, and to which the raiders could again at once retire with but little fear of molestation.

It was ultimately decided that in some instances, where the character and position of the Zemindars appeared to afford greater hopes of success, a Schedule of debts should be called for and a composition with the creditors attempted by the Council. This is now being done. The money lenders are usually not unwilling to effect a compromise, and, if we can only succeed in crying down the further credit of Zemindars so as to prevent them being able to obtain fresh loans, I do not despair of being able to report favorably on the attempt.

*Security for good behaviour taken from the worst Goojurs*—Security for good behaviour has been taken in the Criminal Court of the Nazim of the State from the worst of the Goojurs of this tract, and, I have reason to believe, with good effect.

In this Pergunnah of "Rajakhera" the remissions of revenue on account of injury to crops by the "kapra" worm, and of debt and bad cultivation in the villages of the "Rehna Ilaka," will amount to a sum of Rupees (11,000) eleven thousand.

17 The Naib Tehsildar of Baree has been for the present deputed to the special charge of the "Rehna" tract, which will require the entire attention of one officer.

18 *Remissions and suspensions in Baree and Kalaree*—In the Pergunnahs of "Baree" and "Kalarée" remissions and suspensions on various accounts in several villages amounting altogether in both pergunnahs to Rupees (4,000) four thousand have been found necessary.

19 *No remissions in Busseree*—The full revenue demand will be collected in the Pergunnah of "Busseree."

20 It has been announced throughout the State that no enhancement of revenue will be made on any village during the ensuing Sumbut 1932.

21 It will probably be found necessary again next year (Sumbut 1932) to lower the demand to a certain extent in the villages of "Munnia and Gird" and of the "Rehna Ilaka," but I do not anticipate that the loss need be so considerable as that now reported. With a proper system of drainage in "Munnia" and "Gird," and improved cultivation in "Rehna," the loss of revenue should in Sumbut 1933 disappear altogether, while it will be seen further on that in that year the results of increased irrigation should permit us somewhat to enhance the demand in villages of other localities, which will have benefited by the new wells and tanks now constructed or projected.

22 *Irrigation*—The area under cultivation in the State being taken as 100, the area irrigated would only be about 10.

There are in all the pergunnahs great capabilities for the construction of means of irrigation, and with a moderate yearly expenditure the irrigated area might in a few years be increased to 20 per cent on the cultivated land.



Before this next rains I hope that the construction and repair of 115 wells and 33 tanks will have been completed by the State at an expenditure of Rupees (30,000) thirty thousand. The average number of runs on each well is two; the average number of beegahs irrigated by each run is five; this gives us 1,150 beegahs of land newly irrigated by wells. The tanks lately repaired are principally old Badshahee tanks, long broken, empty, and neglected. Some are capable of irrigating very large areas at a considerable profit; that at Mouzah "Khanpoor" in the "Baree" Pergunnah for instance irrigates over 500 beegahs, which from being assessed at 8 and 12 annas a beegah is now worth Rupees 3. Taking, however, the average of the land irrigated by each of the 33 tanks at only 50 beegahs.

We get an increased irrigated area from tanks of 1,650 beegahs, or from wells and tanks 2,800 beegahs.

If we fix at Rupees 2 per beegah, the increased capability of assessment of this land in its irrigated, as compared to its former unirrigated, state, we arrive at a result of increased capability of assessment amounting to Rupees 5,600 a year obtained at an expenditure of Rupees (30,000) thirty thousand, of which a portion of the amount lent for wells, or about Rupees (10,000) ten thousand, is recoverable in four years.

*Former Tuccavee advances.*—The arrangement under which money was formerly advanced by the State for tuccavee was as follows:—

As far as I can discover only one tank was made or repaired during the last 30 years at Dholepoor. In this solitary instance the entire expense was borne by the State.

Money was occasionally, but unfrequently, advanced to make or repair wells.

In the case of money being advanced to make a *new* well Rupees (25) twenty-five was given as a free gift from the Maharana; the rest, and all money for *repairs* of wells, was recovered in two or three years with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, and the increased area supposed to be irrigated was at once assessed at irrigated rates, even before the well was in work.

Money for the purchase of bullocks and for seed was generally advanced by a banker, it was recovered in the year succeeding that during which it was advanced with interest at 25 per cent. These rules were unwisely onerous to the cultivator, and they have now been altered as follows:—

*Present Rules for Tuccavee advances.*—New tanks are made and old tanks repaired by the State in every case where the Engineering difficulties are not too great a strain upon our unskilled resources, and when a clear profit of at least 10 per cent. on the outlay can be surely hoped for.

This money is not recovered from the villages benefited, except as interest on the outlay in the form of extra assessment proportionate to the number of beegahs irrigated by the tank.

Money is advanced without interest for the making and repairs of wells, after ascertaining the existing necessity for the well and the ability of the borrower to repay the amount. The money is advanced



him as many of the records relating to his tenure of office as he could lay his hands on.

The result may well be imagined.

To remedy the past was impossible, we have however now provided for a better system some of the most important forms kept up in tehsils in the North-Western Provinces, the "Urziisal," "Dakhla Buh," "Seaha Buh," "Khuteconce" (3), and the "Towzee" were introduced, and a periodical inspection and report on the manner in which they were kept up arranged for.

We shall at any rate have correct tehsil records from the 1st January 1874.

25. *Compilation of statistics regarding Malgoozarce villages.*—Statistics regarding every malgoozarce village in the State detailing briefly the most prominent facts regarding the village, its revenue, its supposed area, cultivated and uncultivated, its wells and tanks, its inhabitants, its wants and its capabilities, have been compiled during the year under review. They are fairly exact; they have been found so far most useful as a reference in the Office of the Council where no such information existed in any shape, and they will prove valuable in the event of a revenue settlement being decided on.

26. *Nankar.*—The malgoozarce villages of the State are 380 in number; of these 210 pay, besides the Government revenue, a total sum of Rupees (29,131) twenty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty four as "nankar." This sum is distributed over the different villages in amounts varying from Rupees (15) fifteen to Rupees (775) seven hundred and seventy-five.

"Nankar" was originally a grant made by the State from the land revenue assessed on the village to one or two, and occasionally to all, the Lumberdars of the village.

The grant was sometimes a free gift for service rendered either to the Maharana personally or to the State, as on the occasion of some local disturbance, often it was awarded as payment for the watch and protection of a ghât or a disturbed border locality; it was, however, in far the larger number of cases intended as an inducement, in addition to the usual 5 per cent. on the revenue demand, to decide the more powerful Thakoors to throw their influence on the side of the State and to assist in effecting the collection of the land revenue.

"Nankar" has always been a subject of much difficulty alike shirked by Dewans, Council, and Tehsildars, and understood by none.

Wherever the grant is in shamlat, and all the Lumberdars share equally in the advantage, no complaint is made, but these cases are few; in the many instances where one or two Lumberdars only are thus privileged, complaint on the part of all the others, together with a refusal to pay either that or any portion of the revenue until relieved from the obnoxious charge, has every year occurred as a matter of course.

Enquiry with the hope of ascertaining any fact which might enable the enquirer to arrive at a just decision in any particular case was a task of considerable difficulty. The grantees have no Sunnuds.

In no case are complete records to be found of how, when, by whom, or for what purpose the nankar was granted

In some instances entries occur either in the tehsil or in the Dewanny Office of account, stating that in Sumbut 1920 (A D 1863 64) it was found and recorded that certain Lumberdars, whose names are given, had been from ancient times ("kuddeem se") entitled to certain sums as "nankar"

In the cases of grants since Sumbut 1920 the year of the grant is given, but not the reason of granting the "nankar"

27 *Basis on which nankar grants are now being dealt with*—The Council have now consented to take up and deal finally with the subject on the following basis —

Complete records of all nankar have been made out from such information as was obtainable either in the Tehsilee or Dewannee Offices, or from trustworthy oral evidence, or other proof

Wherever it can be clearly shown that the grant was given unconditionally to have been rendered a probability that the

The grant will be maintained unconditionally

In all cases where it is proved, or where the position of the village, or its circumstances, or common report, render it probable that the grant was intended as payment for the watch and protection of a ghât or a border, and in all cases where it is proved or probable that the grant was intended to ensure the assistance of the grantees in the collection of the revenue of their village, enquiry will be made as to what steps the grantees have taken to maintain their trust, and they will be warned that the continuance and maintenance of the grant will depend on their future observance of the conditions under which it is held to have been made

All cases not shown to belong to either of the two first categories will be classed under the last head

"Nankar" originally formed a part of the land revenue collected from villages, before the grant these several amounts were the property of the State, and since the grant they have been collected from villages in excess of the State demand

"Nankar" is therefore either the property of the State or that of the grantee, not that of the village

In the event of the Council seeing fit to withhold the amount from the grantee, it will revert to the State, and will be added to, and form a part of, the State demand

The practice of Lumberdars first deducting the amount of their nankar from the village collections, and then handing over the balance to the tehsils to meet the revenue demand as far as it will go, must be discontinued

"Nankar" will in future be received and taken by grantees *after*, and not *before*, the State demand has been satisfied

28. *Tankadars*.—The tankadaree talookas of Sir Muthra and of Rijownee are held under the Maharana of Dholepoor by feudal tenure by the Rao of Sir Muthra and the Thakoor of Rijownee respectively, the income of the former is about a lakh of rupees he pays Rupees (20,000) twenty thousand as a yearly revenue to the State. The latter's income is small, and he only pays Rupees (1,651) one thousand six hundred fifty-one revenue.

Both owe nuzzerana to Dholepoor on investiture and on certain other occasions, both are to a certain extent independent, and both are offshoots of the Kerowlee Jadons.

The relations of these Thakoors with the State are satisfactory.

29. *Jaghire villages*.—Sixty-one villages of the State have been at different times given away in "jaghire;" they represent an annual revenue of Rupees 1,04,450; they were all granted on condition of service and of furnishing a certain number of horsemen for duty in the State.

The definition and record of the conditions of this service have, in many instances, caused us considerable trouble, nor have we even yet succeeded in assuring ourselves that they are not frequently eluded and ignored.

*Oobaree*.—Some instances have come to light in which the amount of the estimated rent-roll of the "jaghire" village was in excess of the sum which the Maharana had determined to make over to the Jaghiredar, this excess is called *oobaree*, and is theoretically supposed to be payable by the Jaghiredar into the Treasury; it never has been, however, so paid. The amount of "*oobaree*," of which we have become aware during the past year, amounts to Rupees (1,236) twelve hundred thirty-six, distributed over 29 jaghires.

"*Nukd Sewae Jaghire*."—In other cases the estimated rent-roll of the jaghire fell short of the amount desired to be given to the Jaghiredar, and was supposed to make good from the Treasury. This is termed "*Nukd Sewae Jaghire*;" it amounts to Rupees (877) eight hundred seventy-seven, distributed over (14) fourteen jaghires.

In presence of the very incomplete and unsatisfactory nature of the State records regarding either "*oobaree*" or "*Nukd Sewae Jaghire*," the Council have refrained from pressing the State claim for the one or from authorizing the disbursement of the other to claimants unless full proof is submitted.

Several disputes between Jaghiredars and their tenants have come up for decision during the year under review. We were however in each case able to settle the matters in dispute by mutual agreement of both parties.

30. *Maafee villages*.—Forty-four villages representing an annual revenue of Rupees (39,948) thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty-eight have been granted away principally to Brahmins in rent-free or "*maafee*" tenure.

31. *Grants of portions of villages in jaghire*.—Grants of portions of villages in jaghire and maafee were common during the life of the

late Maharana These are in excess of the (61) sixty-one and of the (41) forty four villages respectively mentioned above

We have not yet been able to obtain a correct record of the grants

The same disorder prevailed here that is to be met with in all other transactions during the period of Maharana Bhugwunt Sing's occupation of the "guddee"

In cases where, say, 100 beegahs of land worth Rupee (1) a beegah were granted, if the grantee happened to be a man of influence, he had no difficulty in obtaining possession of 200 beegahs of the best land in the village worth Rupees (5) five a beegah

Such extreme cases are perhaps rare, but they are far from being unknown

In an enquiry last year in the Baree Pergunnah I discovered that a favored Sirdar of the late Rana's had not only thus taken all the best land, but had actually included in it every pucca well in the village, seven in all

Generally speaking, the amount of land really granted has not been much exceeded, but in nearly every case, land of a much better description than that which it was intended to give has been taken, for instance, a grantee of 100 beegahs of land worth Rupee (1) one a beegah may have contented himself with appropriating only 110 or 115 beegahs, but it is nearly certain to be from the best land in the village

These cases are very difficult to deal with, it is impossible to abide by any hard and fast rules, the circumstances to be taken into consideration in each are different from those of the others No two can be viewed from the same stand point, and it certainly would not be politic or likely to lead to satisfactory results, if we were summarily to dispossess every person without distinction who is now found to have appropriated land to a greater extent, or of a superior quality than that which he is entitled by the terms of his Sunnud

In many cases no Sunnuds are forthcoming, and the Jaghiredar or Maafeedar has held for 20 or 30 years on the report that a verbal order had been issued by the Maharana that he was to have so many beegahs of land in jaghire or maafee in a certain village the order was at the time no doubt entered in the Tehsilee Records, but these were soon lost or made away with on the transfer of the Tehsildar, and no record is now to be found, so, although it is a matter of notoriety that the man did get a grant from the Rana, no one can prove how many beegahs were given

We have hitherto contented ourselves with endeavoring to ascertain how many beegahs and what quality of land in each village are now held by Jaghiredars and Maafeedars, and each case as it came before us dealt with on its merits

All information obtainable regarding these irregular transactions has been collected, and in the meantime any more general measures with reference to them may perhaps be decided upon after the complete revision of all holdings which is now being carried out in the settlement operations for which proposals have been submitted

32. *Dates of revenue instalments.*—The dates of the incidence of the revenue instalments are, as reported by Mr. La Touche in paragraph 13 of his letter dated 11th March 1875—

For khureef, 14th October and 12th December.

For rubbee, 20th February and 20th April.

The former dates remain unaltered, but those for the “rubbee” instalments have been, wherever practicable, postponed to the 31st March and 31st May.

This indulgence has been extended to all villages which afforded a reasonable hope of ultimate payment, but to apply the measure universally and to at once include in its operation the unreliable and refractory ravine and border villages would be dangerous and unwise.

33. The improvements introduced into the vexatious system of “dhous” (“dustuks”) and the suppression of the numerous and harrassing exactions which burdened the malgoozaree villages have already been detailed in paragraphs 13 and 15 of Mr. La Touche’s report dated 11th March 1875.

34. *State debt and Government loan.*—I will now proceed to report on the settlement of the State debt and on the disposal of the sum of Rupees (7,00,000) seven lakhs advanced by the Government of India as a loan to the Dholepoor State and placed at my disposal on the 6th of March 1874.

I have the honor to append a statement tabulating the full accounts relating to the debt and to the loan. Captain Roberts in his letters Nos. 203 and 410, dated respectively the 28th April and 16th August

Columns 1 and 2 of State- 1873, addressed to you, reported that the ment herewith appended.

debts of the State, of which he forwarded a list, amounted to Rupees (8,17,748-8-3) eight lakhs seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, eight annas and three pies. Of these liabilities Rupees (1,80,003-15-3) one lakh eighty thousand three rupees, fifteen annas and three pies (not Rupees 1,78,779-10-9 as I erroneously

Column 3 of Statement ap- stated last year) were paid off by Captain pended.

Roberts and Sir Dinkur Rao, during Sir Dinkur Rao’s tenure of office as guardian, between the 31st May and 31st December 1873.

On my taking charge of the office of Political Agent I found on Column 4 of Statement ap- the 1st of January 1874 a balance of the pended.

debt, recorded in Captain Roberts’ list and letters above alluded to, amounting to Rupees (6,37,744-9-0,) six lakhs thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-four, nine annas, still unsettled.

The fact however that the large sum of Rupees (1,80,000) one lakh eighty thousand was diverted from revenue to meet these most pressing claims had necessitated the incurring of a new debt in order to carry on the ordinary current work and expenditure.

The pay of the State establishments too had been running on and the interest on debts to bankers accumulating. The new debt

thus contracted before I took charge amounted to Rupees (1,61,229-  
 Columns 5 and 6 of State 1-6) one lakh sixty one thousand two hun-  
 dred twenty-nine, one anna, and six pies  
 only

This, added to the balance of the old debt left unsettled, as shown  
 above, made the total liabilities of the State on the 1st January 1874

Column 7 of Statement ap to amount to Rupees (7,99,273 10 6) seven  
 pended lakhs ninety-nine thousand two hundred  
 seventy-three, ten annas, and six pies, of this sum Rupees (5,01,530-2-4)  
 five lakhs one thousand five hundred thirty, two annas, and four pies, have

Column 8 of Statement ap been paid and satisfied out of the Govern-  
 pended ment loan in the interval from the 1st  
 January 1874 to the 31st March 1875

Claims amounting to Rupees 98,975-10 5 were on examin-  
 Column 9 of Statement ap ation found to be without foundation and  
 pended were struck off and disallowed A balance  
 Column 10 of Statement ap of Rupees 1,98,770 15 9 remained unset-  
 pended tled

Of the Government loan of Rupees (7,00,000,) seven lakhs, Rupees  
 5 01,530-2-4 were up to the 31st March 1875, as shown above, expended  
 in the payment of the State debt, and a balance of Rupees 1,98,169-13-8  
 stood to the credit of the loan fund on that  
 See Statement date

35 The amount of labor involved in clearing up and settling  
 these claims was considerable

A separate order of the Council was passed and recorded in every  
 case that came before them, the money was paid in cash or by cheque in  
 their presence, and a receipt taken and attached to the Missal, so as to  
 form a complete record of the enquiry into, and disposal of, each case

The results arrived at by this careful and systematic enquiry were  
 most satisfactory, they are recorded in Column 9 of the Statement and  
 have enabled us to effect a saving of Rupees 98,975-10-5, or nearly  
 one-eighth of the entire debt

36 The balance of Rupees 1,98,770-15 9, shown in Column 10 of  
 the Statement as still due on the 31st March is accounted for as fol-  
 lows —

The sum of Rupees 1,86,877 will, in accordance with the request of  
 the Maharaja of Puttiala entirely acquiesced in by the Council of Dhole-  
 poor, have been paid and remitted to His Highness before this Report  
 reaches your hands The facts have already been laid before you demi-  
 officially, and as soon as the receipt is acknowledged from Puttiala, I shall  
 do myself the honor to report specially in official form the circumstances  
 under which the claim has been adjusted

The remainder, Rupees 11,893-15 9, consists of items as yet un-  
 claimed

It is proposed to keep the accounts open up to the 31st March 1875  
 and then write off the amount still left unsettled.

Sd/-  
 [Signature]



Claims to the undermentioned sums will probably be established :—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Military	...	...	1,875	10	6
Domestic establishments...		...	329	8	9
Maafce	...	...	5,352	3	3
Bhugwan Dass	...	...	62	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,200	0	0
Total			8,819	6	6

Claims to the undermentioned sums will probably *not* be established :—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Military	...	...	110	8	0
Domestic establishments...		...	325	7	9
Civil	...	...	61	13	0
Maafce	...	...	1,702	7	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	874	5	6
Total			3,074	9	3

On closing the accounts on the 30th September 1875 a final report will be submitted.

37. The first yearly instalment of Rupees (1,35,000,) one lakh thirty-five thousand, in repayment of Rupees one lakh principal and Rupees thirty-five thousand interest, for one year, on the Government loan of Rupees (7,00,000,) seven lakhs, was remitted by me on the 20th March 1875.

Receipt has been acknowledged by the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces.

The instalment was met from revenue. I have applied to have a Book Transfer effected to the credit of the Government of India (on account of the State Loan) of a further sum of Rupees 30,000 held to the credit of the Dholepoor State by the Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, Central India, on account of receipts of tolls on the Chumbul Bridge, Agra and Bombay Road.

38. It will be perhaps convenient if I should here lay before you a regular estimate of receipts and expenditure for the past year, together with the Budget Estimate for 1875-76.

I have the honor to append this Statement.

39. *Receipts for 1874-75.*—The regular estimate of receipts and expenditure is for actuals for the whole twelve (12) months. The balance in hand at the commencement of the year 1874-75 was Rupees 3,34,397-7-6, of which Rupees 1,00,004-9-9 was an advance from the Loan Fund, made with a view to settling claims paid at Dholepoor in cash, and Rupees 2,34,392-13-9, the balance of receipts of revenue from the preceding year.



In like manner the salt trade from "Bhurtpoor" to "Gwalior" and beyond, in order to avoid payment of the "Dholepoor" transit duty of 4 annas per maund, used to take a long detour through British districts so as to strike the Trunk Road clear of this State. The shortest and easiest road would bring it right through "Dholepoor" territory.

The Council have consented to lower the duty on opium to Rupees (2-12) two and twelve annas, and that on salt to two annas per maund: the result has been to bring a portion of the trade in this direction and to increase the receipts, but a still further reduction of Rupees (1-12) one and twelve annas, on opium will have to be made and the duty brought down to (1) one rupee per maund before the full beneficial effect of the annas measure is obtained.

3rd.—The high duty on the sale of salt encouraged smuggling, for the suppression of which a considerable establishment would have been necessary, the duty has been reduced from eight annas to four a maund.

Salt is not manufactured to any considerable extent in "Dholepoor;" it is brought from the outside, principally from "Bhurtpoor."

The rights to manufacture and sell "bhang," "churru," "ganja," opium, and tobacco were all lumped together in one contract.

The contract for the four first drugs has been maintained.

Tobacco has been separated from the contract. Sales have been thrown open; they are taxed at the rate of one rupee and eight annas per maund, and sellers are made to take out a license at a cost of Rupees 4 a year.

This last measure has been of too recent introduction to allow of its being judged, it was forced upon us by the universal complaints of the excessive prices charged for tobacco by the Contractor who had the monopoly in his hands.

The contract for the sale and manufacture of spirits was sold separately for Rupees (1,586) fifteen hundred and eighty-six for 1874-75.

A number of petty taxes which weighed heavily on the poor, such as that on "sirboojahs," or bundles brought on the head for sale, that on the sale of home manufactured thread in small quantities by poor people, &c., &c., have been remitted.

The tax on the manufacture of coarse cloth has been reduced from six (6) pies to (4) four pies in the rupee.

Many of these changes are only tentative.

The reorganization of establishment and of system and the introduction of check "ruwunnabs" have been only working for (8) eight months of the year under report.

42. *Fines*.—The item fines does not appear to demand special notice.

43. *Kusrat*.—Kusrat or commission includes the monthly sum of Rupees (200) two hundred, paid by the contractor of the "Kotha" (or Commissariat Department) for the feed of the stud, State cattle, elephants, &c. On my first arrival at Dholepoor I had considerable difficulty

in arranging for the feed of these animals on any conditions, they had been occasionally left without food by the Bunniah, who refused to give further credit. My guarantee for monthly payments was accepted with difficulty and doubt. Things, however, soon improved, and we have now for the last eight months received in the Treasury for the privilege of taking the contract Rupees (200) two hundred a month from a wealthy Bunniah who has furnished excellent security for Rupees (32,000) thirty-two thousand, he has always in advance in his hands an amount equal to one month's expenditure, or about Rupees (4,000) four thousand.

The amount of grain issued and its quality is carefully examined each day, and the bills are paid monthly on certificates signed by the "Khasgee" Officer and examined by the Council.

The remainder of the item "Kusrat" is composed of the "dustoorce" of (6) six pie in the rupee invariably taken on cash payments of bills to tradesmen. This "dustoorce" used to be taken by heads of departments, I have caused it to be collected and lodged in the Treasury.

44 *Stamps*—The sale of stamps in revenue and civil cases and on deeds is steadily increasing.

45 *Garden produce*—The amount received for garden produce (mangoes) improves every year.

46 *Hides*—The next item is the contract for the hides of animals who die, the contractor levies toll from the Chumars, this is an old established custom.

47 *Tolls*—The toll collections come from four small ghâts on the Chumbul worked only in the rains.

48 *Nursingjee*—The dues for the Munder of Nursingjee, the State patron "deota," are collected from certain villages of the "Rajakhera" Pergunnah, the amount merely passes through the Treasury and is handed over to the temple in the "Khasgee" Department.

49 *Sale of horses*—In miscellaneous the sale of horses was the proceeds of wedding from the stables.

50 *Nuzzurs*—"Nuzzur" includes the offerings of Thakoor on succeeding to their hereditary lands.

51 *Different amounts received from Tehsils*—Amounts received from tehsils include "Talbanda" and proceeds of land resumed during the year and not yet brought into the regular revenue accounts.

52 *Unclaimed property*—Under the head of unclaimed property the accountants have erroneously included a number of items being recoveries from individuals of sums improperly retained by them on advances made in former years. These sums should have come under "refunds."

53 *Refunds*—Refunds include Rupees (31,063 2-3) thirty one thousand sixty three two annas and three pies received as a refund from the Loan Fund on account of debt paid from revenue, and Rupees (11,437 2 6) eleven thousand four hundred and two annas, and six pies only, refunds of "tuccavee".

54. *Expenditure of 1874-75.*—The regular estimate of expenditure is for twelve (12) months' actuals, 1874-75.

*Establishments.*—The expenditure for the five establishments—"Jeb-Kureh," "Khasgee," Military, Civil, and Maafec—amounted to Rupees 7,60,930-4; of this Rupees 6,29,862-8 was for cost of establishment for the year, and Rupees 1,31,067-12 annas for arrears (debt): this was paid from Loan Fund. (See paragraphs 39 and 53).

55. *Deposits claimed.*—Deposits disbursed to claimants were sums held in deposit after issue of pay, the payees being absent, after one month the unclaimed amounts were recredited in the Treasury, and when claimed and authority given were paid out under the above head.

56. *Repayment of Instalment of Loan.*—The repayment of the instalment of the loan to the Government has already been noticed.

57. *Inefficient balance.*—The item inefficient balance is swelled from the fact that accounts have this year for the first time been made up on the 31st March instead of 31st May. Advances for tucceavee, manufacture of charcoal, building and repairs, thatching, roads, uniform, furrashkhana, &c., have hitherto been closed and adjusted at the end of the State year, 31st May, the accounts were not ready for adjustment by the 31st March.

The largest item is "tucceavee" (seed, wells, tanks, &c.), which comes to Rupees (56,000) fifty-six thousand: this can only be partially adjusted this year; the different heads of the remainder will be cleared off by the end of the State year.

It will be seen further on that I have credited, at a low estimate, the amount likely to be recovered during the current year to revenue, 1875-76.

58. *Budget Estimate for 1875-76. Receipts.*—In submitting the Budget Estimate for 1875-76 I venture to claim your indulgence. I have no accounts of previous years for the purposes of comparison, and feel that my previsions will lack the certainty which the experience of entirely recurring results alone can give.

59. We begin the year with an opening balance of Rupees (97,000) ninety-seven thousand.

60. *Land revenue.*—We have estimated the receipts from land revenue at Rupees 34,691, more than was collected in 1874-75 with reference to the large balance of arrears of revenue which remained to be collected on the 31st March 1875 (see paragraph 14). If our collections for Sumbut 1932 are only made in the same ratio as those in Sumbut 1931, we should collect Rupees 4,44,000 of current revenue up the 31st March 1876, in which case, with the Rupees 2,25,000 arrears for Sumbut 1931, we shall have collected by the 31st March 1876 a total sum under this head of Rupees 6,69,000. Rupees (6,40,000) six lakhs forty thousand then is probably not an unduly high estimate.

*kadars.*—The revenue from Tankadars is the full amount due from them. There will be paid for them no arrears to claim, hence the deficit is only (5,03) five thousand thirty-eight, twelve annas only.

62 *Customs*—The receipts from customs may be fairly expected not to fall short of the amount estimated for, Rupees (16,000) forty six thousand, which is only an increase of Rupees (3,422) three thousand four hundred twenty-two on our receipts of the past year during which we worked only eight months with the improved organisation

63 *Fines*—We have anticipated a falling off of Rupees (577) five hundred and seventy seven from possible fluctuations in the next three items

64 *Kusrat*—In "Kusrat" we have counted upon receipts amounting to Rupees (2,500) two thousand five hundred, of which Rupees (2,100) two thousand four hundred are guaranteed by the "Kotha," Commissariat, contract alone (see paragraph 43)

65 *Stamps*—The progressive increase in the sale of stamps justify a hope that we shall succeed in realising an extra sum of Rupees (767) seven hundred and sixty seven this year under this head

66 *Garden produce and sale of hides*—Contracts with security for the next two items, garden produce and sale of hides have been given at the rates estimated for

67 *Toll collections*—The increase in toll collections amounts to Rupees 34,001-14 3, of which Rupees (30,000) thirty thousand are receipts from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Department Public Works, on account of the Chumbul Bridge (debited in disbursements to repayment of loan), and Rupees (4,000) four thousand which we hope to receive during 1875 76

I have reason to believe that over Rupees (5,000) five thousand have been collected from the bridge last year Rupees 1-14 3 is an increase of tolls at the small ghâts

68 *Sale of horses*—In the next two items, sale of horses and deductions for absence without leave, we have anticipated a reduction of Rupees (1,018) one thousand eighteen in credits

69 *Nuzzurs*—"Nuzzur" shows an increase of Rupees (10,000) ten thousand balance of nurzurana due by the "Rao of Sir Muthra," which was suspended last year, and which he has arranged to liquidate during 1875 76

70 *Different heads from Tehsils*—The receipts from tehils being fluctuating, we have prepared to sustain a loss of Rupees 1,026 during the year

71 *Refunds*—The amount of refunds on which we may fairly count has been ascertained to be about Rupees (28,000) twenty-eight thousand We have put down the probable receipts at a lower figure, Rupees 20,650

72 *Surput grass*—The contract for surput grass for Rupees (1,500) fifteen hundred has been given on security, for that amount Rupees 500 have already been collected The full amount will be realised

73 *Charcoal*—Rupees (500) five hundred for charcoal is a new item, larger receipts may be expected The manufacture and sale of charcoal is a State monopoly It is made for the most part in the jungles of the "Barce" No system of any kind existed, the jungles

indiscriminately and without reference to the quantity wanted, hundreds of maunds were stolen and sold in Agra: the Zemindars and villagers all joined in the pillage.

The jungle tracts in the neighbourhood of each village are now marked off into eight divisions, one of which is cut every year thus giving time for the quickly growing scrub to recover itself; the big timber is reserved. The protection of the jungles, with the arrangements for cutting the wood required and for burning the charcoal, have been put in the hands of the Zemindars themselves, and the right to cut a certain quantity of wood every year for their own use and profit accorded to them formally as payment for their services. The arrangements are supervised by State officers.

Charcoal costs on the spot where it is made Rupee (1) one for five and a half maunds, but the expense of carriage quickly increases its price. At "Baree," the nearest tehsil, it has risen to Rupee (1) one for four maunds.

There used formerly to be a colony of "Lohars" (smiths) at "Baree," but they were three years ago driven away by the excessive amount to which the State raised the price of charcoal, two maunds for the rupee. We have by lowering the price to three maunds for the rupee induced a number of these "Lohars" to return, to the great advantage of our sales and of trade in Baree.

74. *Grazing and sale of grass.*—The next items, grazing and sale of grass, are new. The profits should much exceed the amounts entered.

The "roonds" or grass lands reserved to the State are 19 in number; they are capable of producing in average years 64,400 maunds of grass; 46,900 maunds are required for the State stables, cattle, elephants, and encamping grounds, this leaves us a balance of 17,500 maunds to dispose of. Some is being sold at Agra, the remainder will be let out for grazing.

75. *Sale of old brass.*—All the forts in the State are lumbered with old broken brass guns lying about everywhere on the ground. The Council have agreed to dispose of about 20 of these, averaging 80 maunds weight each, they should produce 1,600 maunds of metal, which at half price, five annas a seer, would give us Rupees 20,000. I have estimated for Rupees (10,000) ten thousand for this year.

76. *Total assets.*—Our total assests will thus probably amount to Rupees (9,13,370-8-11) nine lakhs thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy, eight annas, eleven pies.

77. *Budget expenditure establishments.*—The cost of the five establishments of Zeb Kurch, Khasgee, Military, Civil, and Maafee we have estimated at Rupees (6,24,000) six lakhs twenty-four thousand, which is Rupees 5,862-8 less than in the expenditure of 1874-75 exclusive of arrears (debt paid in that year).

78. *Deposits.*—The item deposits does not need remark.

79. *Repayment of loan.*—Repayment of loan includes Rupees 30,000 received from the Department Public Works, Central India, and Rupees 1,30,000 from current revenue.

80 *Public Works Settlement Miscellaneous*—The next three items, Public Works, Settlement, and Miscellaneous, are new. Our expenditure in settlement will not probably amount to more than Rupees (7,000) seven thousand this year.

As the full operations will scarcely commence before September, and the first cost should not exceed Rupees (1,000) one thousand a month, tanks and drainage will be included under the expenditure for Public Works.

The item Miscellaneous is meant to supplement any deficiencies in the other heads and to meet unforeseen expenditure.

81 *Inefficient balance*—The system of advances has been, except in the item of "tuccavee" (advances for wells, seed, and bullocks), much cut down, and Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand will suffice for this head for the ensuing year.

82 *Total estimated expenditure*—The estimated expenditure amounts to Rupees 875,000, leaving us a closing balance at the end of the year of Rupees (38,370 8 11) thirty-eight thousand three hundred and seventy, eight annas, eleven pies.

The result of our efforts tends to increase receipts and diminish expenditure.

We have endeavored in this Budget to under estimate the one and over estimate the other. We may therefore venture to hope that the outcome may be satisfactory.

83 *Criminal justice*—The records of the Criminal Courts show that a total of 2,103 cases came up for trial during the year, of these 2,040 were disposed of, 63 cases remained undecided at the end of the year, 48 of these were petty cases.

In crimes of robbery, cattle theft, and heavy theft 60 criminals were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and security for good behaviour was taken from 51 of the worst characters in the State—Goojurs, Kachees, and Thaloors.

84 *Police*—The Police have worked fairly during the year and in review, they sent up for trial 1,612 cases, of which 1,175, or about 70 per cent, were convicted, this is below the average of British districts, but there is every reason to hope for a progressive improvement.

Three Police Officers were imprisoned, 23 dismissed, and 28 fined (51 in all) for different offences, including violation of duty.

The system of patrol on the Trunk Road has been well carried on, and the result has been that no case of dacoity or mail robbery, and only one attempt at robbery of a camel waggon, has occurred during the year. The attempt was made in July last.

The night was dark and rainy, and a party of men coming suddenly out from both sides of the road, about four miles from Dholepoor, stopped a camel waggon proceeding towards Agra. The cries of the driver and of the travellers attracted the attention of the mounted Police patrol party which was coming towards the spot. On their galloping up the robbers abandoned their attempt and fled, some of them were followed up, but the darkness was so intense and the ground so difficult owing to the heavy rain that was falling that all ceased.



We at one time hoped that the attempt would be brought home to the criminals, but the evidence was subsequently found to be false and the accused were released, repressive measures were however taken against the bad character of neighbouring villages suspected of complicity. Owing to the opportune arrival of the patrol no loss of property or injury to the passengers occurred. The freedom from crime of the Trunk Road is the more a matter for congratulation, that the traffic of passengers and goods in dâk gharies, camel vans, and bullock carts is very heavy and constant, day and night.

Thirteen cases of robbery occurred in various other localities on village roads; in (10) ten cases 17 persons were punished out of 22 concerned, three cases were not detected.

Owing to the repressive measures taken against the Goojurs cattle theft has much diminished in 1874-75; 432 head of cattle were stolen in 119 cases, 301 were recovered principally, I am bound to say, through the exertions of the owners. In 42 cases only was punishment inflicted either in the shape of imprisonment or security for good behaviour. The greater number of the cattle are at once carried off to Gwalior territory, and were only recovered by the owners on their paying a certain sum to the thieves.

85. Credit is due to the Nazim of the State, "Moonshee Pirbhoo Lall," for the manner in which he has supervised the criminal work and the action of the Police.

86. *Civil Courts*.—Five hundred and forty-seven civil cases were brought before the Courts, 444 were decided and 103 pending.

The latter amount has been no doubt unduly swelled by the fact that a number of decrees issued in former years, but never executed owing to the general laxity and carelessness which pervaded all departments, have lately been revised and directed by the Council to be again taken up for orders and execution.

87. *Revenue Courts*.—One thousand eight hundred and nineteen revenue cases came up for decision, 1,710 were decided and 109 were still under enquiry.

88. *Jail*.—The Jail is a large building at the "Pooranee Chadnee," five miles from Dholepoor; it contains 141 prisoners sentenced to various terms. It is clean, and the prisoners are healthy and well cared-for.

Considerable sanitary improvements have been carried out under the directions of Dr. Spencer, Agency Surgeon of the Eastern States and of Dholepoor.

I have experienced considerable difficulty in introducing a system of labour.

I applied to the Superintendent of the Central Prison at Agra for permission to send to that Jail some of our prisoners for whom the State would pay, in order that they might be taught the trades exercised there.

Owing to the already crowded state of the Agra Jail, however, it was found impossible last year to accede to my request. I shall again solicit the favor this year.

As yet we have only 21 prisoners occupied in making ropes and *taat*, we are however constructing workshops for making paper and weaving "durrees" and coarse cloth, and we shall, if necessary, employ skilled workmen from the outside to teach the prisoners

89 *Dispensaries, and Vaccination* —In the three dispensaries of the State at "Dholepoor," "Baree" and "Rajakherra" 9,176 patients were treated during the year, and the dispensaries are being yearly more resorted to

The new vaccination establishment has done well, 3,753 vaccination operations were made during the cold season of 1874-75

The expense incurred on account of dispensary and vaccination establishments was Rupees (3,336 0 7) three thousand three hundred thirty six and seven pice only

90 *Schools* —There are seven schools in the State at "Dholepoor," at each of the other five tehsils and at "Pooranee Chadnee" Seventeen teachers are employed at yearly salaries amounting to Rupees (3,249 2 0) three thousand two hundred forty nine and two annas The expense of repairs, books, &c, come to Rupees (308 9 0) three hundred eight and nine annas, so that the total yearly cost amounts to Rupees (3,557 11 0) three thousand five hundred and fifty seven, eleven annas

There are in all 143 scholars, the cost to the State is a fraction above Rupees 8 for each scholar The boys' families pay nothing toward their education

The classes are divided into 52 boys (at Dholepoor) learning English, 129 Persian, and 262 Hindce

There is not much zeal in the State for the acquisition of knowledge, but at Dholepoor itself the advantage of the school is beginning to be understood Several families are now anxious to have their children taught at the school under the understanding that they have nothing to pay for it

The example of the young Rana himself is doing a great deal Nearly all the Sirdars are having their children educated at their own houses

91 *Plucation of the young Rana* —The character of the young Rana is developing with most happy promise for the future He joins with great zest in Paper Chases, Polo, Gymnastics, Cricket and every manly out-door amusement From being a delicate child, he is daily becoming stronger and more capable of enduring fatigue Since December he has had the advantage of the companionship of Mr Norman, a young gentleman whom I asked to come and stay at my house during the cold weather for the purpose of giving the Rana an additional interest in the active amusements on which I attach a great deal to maintain a healthy tone in both mind and body and being engaged in any special capacity Mr Norman comes at 200 per mensem, he received during his stay a salary of 200 of May

Mr. Norman's short residence here has fully served the purpose for which it was intended.

The studies of the Rana have not been neglected, he now speaks nothing but English at our house all day; he reads and writes it very fairly, considering the time he has been learning, he is gaining an elementary knowledge of Arithmetic, Geography, and History.

He reads daily with his Sanscrit, Hindee, and Persian Masters; his progress in the two former languages is good, in the latter fair, but not so satisfactory.

92. *Council*—*Rao Rajdhurjee, Koover Hurdeo Sing, Lalla Soonder Lall, Baboo Bechu Sing.*—It is now my pleasing duty to record my sense of the work done by the Council of Dholepoor.

In the year under review 5,280 cases have been disposed of.

The present daily hours for disposal of business has usually been two and not unfrequently three.

In all important cases all four gentlemen have been good enough to attend.

For a short space Moonshee Munohur Lall came to resume his former work; he has now, however, gone to Rewah. Baboo Bechu Sing has taken his place as the hard working Member of Council.

Owing to the want of a suitable building, or indeed any building, for a Kutcherry, we are obliged to hold the Court and sittings of the Council in a portion of the Agency Bungalow (the old Dāk Bungalow), in which the Office of the Council is also located.

The inconvenience of this arrangement, for which there is no present remedy, leaving as it does no privacy in the already small bungalow, cannot be over-rated.

The house commenced for the Agency, regarding which I reported last year, was unfortunately put in hand so late that it is not yet finished.

93. *Scindia State Railway.*—I have already furnished a special report on the progress of the Scindia State Railway through Dholepoor. I shall therefore content myself with recording that the line has been definitively fixed and surveyed.

Plant and material being collected near Dholepoor with a view to opening quarries on the sandstone plateau for the construction of the bridge over the Chumbul, five miles from Dholepoor.

No important works have yet been commenced.

The relations of the officers of the Railway with the State officials and people are all that could be desired.

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## Appendix A.

STATEMENT of the debt of the Dholepoor State and its liquidation by the loan of seven lakhs advanced by the British Government from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875

Heads of debts contracted previous to 31st May 1875 according to the books in Captain Roberts list	Amount of old debt according to Captain Roberts list.	Amount paid out of Revenue from 21st May to 31st December 1875 by Captain Roberts and Sir D. Robertson	Balance of old debt left unliquidated on 1st January 1875	Heads of new debts contracted between the 20th June 1873 and 31st December 1873	Amount of new debt.	Total debts stated to be due by the State on 1st January 1874 (being columns 3 and 6)	Amount paid from 1st January 1875 to 31st March 1875	Amount struck off as not due and disallowed between 1st January 1874 and 31st March 1875	Balance showing debt due by the State on 31st March 1875
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Army	157,814 8 3	70,619 6 6	87,195 1 9	Army	44,808 12 3	131,604 14 0	118,118 11 0	11,400 0 8	1,936 2 6
His Highness' private servants	111,008 12 6	49,322 8 3	61,770 4 3	His Highness' private servants	29,995 9 0	95,781 13 3	79,805 11 3	16,801 1 8	625 0 8
Civil Establishments	54,001 9 0	26,136 13 6	27,864 11 6	Civil Establishments	23,312 8 0	54,107 6 0	40,204 3 0	13,801 0 6	61 13 0
Various allowances (maasfe cash)	57,815 4 0	18,112 4 0	49,753 0 0	Various allowances (maasfe)	719 9 9	50,481 9 9	26,664 15 9	16,802 15 9	7,054 10 3
His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, uncle of Maharaja of Dholepoor	1,02,350 18 0		1,02,350 18 0			1,02,350 18 0		6,479 15 9	1,86,877 0 0
of Dowlat Ram, Banker	61,401 0 0		61,404 0 0	Interest on old debt of Dowlat Ram, Banker	9,044 14 0	89,539 14 9	90,538 14 9		
Doos Ram, Banker	37,615 10 6		30,645 10 6	New debt contracted to Dowlat Ram, Banker	50,977 12 3	50,977 12 3	50,977 12 3		
Doos Ram, Banker	37,615 10 6		30,645 10 6	Interest on debt of Khoobee Ram, Banker	3,165 12 6	33,771 7 0	33,771 7 0		
Khatri merchant	27,314 3 0		27,314 3 0			27,314 3 0	25,650 10 9	1,763 8 3	
Jeweller	9-8 8 0		9-8 8 0			980 8 0	865 13 0	123 11 0	
Khatri merchant	2,220 11 3		2,220 11 3			2,220 11 3	2,220 11 3		

### EXTENT of the debt of the Philippine State, &c.---(Continued.)

[illegible]

*N.B.*—A balance of Rupees 1,08,420-13-9 stands to the credit of the loan fund on the 31st March 1975.

Dr.....	HOLEPOOR STATE.....				Cr.....
To Loan...	...	...	7,00,000	0 0	By expenditure as per above statement ... .. 5,01,430 2 4
					Balance in hand ... .. 1,98,469 13 8
	Total	...	7,00,000	0 0	TOTAL ... .. 7,00,000 0 0

(Sd.) T. DENNEHY, Major,

*Political Agent, Dholepoor.*

## Appendix B

*Budget Estimate of the Dholepoor State for the year 1875-76 from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876*

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS	1874-75.	1875-76.	Difference by comparison of the Regular Estimate for 1874-75 with Budget Estimate for 1875-76
	Regular Estimate	Budget Estimate	
	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>
Cash opening balance in hand	3,31,377 7 8	97,841 8 11	
I—LAND REVENUE	6,06,308 2 8	6,40,000 0 0	+ 33,691 13 8
Tankadars	30,515 12 9	25,477 0 0	— 5,038 12 9
Oobaree		1,500 0 0	+ 1,500 0 0
II—SUKAT JUMMA			
1 Customs including abkaree drugs, &c.	42,577 15 6	46,000 0 0	+ 3,422 8 4
2 Fees			
(a) Judicial	2,636 4 0	2,500 0 0	— 136 4 0
(b) Civil	66 14 0	50 0 0	— 16 14 0
(c) Other sources	9.5 2 9	500 0 0	+ 4.5 2 9
3 Kharat commission or discount fees	1,928 11 0	2,500 0 0	+ 571 8 0
4 Stamps	2,733 13 0	3,500 0 0	+ 766 6 0
5 Garden Produce	1,684 1 9	2,000 0 0	+ 315 14 3
6 Hides Contract	410 2 0	400 0 0	+ 10 2 0
7 Toll Collections	19 1 9	31,020 0 0	+ 31,001 14 3
8 Collections for endowment of Nursingjee Mundir	7 0 0	72 0 0	+ 65 0 0
III—MISCELLANEOUS			
Sale of horses	1,019 0 0	500 0 0	— 519 0 0
Deductions on account of absence without leave	1,408 10 8	1,000 0 0	— 408 10 8
Nuzzur	2 0 0	10,000 0 0	+ 9,998 0 0
	6,076 4 9	5,000 0 0	— 1,076 4 9
	10,786 11 7	1,000 0 0	— 9,786 11 7
	4,500 5 9	6,800 0 0	+ 2,299 4 1
		1,500 0 0	+ 1,500 0 0
		500 0 0	+ 500 0 0
		300 0 0	+ 300 0 0
		500 0 0	+ 500 0 0
		10,000 0 0	+ 10,000 0 0
Grand Total	10,45,281 8 1	9,13,370 8 11	

  

EXPENDITURE	1874-75.	1875-76	Difference by comparison of the Regular Estimate for 1874-75 with Budget Estimate for 1875-76
	Regular Estimate	Budget Estimate	
	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>
Jebkhurch bills, &c.	1,21,910 8 5	1,00,000 0 0	— 21,910 8 5
Pay of officers in khasree and cost of establishment	2,09,134 11 10	1,70,000 0 0	— 39,134 11 10
Military	2,45,319 1 11	2,01,000 0 0	— 44,319 1 11
Civil	1,38,770 1 10	1,12,000 0 0	— 26,770 1 10
Misals	42,492 1 0	38,000 0 0	— 4,492 1 0
Deposits disbursed to claimants	1,208 12 0	1,000 0 0	— 208 12 0
Repayment of instalment of loan to British Government with interest for one year	1,35,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	+ 35,000 0 0
Public Works		16,000 0 0	+ 16,000 0 0
Settlement		12,000 0 0	+ 12,000 0 0
Miscellaneous		12,000 0 0	+ 12,000 0 0
Insufficient balance	90,303 14 2	5,000 0 0	— 85,303 14 2
Total	9,47,443 14 2	8,75,000 0 0	+ 72,443 14 2
Closing Balance	97,841 9 11	34,370 8 11	
Grand Total	10,45,281 8 1	9,13,370 8 11	

DHOLEPOOR,  
The 25th May 1875 }

(Sd) T DRAHEBY, J.  
Pol

# SHOOJANGHUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 193, dated Camp Bickaneer, 18th May 1875.

From—CAPT. C. W. BURTON, Asstt. Agent, Governor-General, Shoojanghur,  
To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report on the affairs of the Bickaneer State for the official year ending 31st March 1875.

2. *Rainfall in 1874.*—During the year 1874 the rainfall in Bickaneer itself was 10 inches, of this five inches fell on the 30th August, all the tanks were filled on that day, and an ample supply of drinking water was secured. In June, July, and August much rain fell in most of the pergunnahs, but the absence of rain in September was generally much felt.

3. *Crops.*—The khureef or autumn crops have been on the whole good, but the strong easterly winds which prevailed in August and the want of rain in September damaged the crops in some of the pergunnahs, consequently the cultivators in several of the villages of Chooroo, Bahadra, and Shoojanghur have been compelled to support themselves on the produce of last year and by letting on hire the camels they used in ploughing. The cultivators of Shoojanghur suffered most, about 300 families are said to have deserted their villages for other parts of Bickaneer; they will probably return if next season proves propitious.

4. The rubbee or winter crops are limited to about seven villages in Hanoomanghur, ten villages in Tibbee, and a few in Bahadran, Shoojanghur, and Rajghur. In the two first named pergunnahs the land is irrigated by water, which flows from the River Ghuggur in the Punjab; in Bahadran the water comes from the Jumna Canal; and in Shoojanghur and Rajghur it is obtained from wells. The winter crops consist of wheat and barley; last year they were below the average owing to a scarcity of water obtainable from the sources alluded to above.

5. The following Statement shows the prices of the chief staples of food at Bickaneer during the past year:—

Months.	Wheat.		Rajree.		Must.		Moong.		Gram.		Rice.		Barley.		Jowar.		Salt.		Ghee.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
April 1874	13	8	15	12	21	8	15	12	21	0	7	0	18	12	18	0	67	0	1	10
May	14	10	15	12	19	8	15	12	18	12	7	8	18	0	18	0	67	0	1	9
June	14	12	15	12	19	8	15	12	18	9	7	8	18	0	18	0	67	0	1	11
July	14	4	15	3	19	8	15	0	16	14	7	2	18	0	17	4	67	0	1	11
August	13	14	15	0	20	4	15	0	16	14	7	5	16	8	16	14	67	0	1	13
September	14	4	15	0	21	12	16	0	15	12	7	2	18	0	17	4	67	0	1	13
October	16	4	18	4	19	2	17	4	16	12	0	12	17	4	18	0	67	0	1	13
November	14	4	18	0	16	4	16	14	16	14	7	8	17	4	18	0	67	0	1	13
December	14	10	19	8	24	12	16	14	18	0	8	4	18	0	17	4	75	0	1	13
January 1875	14	4	18	10	24	0	17	14	18	0	8	4	18	0	18	0	75	0	1	14
February	15	12	18	0	24	0	17	14	20	12	9	0	18	0	22	0	75	0	1	13
March	15	12	18	3	23	4	17	11	19	8	8	4	20	12	16	8	64	0	1	15

6 *Health of the country*—The health of the country has been generally good, no epidemic have prevailed, the heat during the months of May, June, July, and August was very intense, many deaths are said to have occurred from the effects of *coup de soleil* and heat apoplexy, and on more than one occasion travellers who had died from thirst were discovered lying on the road side. Deaths caused by the absence of water would doubtless be far more numerous than they are but for the numbers of water stations (called Poes) which are kept up during the hot weather by the charitably disposed people of Bickaneer, they are placed on the high roads and in desert places for the use of human beings and wild animals, they are the means of saving many lives and prevent much distress in this desert country.

7 *Maharaja's visit to Sambhur*—The Maharaja's visit to Sambhur may be regarded as the chief event of the past year. The Maharaja accompanied by myself and the principal Sirdars and officers of the State, left Bickaneer on the 24th September, and, as previously arranged, His Highness met the Agent to the Governor General at Sambhur on the 5th October. The Maharaja was much pleased with his visit, he has, I believe, profited by the good advice Sir Lewis Pelly gave His Highness and the Sirdars on the occasion.

8 The Maharaja was hospitably received by the Thakoor of Koochawun in Marwar, His Highness contemplated a prolonged tour through the Bickaneer country but unfortunately he was compelled to return to the capital on the 19th October on hearing of the untimely death of his cousin, the late Maharana of Oodeypoor. This sad event, and also the demise of the Maharao Raja of Ulwar, which occurred about the same time, caused the Bickaneer Court to go into mourning. The late Maharao Raja was related to the Bickaneer family by marriage, his sister (Nurrookeejee) was married in 1855 to the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing. I may here remark (parenthetically) that the death of a Native Chief is generally made a cause of real sorrow to the people of

At Bickaneer on the occasion of the death of a Native Chief, the consumption of the space of one month all shops are closed and business is neglected, and carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., are not allowed to work. This is particularly hard for those who gain their daily bread by manual labor.

9 *Maharaja's betrothal*—An event worth notice occurred on the 22nd February last, on that day the Bickaneer Durbar formally accepted the Teeka of marriage from the hands of a Kutch Motamid, His Highness was thus betrothed to a daughter of the Rao of Kutch. The date for the marriage has not been fixed, but I am informed it has been agreed that it is to take place within two years.

10 *Fatal accidents*—On the 15th February 1875 a marriage party having assembled at the house of Chimmun Ram, Mahajan, at Chooroo, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, a number of people were collected on the roof of the house (the walls of which it appears had been damaged by the heavy rain), when it suddenly fell in and caused the immediate death of 12 persons several wounded.



11. In the month of February eleven men were engaged in excavating a well when a portion of the earth gave way, burying them under its weight, fortunately assistance was at hand, the lives of seven of the party were saved.

12. *Googa-Maree Fair*.—One of the largest annual fairs in the Bickaneer District is held (chiefly for the sale of bullocks) at the village of Googa-Maree, in the pergunnah of Nohur, about 160 miles north of Bickaneer; it takes place towards the end of August or beginning of September and continues for a month. Bullocks are brought for sale from all parts of Bickaneer, and also from the districts of Jodhpoor, Jeysulmere, and Shekhawatee; they are taken to Delhi, Paniput, Hissar, Sirsa, Bhewani, Kurnaul, &c. Last year 16,000 bullocks are reported to have been offered for sale, of this number 12,000 met with purchasers. A fee of 8 annas and 3 pie is levied by a Contractor appointed by the Durbar on each bullock actually sold. Last year the Contractor paid the Durbar Rupees 6,100.

13. *Salt works*.—At the village of Loonkurnsur (about 50 miles north-west of Bickaneer) salt of an inferior quality is procured from the evaporation of water obtained from 119 small kutchas wells. The land on which these wells are situated extend over a distance of about half a square mile, it is marked off into portions, representing evaporating pans which are filled from the wells. The quantity of salt obtained last year was calculated at 56,000 maunds; it sold for Rupees 4,000 at the rate of 14 maunds per rupee. The Durbar claims one-half the salt annually manufactured in the months of October, November, and December.

14. *Administration*.—The administration of the country is still conducted by the State Council, of which Lal Sing (the Maharaja's father) is President, as a rule the members meet daily at the fort (where the Chief resides) for the transaction of business; Lal Sing does not generally sit with them, but I believe all matters of any importance are referred to him. The Maharaja works through the Council, and cordially supports Lal Sing.

15. In December last His Highness appointed Maharao Hurree Sing to be a member of the Council (to fill a long standing vacancy).

16. *The Sirdars*.—It gives me much pleasure to be able to report that during the past year the Maharaja's policy towards the Sirdars has been regulated by an evident desire to pacify and conciliate them. The grievances of most of the Thakoors who met Sir Lewis Pelly at Jeypoor in January 1874 have been settled. Thakoor Ummer Sing of Mohajun (the leading Thakoor of Bickaneer) has concluded an amicable arrangement with the Maharaja for the settlement of the claims he brought against the Durbar, and the villages taken from Thakoor Rawut Sing and Thakoor Sumpat Sing, of Seedhmookh, have been restored.

17. In May last the Maharaja appointed a Committee for the purpose of investigating and settling the claims of the Bickaneer Thakoors. The Committee was composed as follows:—

*President*—Lal Sing Maharaj.

*Members*—Thakoor Khungar Sing, Putteedar of Sankhoo; Thakoor Nathoo Sing, Putteedar of Bhokurke; Thakoor Mool Sing, Putteedar

of Jaitpoor, Thakoor Hameer Sing, Putteedar of Gopalpoora, and Jeswunt Sing, Man Mull, and Shah Mull, members of the Bickaneer State Council

18 Ummer Sing of Mohajun and the other leading Thakoors declined to lay their claims before the Committee, as they foolishly considered that such a proceeding would be derogatory to them, consequently (as noted above) some of the Thakoors' cases were settled by the Maharaja personally, they are not included in the following Statement which shows the number and nature of the cases disposed of by the Committee. I ought to mention that for three or four months during the cold weather the Committee did no work, the Durbar state that this was owing to the Maharaja's absence from Bickaneer, the cessation of business on account of the deaths of the Maharana of Oodeypoor and the Maharao Raja of Ulwur, and the non presence of some of the members of the Committee who had obtained leave to visit their homes in distant parts of the country

Number	DESCRIPTION OR NATURE OF CASES	Number of cases disposed of	HOW DISPOSED OF				
			Villages restored to the claimants	Other villages granted in lieu of the one claimed.	Lands bestowed on the petitioner in stead of the villages claimed.	Arrangements made for the maintenance by money	Boundary dispute settled.
1	Claims against the Durbar or against persons to whom the Durbar (have at various times) transferred the villages claimed	27	3	1	7	1	15
2	Claims for villages or lands against Putteedar or other Thakoors by the younger member of their family	49	9	1	15	1	23
3	Miscellaneous	4				2	1
Total		80*	12	2	22	3	39

\* This includes the case of the Zemindars of Jessana versus Thakoor Megh Sing which was enquired and settled by the Committee

19 *Conduct of the Sirdars towards their ryots*—In paragraph 18 of my Annual Report for the year 1873-74 I noticed the oppressive conduct of the Sirdars towards their ryots, and I pointed out the reasons which apparently prevented the sufferers obtaining redress at the hands of the Durbar, the same state of affairs still prevails

20 *Bickaneer Sudds*—In December during my absence from Bickaneer the Durbar sent an armed party to coerce certain Sudds (Hindoo Thakoors) residing in the villages of Bumloo, Pooneasur, Chaposur, and Hursalsur, who it appears refused to pay the revenue (for lands they cultivated) demanded by the Durbar, the result was, two of the Sudds lost their lives, one is said to have committed suicide, and the other, it is affirmed by the Sudds, but denied by the Durbar was killed by a shot fired by one of the Raj people, several of the Sudds wounded themselves. It is well known that these Sudds are accustomed to intimidate the Durbar by attempts at, or by actually committing, suicide inflicting wounds, more or less severe, on themselves and (they are not inclined to meet) is made on

points on which the accounts differ are as to the amount of money demanded by the Durbar, and the degree of violence used in trying to enforce the demand. The matter has not yet been settled, but the Maharaja assures me he is prepared to adopt a conciliatory policy towards the Sidds, but the Durbar appear to consider that the case will not be completely adjusted until the Mohunt (Head Priest), Jussoo Nath, is arrested, as it is said he is the person who is perpetually engaged in instigating the other Sidds to act against the Durbar.

21. *Administration of Justice.*—Chuttur Sing, son of Jeswunt Sing, one of the members of Council, is head of the Criminal Department; he is a young man of about 22 years of age, he was nominated to this important appointment by the Maharaja in November 1873.

22. Jowahir Mul Kochur has been in charge of the Civil Department since 1872; he is an intelligent man, and, has had some experience in the settlement of civil cases.

23. Sodasookh Kochur, formerly Tehsildar of Sirdashac, was appointed head of the Revenue Department in 1874, *vice* Lukhmee Chund Nata, who incurred the displeasure of the Maharaja.

24. *Criminal Department.*—The following table taken from Appendix A. will show the work done in the Criminal Department during the year under report. It will be seen that 766 cases were instituted, of which 600 have been disposed of. The number of persons who have been punished is stated at 452, of this number 237 have been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. The amount of fines realized in this department is put down at Rupees 18,222.

Number and Cases.	NUMBER OF CASES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED.			Amount of fine imposed.
	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases remaining under enquiry.	By imprisonment.	By fine.	Total.	
1. Murder and attempt at murder	8	4	4	8	...	8	502
2. Female infanticide	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
3. Culpable homicide	12	6	6	11	3	14	1,962
4. Poisoning	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
5. Abetting suicide	16	12	4	8	3	11	129
6. Dacoity	29	12	17	8	3	11	1,303
7. Highway robbery	51	33	13	9	4	13	1,509
8. House-breaking	116	77	39	47	24	71	2,333
9. Cattle theft	182	135	47	52	35	87	2,418
10. Kidnapping	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
11. Attempt at arson	8	5	3	1	1	2	21
12. Extortion	17	13	4	4	3	7	303
13. Abduction	4	4	...	3	2	5	162
14. Illegal confinement	6	4	2	1	1	2	175
15. Abortion	15	11	4	6	9	15	644
16. Criminal misappropriation of property	3	3	...	...	1	1	21
17. Grievous hurt	17	14	3	6	7	13	523
18. Unnatural offences	1	1	...	...	1	1	21
19. Embezzlement	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
20. Counterfeiting coin	1	1	...	2	4	6	66
21. Gambling	11	11	...	8	19	27	392
22. Forgery	2	2	...	...	1	1	1,100
23. Adultery	35	32	3	17	25	42	1,780
24. False weight	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
25. Destroying cattle	4	4	...	2	2	4	152
26. Illegal marriage	2	2	...	...	1	1	61
27. Disobedience of order	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
28. Miscellaneous cases	215	209	6	44	66	110	2,762
Total	766	600	166	237	215	452	18,222

25 One Roheem murdered his wife whom he suspected of infidelity, he was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. On the 2nd January last Khungar Sing, a Raj official attached to the Tibbee Tehsil, was murdered in broad daylight by Dhyroon Sing, Rajpoot, who accused him of having an intrigue with his wife, this man was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

26 On the night of the 24th March 1874 a Mussulman faqueer made an attempt to set fire to the Agency House and compound, the case of the Durbar (the accused being a Bickaneer subject Bickaneer), and having been found nprisonment

enquiry on the 1st of January  
tion and number of cases brought forward in this department

Description	No of cases		
	No of cases instituted	No of cases disposed of	No of cases under enquiry
1 Claims to villages	105	60	45
2 Claims to lumberdaries or disputes regarding chowdharys	55	35	20
3 Boundary disputes	30	25	5
4 Claims to lands fields &c	93	30	63
5 Miscellaneous	100	60	40
Total	392	210	182

28 Civil Department.—In the Civil Department it appears that 452 cases were instituted during the year, 311 have been disposed of, leaving 135 pending enquiry at the end of the year. The amount of Court fees realised is stated to be Rupees 3,792, to which is added Rupees 786, the proceeds obtained from the sale of stamped paper, making a total of Rupees 5,812. The largest sum sued for was Rupees 11,500.

29 Jails.—From the Durbar Statement it appears that at the end of March last there were 52 prisoners in the Jails at Bickaneer (no statement has been received regarding the prisoners in the Mofussil) on all of whom definite terms of imprisonment are said to have been passed as follows:

	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.												HINDOOS.		MUSSULMANS.		Total.	
	Life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1 year.	Under one year.	Men.	Women.	Men.		Women.
1. Murder or abetting murder	8	1	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	17	4	1	4	...
2. Culpable Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
3. Suttee	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
4. Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	1	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	...
5. Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6. Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
7. Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
8. Theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	3	11	21	...	1	...	...
9. Adultery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
10. Cow-killing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11. Arson	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
12. Counterfeiting coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
13. Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
	8	1	1	6	1	6	2	2	18	9	4	6	18	67	7	8	7	82

30 It appears that on the 31st March 1875 there were 56 prisoners under trial at Bickaneer. The prisoners are chiefly employed in making and repairing roads. On visiting the jails I found them clean, the prisoners in good condition, and apparently well treated. I am informed the Native Doctor, George Smith, visits the jails regularly.

31 *Troops*—Appendix B shows the number of troops in the Bickaneer service on the 31st March last, and the amount of their monthly pay. I am informed they are paid regularly every two months. Certainly no complaints on account of arrears of pay have been brought to my notice during the past year.

32 *Income and Expenditure*—From the statements furnished by the Durbar it appears the income for the year under report amounts to Rupees 10,86,335 9 4, this includes Rupees 66,008 2 3, a portion of the revenue due for 1873-74, which was not collected in that year. The expenditure amounts to Rupees 9,47,767 4 6, thus showing a surplus of Rupees 1,73,963 5 3, of this amount the sum of Rupees 78,450 3 6 is still uncollected in different parts of the district, the balance (viz., Rupees 95,483 1 9) has, it is stated, been paid in liquidation of certain State debts.

33 The surplus would have been very much larger, but for certain large and unusual expenses the State was put to during the year. This remark applies to the following items shown under the head of expenditure in Appendix C.

Item No 3—Public Works Department, including the expenses of the new Palace, repairing of city wall, &c, &c, Rupees 62,188 6 9.

Item No 7—Advance to Agency Treasurers on account of decrees of the International Court of Vakeels. Rupees 23,018 12.

Item No 8—Remitted to Oodeypoor for a new Temple, Rupees 60,000.

Item No 9—Expenses incurred in the obsequies of the late Maharana of Oodeypoor, Rupees 12,646 8 3.

Item No 10—Purchase of a large quantity of grain (for storage), Rupees 14,456 14.

Item No 11—Golden Chuttur bestowed on certain temples, Rupees 10,100.

The Maharaja evinces a laudable desire to reduce the expenses of the State as much as possible. The financial department is under the personal control of His Highness, who does not permit any expenses to be incurred, or money to be spent without his knowledge and sanction.

34 *Custom and Trade*—Appendix D shows the imports and exports and the amount of custom dues realized thereon at the City Munde (no Returns have been received regarding mofussil). I am informed that the 39 custom outposts attached to the City Munde, and referred to in paragraph 46 of my Annual Report for 1872-73, have recently been farmed to a contractor (Gopal Singh son of Hookum Singh, Foujdar), who is to pay the Durbar Rupees 36,000 (a year), this amount is said to be Rupees 7,000 in excess of the sum collected from these outposts in previous years. It is reported that the trade between Bickaneer and Bhilwance was unusually brisk last year.

35. *Mint*.—I am informed by the Durbar that Rupees 1,39,472 were coined at the Bickaneer Mint last year; the revenue derived from this source was Rupees 2,855-13-3, from this amount the sum of Rupees 1,164-5-9 was deducted on account of the yearly pay, &c., of the mint establishment.

36. *Debts due to the Agency Treasurers*.—On the 31st December 1874 the amounts due (including interest) to the Agency Treasurers of Rajpootana, Jeypoor, and Marwar were as follows:—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Rajpootana Treasurer	...	...	...	8,913	15	6
Jeypoor	"	"	"	7,553	3	0
Marwar	"	"	"	7,888	2	5
Total				21,355	4	1

During the past year the Durbar have paid Rupees 23,000 towards the liquidation of this debt, consequently there now remains only a small balance to be settled.

37. *Mayo College*.—The second instalment of Rupees 17,000 towards the payment of the Rupees 50,000 subscribed by the Durbar to the Mayo College has been paid. In addition to the amount the Durbar have also paid the sum of Rupees 1,192 on account of boarding houses for the accommodation of the two pupils to be sent from Bickaneer.

38. *Civil Architecture*.—Maharaja Doongur Sing has evidently a taste for architectural pursuits. His Highness has built a new Palace and made many alterations and improvements in some of the old Palaces. He has also prepared extensive granaries, and made arrangement for repairing the city wall, many parts of which have long been in a sad state of dilapidation. The following statement shows the description of the works at present in hand (or completed during the past year), their estimated cost, and the amount already spent on them:—

	Estimated cost.	Amount already spent.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. New Palace	39,500	18,636
2. Repairs and alteration in old Palace	4,650	4,650
3. Granaries	6,000	6,000
4. Repairing city wall	15,000	2,284
5. New well at Sheobaree	15,000	13,065
6. Repairing Palace at Gujnere	9,000	8,488
7. Road from Bickaneer to Sheobaree	1,500	1,020
8. Chuttree or monument in memory to the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing	20,000	7,395
9. Soor Sagur Tank work just commenced...	40,000	.....
Total	1,50,650	62,488

#### SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

39. *Jeypoor and Puttiala*.—Early in December last, in conformity with instructions received from the Agent to the Governor-General, I met Mr. Massy, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, near Narnoul on the Jeypoor

1	Bussee of Jeypoor and Nuzampoor of Puttiala
2	Benetee                   "   and Motooka                   "

1	Kajee of Jeypoor and Nond of Bickancr
2	Dhidhor „ and Thimao „
3	Tigrawas „ and Saukhun „
4	Mulseesur „ and Koonjy „

41 *Sirsa Bickaneer boundary pillars*—In June last the Bickaneer  
 pillars on the Sirsa and Bickaneer  
 The matter was at once brought to  
 oner, who has informed this Office

42 *Survey Officers*.—The survey party in charge of Captain M. W. Rogers, Deputy of India, was at cold weather a

43 *Infanticide*—A case of infanticide is reported to have occurred in the Bikaner District in November last. The wife of a Rajpoot named Hameer Sing is accused of having murdered her infant daughter, the matter is still under investigation by the Darbar. I fear the suppression of this nefarious practice is not complete. Formerly the Rajpoots were accustomed to destroy their infant daughters openly and immediately they were born (with a view of escaping the expenses and difficulty which is generally experienced in high class families in providing the daughters with suitable husbands), but now, it is whispered, unnatural parents compass the death of their daughters by starvation or by small doses of opium after having suffered them to live a few days, or even a few weeks to avoid suspicion. I am unable to say how far this is true. . . . . to detect and punish the . . . . . hear of the marriage of . . . . . Raj, "his class . . . . . as for . . . . .



35. *Mint*.—I am informed by the Durbar that Rupees 1,39,472 were coined at the Bickaneer Mint last year; the revenue derived from this source was Rupees 2,855-13-3, from this amount the sum of Rupees 1,161-5-9 was deducted on account of the yearly pay, &c., of the mint establishment.

36. *Debts due to the Agency Treasurers*.—On the 31st December 1874 the amounts due (including interest) to the Agency Treasurers of Rajpootana, Jeypoor, and Marwar were as follows:—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Rajpootana Treasurer	...	...	...	8,913	15	6
Jeypoor	"	"	...	7,553	3	0
Marwar	"	"	...	7,888	2	5
Total				21,355	4	1

During the past year the Durbar have paid Rupees 23,000 towards the liquidation of this debt, consequently there now remains only a small balance to be settled.

37. *Mayo College*.—The second instalment of Rupees 17,000 towards the payment of the Rupees 50,000 subscribed by the Durbar to the Mayo College has been paid. In addition to the amount the Durbar have also paid the sum of Rupees 1,192 on account of boarding houses for the accommodation of the two pupils to be sent from Bickaneer.

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#### SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

39. *Jeypoor and Puttiala*.—Early in December last, in conformity with instructions received from the Agent to the Governor-General, I met Mr. Massy, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, near Narnoul on the Jeypoor

and Puttiala border for the purpose of arranging for the settlement of the four Sobhag Singh represented Jeypoor, Settlement Officer, appeared on behalf of these officers the two boundary disputes between the villages noted above were amicably settled —

- 1 Bussee of Jeypoor and Nuzampoor of Puttiala
- 2 Benetee „ and Motoola „

40 *Jeypoor and Bickaneer* — After leaving Mr Massy I was met (according to a previous arrangement) by the Jeypoor and Bickaneer Motamids, we proceed along the border and I was fortunate enough to succeed in mediating the settlement of the four unmentioned important and long standing boundary disputes, which were all the cases of this description brought to my notice —

- 1 Hajee of Jeypoor and Nond of Bickaneer
- 2 Dhidhor „ and Thimao „
- 3 Tigiawas „ and Saukhun „
- 4 Mulsecsur „ and Koonjla „

My proceedings in the four cases, together with maps showing the position of the villages concerned and the boundaries laid down have been duly submitted to you. Copies have also been sent to the Political Agent, Jeypoor.

41 *Sirsa Bickaneer boundary pillars* — In June last the Bickaneer Vakeel reported that certain boundary pillars on the Sirsa and Bickaneer border were in a damaged condition. The matter was at once brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, who has informed that the pillars in question have been completely repaired.

42 *Survey Offices* — The survey party in charge of Captain Rogers Deputy Surveyor of India, was at Sirsa on the 1st inst. The weather was cold and

furnished the party with a Vakeel and the necessary escort. Rogers acknowledged in courteous terms the attention and assistance he received from the Bickaneer Durbar and the Rao of Ferozepur.

43 *Infanticide* — A case of infanticide is reported to have occurred in the Bickaneer District in November last. The wife of a Bickaneer Sing is accused of having murdered her child. The matter is still under investigation by the Durbar. The prevalence of this nefarious practice is not complete. Formerly the women were accustomed to destroy their infant daughters when they were born (with a view of escaping the expense of maintaining them which is generally experienced in high class families), but now the parents compass the death of their daughters by giving them large doses of opium after having suffered them to live for a few weeks, to avoid suspicion. It is true that the Durbar declare every person guilty of the crime, but it is a significant fact that no person of a daughter among the leading Thakurs or Rajas of the district invariably find great difficulty in obtaining a

their daughters, as they always look to forming connection with families of higher rank than their own, and they will not bestow their daughters on persons inferior to themselves.

44. *Kidnapping children for immoral purposes.*—No cases of this description have been brought to notice in this Office during the year. The Durbar have been frequently urged not to lose sight of the subject, and to take measures to secure the detection and conviction of any person who may be engaged in this pernicious practice.

45. *Dispensary.*—The following is a summary of the works performed in the Bickaneer Dispensary between 1st April 1874 to the 31st March 1875 :—

In-door patients	...	...	...	...	24
Out-door „	...	...	...	...	3,145
			Total	...	3,169
Cured or relieved	...	...	...	...	2,857
Absent or unknown	...	...	...	...	244
Died	...	...	...	...	8
Remaining	...	...	...	...	66
	<i>Number vaccinated.</i>				
Successful	...	...	...	...	9
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	...	3
			Total	...	12

Expenditure Rupees 1,127-3-10.

46. *Post Office.*—Imperial Post Offices are located in the under-mentioned towns in Bickaneer territory :—

1. Shoojanghur, about 90 miles east of Bickaneer.
2. Ruttunghur „ 90 „ south-east of Bickaneer.
3. Chooroo about „ 120 „ south-east of Bickaneer.

No particular complaints have been received during the past year from the postmasters in charge of these Offices. On one occasion the Postmaster, Ruttunghur, reported that the Sowars who accompanied the Government mails had been remiss in their duty. The matter was brought to the notice of the Durbar and was immediately attended to. The Durbar are duly urged on the necessity and importance of providing efficient and suitable escorts for the protection of the mails while passing through its territory. The following is a Statement showing the number of letters, &c., received and despatched at the Bickaneer Post Offices between 1st April 1874 and 31st March 1875.

*Received letters.*

Bearing.	Paid.	Registered.	Total.	Parcels.	Packets.	Gazettes.
19,081	47,473	305	66,859	148	47	422
Telegrams, 18.						

*Dispatched.*

Bearing.	Paid.	Registered.	Total.	Parcels.	Packets.
20,725	49,758	446	70,929	135	15

47 *Triple Border*—No dacoity have occurred on the triple border during the past year, but a serious gang robbery took place on the 22nd April 1874 near the Marwar village of Alai, about 10 miles from the Bickaneer border. Three carts containing travellers, chiefly women, *en route* from Bickaneer to Nagore, were plundered by ten men mounted on camels, one of the male travellers was wounded. The value of the property lost was estimated at Rupees 2,555-4. The case having been investigated in this Office was sent to the Political Agent, Jodhpoor, who issued a decree in favor of the plaintiffs to the amount of Rupees 1,082 6. The money was duly paid by the Jodhpoor Durbar, but, I regret to say, as yet I have not heard that any of the robbers have been arrested. Eight other cases of petty highway robbery were investigated through this Office and forwarded to the Political Agent for disposal.

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## Appendix

RETURN showing the number of cases received and disposed of in the Criminal

Number.	CASES.	Number of cases instituted and disposed of during the year.			Number of persons killed.	Number of persons wounded.	Amount of property plundered or claimed.	Amount of property recovered.	Amount decreed.	Amount dismt-ssd.	Under enquiry.
		Number of cases instituted during the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Under enquiry on the 31st March 1875.							
1	Murder and attempt at murder	8	4	4	8	...	74	...	71	...	...
2	Female infanticide	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable homicide	12	6	6	12	3	...	...	...	...	...
4	Poisoning	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Abetting suicide	16	12	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Dacoity	29	12	17	3	0	3,774	530	624	1,817	803
7	Highway robbery	51	38	13	2	10	4,136	912	535	2,924	634
8	House-breaking	116	77	39	...	4	7,935	4,003	536	2,432	964
9	Cattle theft	162	135	47	...	3	10,293	2,411	1,345	5,425	1,112
10	Kidnapping	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Attempt at arson	8	5	3	...	...	1,266	...	112	315	839
12	Extortion	17	13	4	...	...	2,566	905	135	1,092	344
13	Abduction	4	4	...	1	...	235	195	40	...	...
14	Illegal confinement	6	4	2	...	...	337	...	100	...	237
15	Abortion	15	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Criminal misappropriation of property	3	3	...	...	...	544	...	463	81	...
17	Grievous hurt	17	14	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
18	Unnatural offences	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Embezzlement	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Counterfeiting coin	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Gambling	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Forgery	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Adultery	35	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	False weight	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Destroying cattle	4	4	...	...	...	212	...	221	21	...
26	Illegal marriage...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Disobedience of order	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Miscellaneous cases	215	202	13	...	...	356	...	187	169	...
Total		766	609	166	42	57	31,683	9,076	4,293	13,376	4,933

A.

*Department of the Bikaner State from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.*

NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED																					
SENTENCED																					
By imprisonment											By banishment	By fine	Total number of persons sentenced.	Acquitted	Released on security	Fuged.	Died.	Under enquiry	Total number of persons sentenced	Amount of fines imposed.	
For life	For 10 years	For 8 years	For 5 years	For 4 years	For 3 years	For 2½ years	For 2 years	For 1½ years	For 1 year	Less than one year											Total
1	1	1						2	1	2	8			8	1	2		1	2	14	602
										7	11		3	14	1				1	17	1,042

(Sd)

C. W. E-1

Adult Age, 5 years

## Appendix B.

*RETURN showing the number of troops in the service of the Bikaner Durbar on the 31st March 1875.*

No.	Description.	CAVALRY.				INFANTRY.				Total.	Monthly pay of the Cavalry.	Do. of the Infantry.	Remarks.
		Mounted and equipped by the State.	Mounted by themselves and equipped by the Durbar.	Jaghiridar Horse.	Total.	Artillerymen.	Regulars accounted by the State.	Regular Infantry.	Native Police.	Miscellaneous.			
1	Sudder ...	203	166	23	392	160	109	333	35	163	90	2,895 13 0	3,121 0 0
2	Mofussil ...	399	47	6	452	30	...	614	72	123	568	1,299 9 5	2,925 6 0
	Total ...	602	213	29	844	190	109	1,026	107	287	1,658	3,996 6 5	6,046 6 0

CAMP BIKANER, }  
The 18th May 1875.

(Sd.)

C. W. BURTON, Capt.,

Asst. Agent, Government-General.





## CASH ACCOUNT of the Bikaner State for the Surbnt year 1931 (A.D. 1874-75).—Concluded.

## RECEIPTS.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Number.	Description.	Surbnt 1931 (A.D. 1874-75).		Particulars.	Sum of 1931 (A.D. 1874-75).
		Sudder.	Mofussil.		
		Rt. a. p.	Rt. a. p.		
1	Balance or saving ...	...	...	13 Other were expended, and, possibly, not yet entered in the accounts of the State and certain cashiers, viz.	Rs. a. p.
		...	...	Total of Disbursements	Rs. a. p.
		...	...	Balance remaining	Rs. a. p.
		...	...	drawn out	Rs. a. p.
		...	...	1 Paid to Peshwa for the State's share of the expenses of the year 1874-75	Rs. a. p.
		...	...	2 To be collected in the districts and the several departments	Rs. a. p.
		...	...	including "	Rs. a. p.
	Total	...	...		Rs. a. p.

CAMP BIKANER, }  
The 18th May 1875.

(Sd.) C. W. BARNES, Capt.

Asst. Surgt. Genl.

## Appendix D.

*STATEMENT showing the imports and exports at the Bickaneer City, Munde, for the year 1874-75*

Number and names of articles		Value	Amount collected on account of customs	
IMPORTS		Rs	Rs	a p
1	Wheat barley bajree gram rice moat moong oil seeds &c	4 25 939	37 902	15 0
2	Ghee (clarified butter)	3 00 000	15 625	0 0
3	Saccharine matter	2 01 125	13 120	5 0
4	Cloths (coarse silk) lace &c	2 73 835	11 151	4 0
5	Opium	2 81 250	6 750	0 0
6	Red pepper turmeric coriander &c, spices	32 268	1 994	13 0
7	Green fruits vegetables &c	13 890	1 031	14 0
8	Copper pewter iron &c	20 800	730	0 0
9	Salt, soda &c	5 840	719	11 0
10	Almond raisin cardamom onions nuts &c	8 800	706	12 0
11	Ivory	67 500	675	0 0
12	Cow and buffaloe hides	23 400	296	14 0
13	Chillies lime &c	3 650	183	12 0
14	Miscellaneous articles	2 41 250	9 824	11 0
Total		20 09 551	1 00 712	15 0
EXPORTS				
1	Wool	30 000	3 5	0 0
2	Oil cake ( khuleo )	3 400	345	5 0
3	Opium	75 000	262	8 0
4	Ivory bangles	6 000	17	8 0
5	Cloth and utensils	7 000	218	12 0
6	Sugar-candy	6 800	159	6 0
Total		1 23 200	1 378	7 0
Grand total of Imports and Exports		21 37 751	1 02 091	6 0

CAMP BICKANEER, }  
The 18th May 1875 }

(Sd)

C W BURTON, Capt,  
Asst Agent, Govt-General

## SEROHI AGENCY REPORT.

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No. 151-5P., dated Camp Aboo, 19th May 1875-

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. CARNELL, Political Superintendent, Serohi,  
To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl., for the States of Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor of submitting the yearly report on the Serohi State ending 31st March 1875.

2. *Introductory remarks.*—Former reports having fully presented all ascertained particulars with regard to topography, area, population, products, and general features of the Serohi State, it will not be necessary to do more than recall the more prominent facts on such subjects as given in past years. The Principality forms the north-west portion of Rajpootana, having on the east the Aravelli range of mountains and the hilly tracts of Meywar and the Mahee Kanta, on the west and north the sandy districts of Marwar, and to the south Pahlunpoor. In the centre of the Serohi State is the holy mountain of Aboo, from which for miles round the whole Serohi District may be observed to be broken by rugged hills and covered with jungle, among which the sites of the comparatively few villages existing may be noted by the clearing in the jungle, by the patches of green corn or brown stubble around, or less frequently by the shining of the water of the tiny village tank or pond, not yet dried up by the summer sun. The population of the whole State is estimated at 55,000, and the area at 3,020 square miles, giving 18 persons to every square mile. The people are exceedingly poor, consisting in a great measure of Bheels, Grassias, and Meenas, some of whom pay little or no tribute to the Dürbar. Much land is also held rent-free by Brahmins, Charuns, and Bhats. Of the remaining land about three-fourths is in the possession of Rajpoot Thakoors, who, in accordance with the ancient system, take half the produce only, the other half (in kind) becoming the right of the Durbar. From these causes the revenue of Serohi does not exceed  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs, neither does it appear very evident how, under the circumstances of the country, the receipts can be materially increased. Throughout the whole of the district there are, except at the capital, where cutlery is made, no manufactures attempted, the wealth of the people consisting entirely in their flocks and herds, and the only exportation being “ghee” *via* Ahmedabad for the Bombay market, and sometimes sheep for the supply of the neighbouring Station of Deesa, some of which also find their way to Bombay. The military cantonment of Deesa is situated 25 miles south of the Serohi border, and Erinpoora, the head-quarters of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, is within half a mile of the northern frontier. The main road through Western India stretching from Ahmedabad to Deesa then passes through the centre of Serohi close to the foot of Aboo to Erinpoora, after which it enters Marwar. For some years past the Department Public Works have been engaged on that part of the road between Erinpoora, Serohi, and Aboo, although no section of it can yet be regarded as completed. And it is now in contemplation, I believe, to work on the section between Aboo and Deesa, which at present is merely a sandy track winding through still more sandy nullahs, or

# SCROHI AGENCY REPORT

er boulders of rock, physical obstacles almost prohibitive of the passage of any wheeled vehicle less strongly constructed than the village made bullock cart of the country. Lastly, it should be mentioned that Mount Aboo has been used as a sanitarium for the Bombay troops for the past 20 years, and accommodates in its barracks about 90 men, while some 200 others are sent up into tents during the hot weather. Aboo is further noted as the site of the Lawrence School, established by Sir Henry Lawrence, in which an average of 55 children are received. It is also the head quarters of the Rajpootana Political Agency, so that in the summer months there may be a population of some 400 Europeans of all classes residing at the Aboo Station.

3 The past year, whether as regards change in the administration, the occurrence of extraordinary events, or in fact of any topics demanding notice in this Report, must be regarded as an uneventful one. But with respect to the matters directly influencing the condition of the people as the seasons, monsoon rains, and crops, the year must be considered a more than ordinarily favorable one. Even the fact of the south west winds injuring the rubber crop to a considerable extent has not increased the price of grain, which throughout the year has not attained a higher figure than wheat 16 seers, bajree 18 seers, gram 15½ seers per rupee, the price at the present time for the three grains mentioned being, respectively, wheat 17 seers, bajree 30 seers, gram 19½ seers. These rates for this part of India, as compared with those obtaining during recent years, must be considered cheap, being 11 seers per rupee lower than the rate agreed upon as indicating scarcity in Scrohi by Lieutenant-Colonel Keatinge's Commission of

Letter No 905G dated 19th December 1868, from Lieutenant Colonel Keatinge CSI VC, to W S Beton Barr Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department

Inquiry during the famine of 1868

4 As before observed, the year has been an uneventful one and while no administrative changes worth recording have occurred little or no progress has been made towards a higher degree of civilization than yet obtains, still it is believed that the masses of the people are contented with their condition, and fairly prosperous according to their ideas. Wrapped in blissful ignorance, they esteem wisdom for and their principal desire is to live on as their fathers have done before them. In addition to this extreme conservatism there is the chronic pecuniary difficulty of a poor and impoverished State. His Highness is connected by marriage with the Houses of Jodhpoor, Kishengh Banskwarra, and Doongurpoor, and considers himself obliged to maintain the dignity of such connections in a manner which often leads to expenditure which can be ill afforded. The physical characteristics of the country, already described as rugged and mountainous, sparsely populated, and in part owned by Thakoor, sufficiently explain both the small revenue of the Chief and the more than usually difficult and than ordinarily expensive task of administering the government. The Bhils, Meenas, and the smaller tribe of Grassias inhabit all the districts, and professing only a nominal fealty to the Durbar, so even set up to such profession. Their ancestors having been precluded from time immemorial, they consider similar pursuits anything but disgrace. In such clings they are not unfrequently shielded

protected by the neighbouring Thakoor, who does not consider it beneath his dignity to, in some way or other, accept the *quid pro quo* for any sympathy afforded. But with the proverbial honor, a characteristic among thieves, it is not upon each other that these Bheels, Meenas, and Grassias prey. Serohi is surrounded by the Native States of Marwar, Meywar, Pahlunpoor, and the Mahee Kanta, all countries partaking in the border localities of the characteristics of Serohi, and inhabited by very similar classes of people. Hence the robber hands of one State plunder in another, and when pursued or pressed runs into a third. Only four robberies were committed on the Imperial Agra and Ahmedabad road, which runs through the centre of Serohi during the year, and not one on the person of a European.

With the small pecuniary means available, and considering the difficulties of the country and the peculiar classes of population, the occurrence of only so small an amount of crime on this highway may perhaps be considered satisfactory.

5. From the foregoing it will be evident that not much improvement or progress in other matters can be expected. As in many other Native States, the system of government is despotism, all orders issuing from the Rao himself, no special machinery or departments of administration being in existence. Under such a system it is of course impossible that such measures, as education or sanitation, can prosper. With regard to education, it is true that several schools have been established at the instance of the Political Superintendent, but the people do not care to accept the advantage offered, and often prefer sending their children for instruction to the village "Juttee" or Jain Priest. Similarly with regard to any measure of sanitation, there is opposition to such an extent that the people have threatened to vacate a village if obliged to attend to any sanitary rules. Neither are the subjects of education and sanitation in favor with the Durbar, and are therefore not pressed on the people. It is not evident how such measures would be directly beneficial to the Durbar, and unless this is apparent the Durbar will seldom act energetically.

6. As demonstrating the extreme ignorance and superstition of the people, it may be mentioned that the belief in witches is universal, and that a case of "sumadh," or voluntarily burying alive, was reported in September last. A man named Bhugga, for many years the subject of leprosy, having become so wasted and wounded, his fingers and toes even dropping off, that his life was a burden, determined to commit "sumadh." He told his son, Bijja, that when he (the leper) died, no one would touch or bury his body, and that therefore he (the son) was to dig a pit in the jungle. If not permitted to become "sumadh," the leper further threatened to jump into the village well. Under these persuasions the son, Bijja, assisted by an uncle, dug a pit in the neighbouring jungle, in which the leper sat, and the son and uncle then filled in the earth. No one else was present at the time, but on the way to the pit the leper told several persons of his intention, but no one interfered to prevent the sacrifice.

On enquiry it appears that the disease is hereditary in the family. The father of Bhugga also committed "sumadh," and a brother and two

daughters died from leprosy. In cases of hopeless disease of the kind, "sumadh" is regarded by all as the proper mode of escape, being indeed simply a practical exemplification of that feeling which in much more civilized societies has given rise to argument in favor of assisting rather than retarding the passage to the next world of those hopelessly diseased in this life. The Durbar, however, recollecting expressions of opinion, when some eight years ago a previous case of "sumadh" occurred, were not slow to punish the abettors in the present instance, the son and uncle of the buried leper being awarded two years' imprisonment, and those told of the intention of the deceased, but not interfering, three months' with hard labor. A proclamation was also issued declaring "sumadh" a crime.

7 *Administration*—As observed in the foregoing remarks, paragraph 3, there is little worthy of mention under this head. The Acting Dewan, Cheemunjee, died in October 1874 and has been succeeded by Kishun Lall, a Brahmin by caste, and a native of Delhi, who was invited to Serohi by the Rao, there being no suitable person obtainable on the spot.

8 *Government Mails*—The public mails have travelled in safety during the whole year.

9 *Telegraph*—The telegraph line passes through the centre of the district, and no interference with it has taken place.

11 *Railway*—During the last cold season the survey for the Western Rajpootana State Railway was completed throughout the Serohi State.

12 *Robbery and crime generally*—During the year there have been eighteen cases of robbery, of which four were committed on the main road passing through Serohi, or on a distance of sixty five miles. In each of these latter cases the sufferers were unaccompanied by village guides, and had therefore themselves neglected what all travellers in these districts know to be the ordinary measure of precaution.

The total includes the raids committed by Meena outlaws in other parts of the district, which have also been less numerous than in former years, so that it may be stated there is a marked decrease of crime in Serohi.

It is also worthy of observation that another year has passed, and that not one of the numerous British officers of various departments of Government, who during the cold season traverse Serohi through some of its wildest and most jungly districts, has been molested in any way.

The Jaghiredars of Serohi have obeyed the orders of the Durbar, and have not in any known instance harboured bad characters, nor has there been any fresh case of outlawry among them.

The most sensational crime of the year was committed close to the famous Dilwarra Temples on Mount Aboo, and the facts are briefly as follows—On the afternoon of the 28th July 1874 one Jeewanua Puggee came to the Magistrate's Office in a very excited state, calling out that a cultivator of Dilwarra, name unknown, had killed his brothers, Bhooda

and Girdharee, with an axe at the nullah below Dilwarra while they were bringing in b  l (green forage for horses) on their ponies; that the bodies were still lying at the nullah; that he had followed up the murderer to the Jain Temples, where he had obtained asylum; and that a sepoy, the gate-keeper of the temple, had refused to let him follow the murderer into the temple. The complainant further added that he himself had only escaped owing to the fact of his being some 50 paces on ahead, and that on looking round for his brothers he had seen the murderer strike one of them down with his axe; that neither he nor his brothers knew the murderer; and that the only cause of the murder could have been a slight quarrel about the lifting of a load of b  l which had fallen off one of the ponies. Captain Baylay, Magistrate of Aboo, was in office at the time, and after sending intimation to the Surgeon of the Rajpootana Agency, proceeded to the spot at once, accompanied by the Thannadar of Aboo. The bodies of the two murdered men were found lying within a few feet of each other at the edge of the nullah just as they had been struck down, each, singular to say, had received but one blow of the murderer's axe, severing the spine at the back of the neck, and thus causing instantaneous death. Captain Baylay, after examining the bodies, forthwith proceeded to the temples whither the Thannadar had already gone with his sepoy to watch every outlet. The Durwan, the Poojarees, and the Juttee (high priest) denied all knowledge of the murderer, and declared he had not received asylum in the temples, but the brother of the murdered men adhered to his statement, and added in proof of the same that on his arrival at the temples gates in pursuit of the murderer, he had seen a Poojaree putting the mark of the red hands on the door post. The whole of the Poojarees were therefore assembled when Jeewania immediately picked out one Chaina, whose right hand was found to be stained with red paint, and to correspond with the mark on the door post. A careful search was now made through the temples till night set in, but no trace of the murderer could be found, although there is no doubt he was concealed in some secret place known only to the high priest and Poojarees. On further enquiry by Captain Baylay, the Durwan, named "Rampersad," acknowledged to having seen the murderer enter the temples, and that the Juttee or high priest ordered him to remain silent and say nothing about it. The Poojaree "Chaina" also confessed to having seen an axe with blood on it lying at the gate of the temples, and two men, a tailor and a mason, also testified to having seen Jeewania pursuing a man with an axe on his shoulder towards the temples. No time was lost in sending intimation to the Serohi Durbar, to myself, and to all the Bheel Chowkees at the Gh  ts leading down to the plains. On receipt of the intelligence, sowars were despatched in all directions to scour the country, and by 3 p.m., the day after the crime had been committed, "Heerka Purmar," who there and then confessed that he had killed the two men, was made a prisoner, two sowars having found him in a small temple off the high road, distant about six miles from the capital. Heerka Purmar was brought to trial by the Durbar, found guilty, and capitally sentenced. The sentence was confirmed by the Rao, and carried into effect on the 13th October 1874 at Serohi. Two men, the Jemadar of Chupprassies of this Agency, and a Meena, Soobadar of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, whom I had occasion to

send to Serohi on business, witnessed the execution. The Serohi Durbar also fined the Juttee, or high priest of the Dilwarra Temples, two thousand rupees, or in default imprisonment for two years in the Serohi Jail for giving shelter to the murderer Rampersad Durwan, who was sentry over the doorway when the murderer entered the temple, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for abetting the shelter. The head priest's servant, named Chaina, was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment for making contradictory statements during the investigation.

The extraordinary thing about the case is, that such a foul murder should have been committed on such slight provocation, for the murderer, Heerka, was previously unacquainted with the murdered men, and there seems to have been no cause of provocation beyond some mutual exchange of abuse arising from the quarrel about the lifting of the load of bēl. The murder also was not committed in the heat of passion, as Heerka followed up the brothers for about a mile before he murdered them.

The sentences passed on Heerka and others concerned in the murder were reported to the Agent to the Governor General, who expressed his appreciation of the firm and just manner in which the crime had been investigated and punished by the Durbar.

13 *The Jhalore Border and Grassia Tract*—The control of the Police along the Marwar and Serohi border, exercised by me since 1871, was made over to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor in August last, and I am happy to be able to report that the peace of the border has not been interrupted.

The Grassia tract, known as the "Balur," have also remained undisturbed, and these Grassias, formerly so unruly, have paid their small revenue without demur, and there has not been a single instance of any gang robbery by this tribe.

14 *Kidnapping*—With reference to your Office Circular No. 291, dated 6th July 1871, on this subject, I may mention that there has been no case of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes.

15 *Public health*—No epidemic of any sort has occurred, and the health of the people has been uniformly good, there not having been even the ordinary amount of fever during autumnal season, although the rainfall, viz., 18 inches, was above the average.

16 *Dispensary*—There is one dispensary in the State (at the capital, Serohi), which has worked satisfactorily. During the year 52 in-door and 1,185 out-door patients were treated at a cost of Rupees 776-4. There is one Vaccinator employed by the Durbar, who performed 914 operations during the season with 94.36 percentage of success. The dispensary and vaccination are supervised by Dr. Moore, Superintendent-General of Dispensaries for Rajpootana, and further particulars are doubtless given in his report.

17 *Jail*—The Serohi Jail is not well adapted for the purposes but some improvements have been recently made in the ventilation of the night wards. It is still however very defective, but the prisoners are properly fed and clothed, and their health has been good. They are employed in out-door work or located in open sheds during the day.



They receive medical attendance from the dispensary, and an average strength of 56 afforded 101 patients with a death rate to those treated of 1.98 per cent.

18. *Punchayuts*.—The annual border punchayut, between Serohi and Mahee Kanta, assembled on the 12th February 1875, when all pending cases were settled. From unavoidable causes the yearly border punchayut between Serohi and the Bheel tracts of Meywar was not held last cold season, but an early opportunity will be taken for a meeting between the 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, and myself for the purpose.

19. *State Accounts*.—I append a Statement furnished by the Durbar showing the receipts and disbursements for the past year (Sumbut 1930). The Rao has exceeded his income by Rupees 8,696-8, and instead therefore of any reduction in the State debt it has been increased and now stands at Rupees 96,847-7-3.

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*Abstract of Receipts and Expenditures of the Serotus State for Summber 1930, 1 D from 11th Jul/ 1873 to 29th July 1874*

To balance due to Raj Banker on the 10th July 1873		To balance in parganahs on the 10th July 1873		To balance in parganahs on the 10th July 1873	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
5058	14 0	9415	7 3	14472	5 3
Total		Total		Total	
5058 14 0		9415 7 3		14472 5 3	

  

Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
23047	4 0	23047	4 0	23047	4 0
31357	15 0	31357	15 0	31357	15 0
29103	10 9	29103	10 9	29103	10 9
Total		Total		Total	
53407 9 9		53407 9 9		53407 9 9	

  

Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
7302	11 0	7302	11 0	7302	11 0
9877	12 0	9877	12 0	9877	12 0
3473	11 3	3473	11 3	3473	11 3
20339	6 0	20339	6 0	20339	6 0
6316	8 9	6316	8 9	6316	8 9
10894	4 0	10894	4 0	10894	4 0
3845	12 9	3845	12 9	3845	12 9
33117	12 3	33117	12 3	33117	12 3
1371	4 0	1371	4 0	1371	4 0
346	1 0	346	1 0	346	1 0
7708	10 3	7708	10 3	7708	10 3
1161	11 6	1161	11 6	1161	11 6
609	8 0	609	8 0	609	8 0
6618	13 6	6618	13 6	6618	13 6
1706	10 9	1706	10 9	1706	10 9
Total		Total		Total	
110312 12 0		110312 12 0		110312 12 0	

  

Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
2181	1 0	2181	1 0	2181	1 0
4097	10 3	4097	10 3	4097	10 3
79	1 3	79	1 3	79	1 3
1216	2 6	1216	2 6	1216	2 6
57	10 3	57	10 3	57	10 3
Total		Total		Total	
8493 0 0		8493 0 0		8493 0 0	

  

Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1477	2 3	1477	2 3	1477	2 3
221	0 4	221	0 4	221	0 4
Total		Total		Total	
1598 2 3		1598 2 3		1598 2 3	

  

Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1477	2 3	1477	2 3	1477	2 3
221	0 4	221	0 4	221	0 4
Total		Total		Total	
1598 2 3		1598 2 3		1598 2 3	

  

Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1477	2 3	1477	2 3	1477	2 3
221	0 4	221	0 4	221	0 4
Total		Total		Total	
1598 2 3		1598 2 3		1598 2 3	

  

Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.		Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1477	2 3	1477	2 3	1477	2 3
221	0 4	221	0 4	221	0 4
Total		Total		Total	
1598 2 3		1598 2 3		1598 2 3	

  

Expenses during the year Sambat 1870.	
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(Sd) W CARROLL, Lieut-Col,  
Polk. Supdt., Serokh